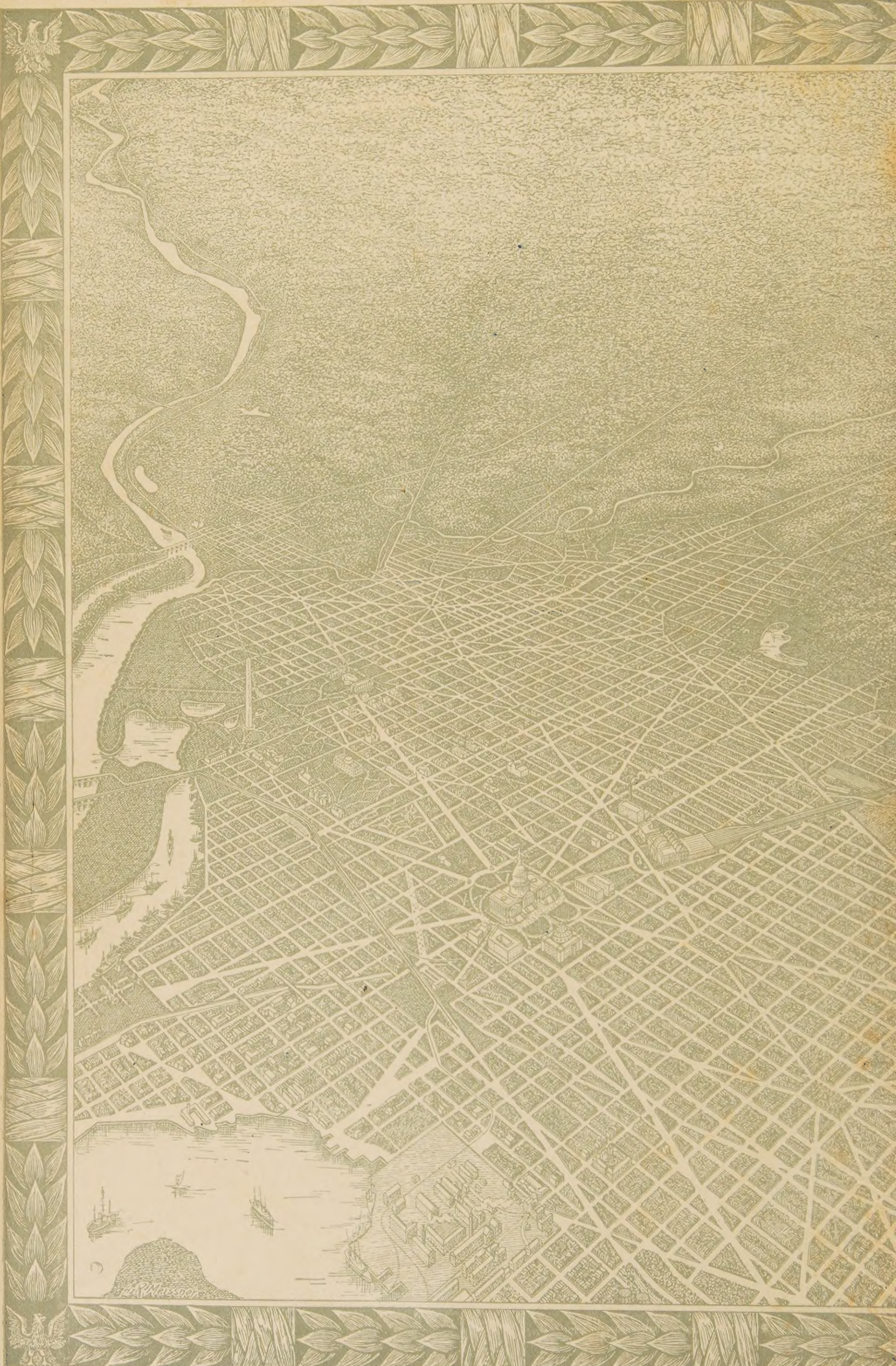
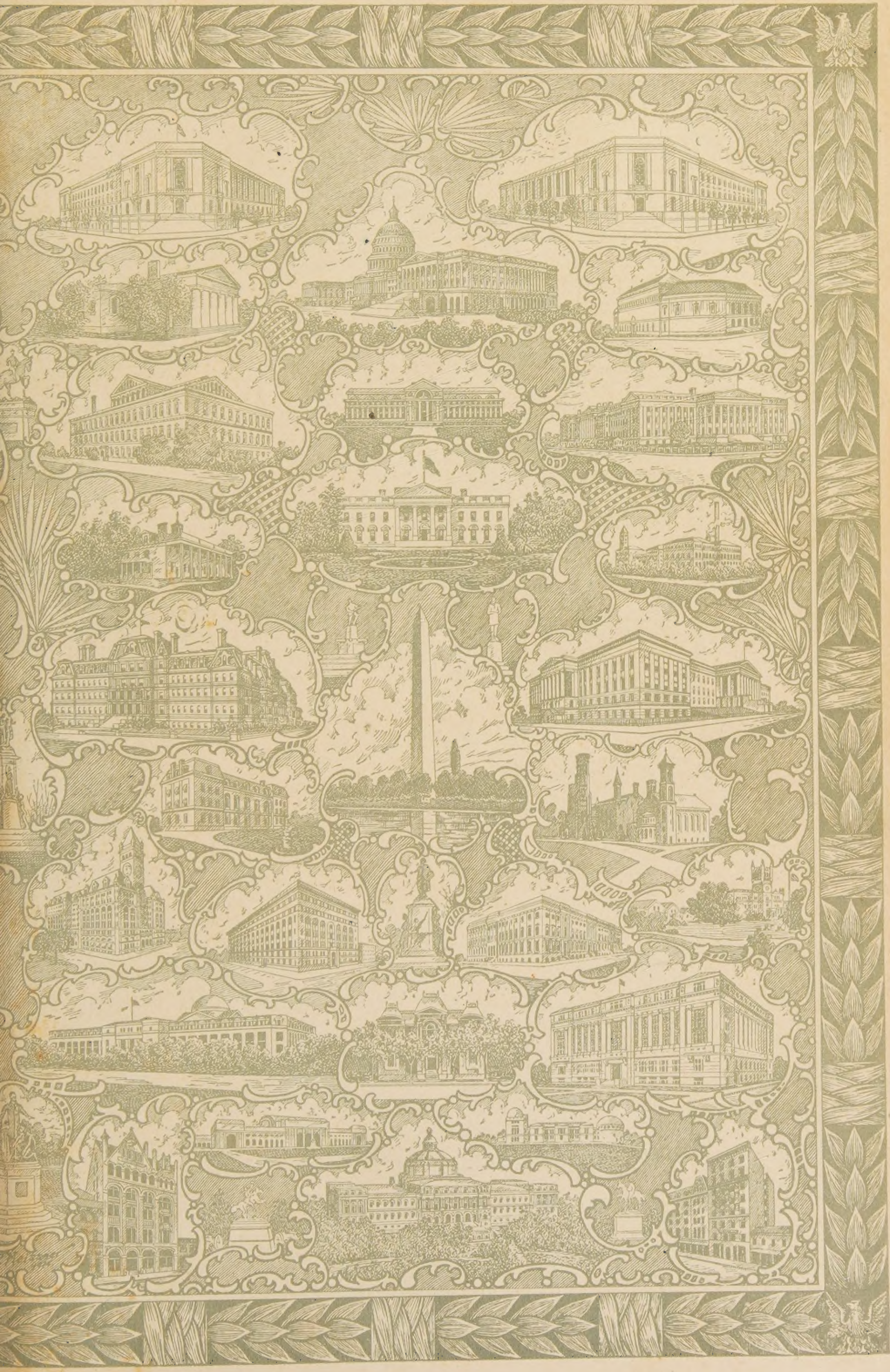
E PLURIBUS UNUM
THE PRESIDENTS



L.R.Meissner



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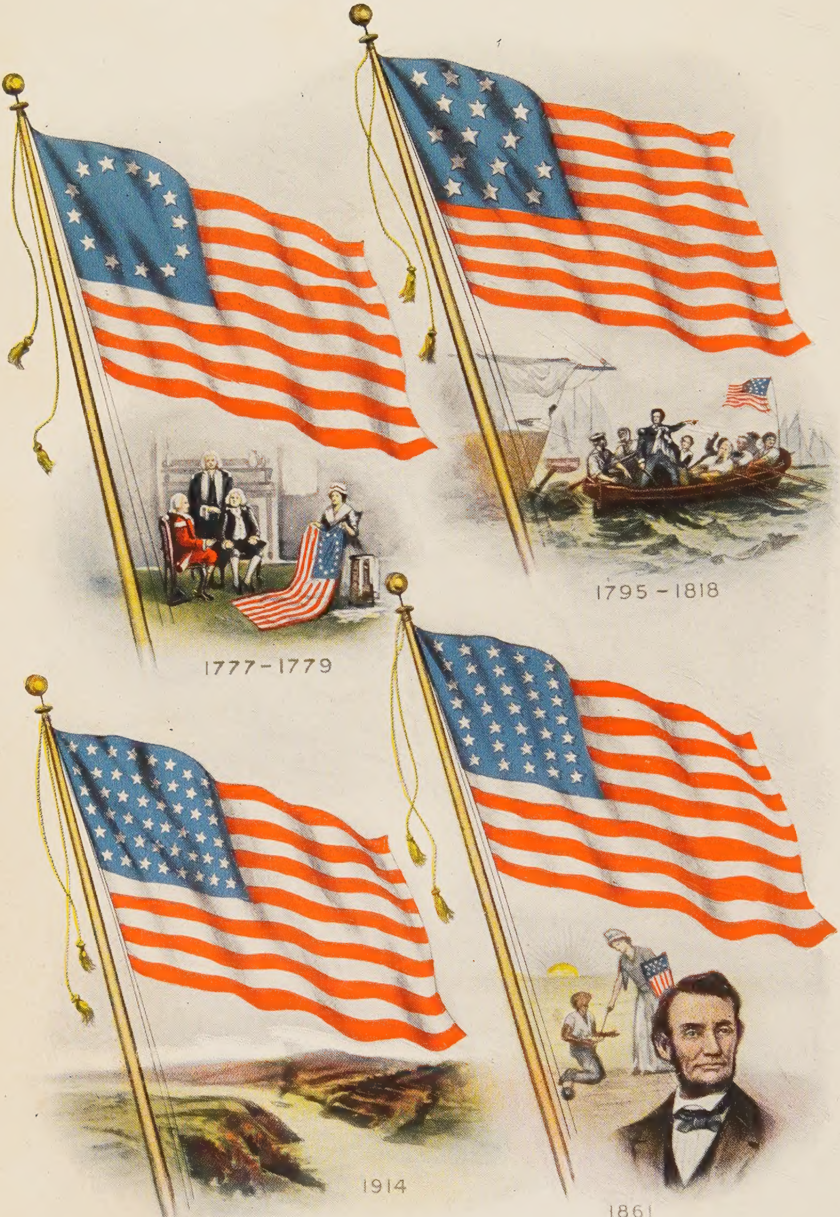

Development of the Flag

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FLAG.—June 14, 1777, the United States flag had its statutory beginning, when the Continental Congress adopted the banner designed by Betsy Ross. It consisted of thirteen horizontal stripes alternately red and white, and a field of blue inclosing a circle of thirteen white stars representing a new constellation in the universe of nations.

The admission of Vermont and Kentucky added two more stars and two more stripes in 1794, and it was then discovered that the addition of both stars and stripes would soon rob the emblem of its symmetrical proportions, so it was decided in 1818, after the second war with England, marked by most brilliant achievements under the flag, had left us still an independent nation, to provide for an increase of stars for states, and to retain the original thirteen stripes for the union.

The attempted secession of the slave-holding states of the south was prevented by four years of civil war, but the flag never lost a star, and with the constant reminder of perpetual union waving aloft the nation stands to-day a model for the world in the arts of industry, peace and commerce.

A COMPILATION
OF THE
MESSAGES AND PAPERS
OF THE
PRESIDENTS

Prepared Under the Direction of the Joint Committee
on Printing, of the House and Senate,
Pursuant to an Act of the Fifty-Second Congress
of the United States

(With Additions and Encyclopedic Index
by Private Enterprise)

VOLUME XI

PUBLISHED BY
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Government

Is Man's Most Exalted Work.

Republican Government

Is the Supreme Type of Organization.

The United States Government

Is of All Governments the Best.

Therefore, the men who performed that most difficult of human undertakings—the establishment of law—and who performed that task with a success without parallel,—the men who constructed the American Republic are leaders whose works have proved their wisdom consummate. . . . .

That Wisdom is concretely bodied forth in the MESSAGES AND PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS. In these Papers our Chief Magistrates and the statesmen, jurists, financiers, warriors who composed their Cabinets discuss questions perpetually before the voter, and define the fundamental policies on which is based this greatest human achievement. Their Doctrines form our Governmental Gospel.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIC INDEX

CONTAINS

More than 25,000 page references to the official utterances of the Presidents, interspersed with some eight hundred encyclopedic articles on American history and politics, elaborating and going into the details of every subject discussed by the executives.

A complete history and description of every branch of the Government—Executive, Legislative and Judicial—detailing the development of each department from its beginning to the present time, together with all bureaus and special commissions.

An analysis of each administration written by competent contemporaneous authority.

Definition and summary of the treaties between the United States and all foreign countries.

The growth of the Army and Navy, with the latest official facts of organization, strength and equipment.

History of each State from original territory to present time.

A brief description and history of every country in the world, and the trade and treaty relations of each with the United States.

Synopsis of all political parties, their platforms, growth and achievements. Leaders in all the great political movements since the organization of the government, together with their votes, are given in detail, as well as the origin of popular nicknames and campaign cries.

Accounts of the wars engaged in by the United States, together with a recital of the causes thereof and a brief account of each battle fought by American soldiers; also important foreign wars.

List of Federal courts and commissions and digests of such leading supreme court decisions as tend to interpret the constitution.

Discussions of public questions of national policy, such as Monroe Doctrine, Panama Canal, Interstate Commerce, Banking, Agriculture, Exports, Imports, Mining, Slavery, Woman Suffrage, Trusts, Prohibition, Labor, Tariff, etc.

Aboriginal inhabitants, characteristics and early home of each tribe and nation, their wars with the white settlers and decline before advancing civilization.

More than a thousand selected biographical sketches of eminent American statesmen and leaders in the country's development.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIC INDEX TO THE

MESSAGES AND PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS

SERVES A DOUBLE PURPOSE.

FIRST:

Assuming that the reader desires to investigate a specific subject,—the Index provides him with a succinct digest on that subject and underneath cites the numbers of pages where Presidential references thereto may be found. Thus, after reviewing the fundamental facts involved as presented by the digest, the reader is aided in forming his own opinion on the question by the arguments advanced by the Executives.

SECOND:

Assuming that the user is reading a Presidential Message,—the Index provides him with data on every question mentioned, and, by the page citations, enables him to compare the views of various Chief Magistrates on the same subject. . . . .

See the analysis of each Administration under the name of the Executive. These analyses are paragraphed under subheadings (such as "Slavery"), so that one may readily trace the development of a question through many Administrations, and find the narrative continuous.

See the biographies of men famous in American Statecraft, Warfare and Diplomacy, as well as the biographies of present Cabinet Ministers, Senators, and Congressmen, which appear under their respective names.

SEE THE ARTICLES:

"United States, Government of."
"Constitution, Supreme Court Decisions on."
State, Treasury, War, Justice, Post-office, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, Departments of.
"Parties, American Political."
"Wars of, or Affecting, the United States."
"Battles by United States Forces."
"United States, History of."
"Foreign Relations."
"Nations."
"States and Territories."
"Banks and Banking."
"Laws."
"Law, Terms of."
"Indian Tribes."
"Geography."

ILLUSTRATIONS

PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENTS,
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MONUMENTS,
PLACES OF PATRIOTIC INTEREST,
HISTORICAL PAINTINGS AND
CONTEMPORARY CARTOONS

¶ The collection of pictures appearing in the several volumes of this set can safely be said to be the best ever collected for the purpose of illustrating the history and progress of our country from every viewpoint.

¶ The pictures themselves almost tell the story of the development of this Nation. They appear in about equal number in each volume, and in direct connection with the text matter, therefore in chronological order.

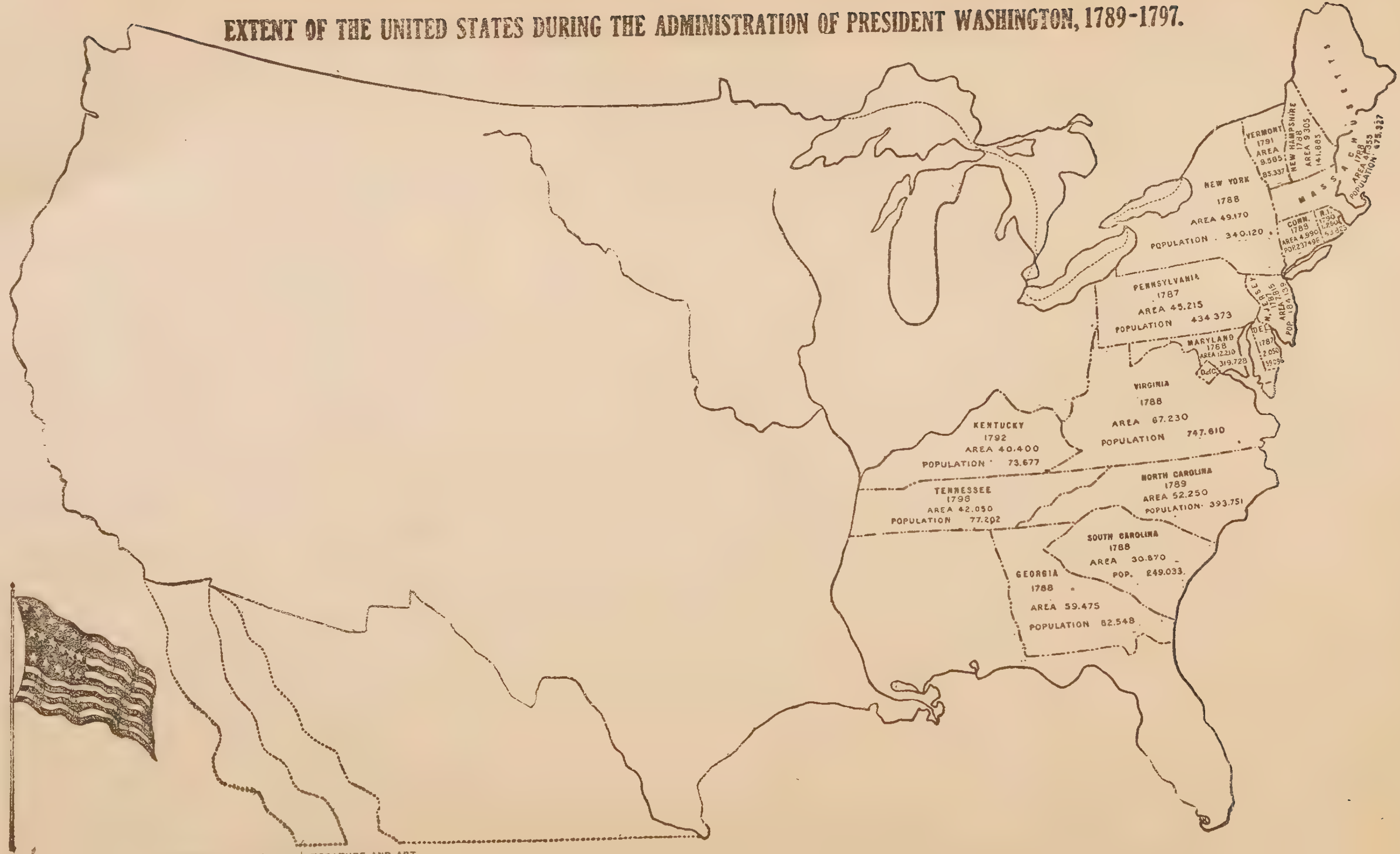
¶ On the back of each of the historical illustration plates there is found descriptive matter which adds value to the illustrations and important historical data supplementing the messages themselves.

¶ In the forepart of each volume will be found a list of the illustrations therein.

Facsimile Reproductions of State Papers

Adams, John Quincy, Proclamation of Tonnage Duties (first and last pages), 950.
Arthur's Announcement of President Garfield's Death, 4641.
Arthur's Signature to Official Announcement of President Garfield's Death, 4642.
Buchanan's Note to Senate Relating to Utah Massacres, 3135.
Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, of Taylor's Administration (final page), 2567.
Cleveland's Proclamation on Utah's Admission to Union, 6154.
Cleveland's Signature to Proclamation Admitting Utah into Union, 6155.
Coinage Proclamation of John Adams, 256.
Declaration of Independence (Original Draft of), 4.
Declaration of War against Spain, 6297.
Declaration of War with Mexico, 2312.
Declaration of War of 1812, 507.
Fillmore's Fugitive Slave Proclamation (first page), 2692.
Fillmore's Fugitive Slave Proclamation (last page), 2693.
Garfield (Note to the Senate), 4602.
Grant's Centennial Proclamation, 4366.
Grant's Signature to Centennial Proclamation, 4367.
Grant's Proclamation Calling for an Extra Session of the Senate, 3984.
Harrison's (Benjamin) Proclamation Admitting Washington to Union, 5485.
Harrison's (Benjamin) Signature to Proclamation Admitting Washington to Union, 5486.
Hayes' Proclamation, Maryland Railroad Strike (first page), 4470.
Hayes' Signature to Proclamation, Maryland Railroad Strike (last page), 4471.
Jackson's Proclamation about the Public Lands in Alabama, 1043.
Jackson's Signature on a State Document, 1203.
Jefferson's Neutrality Proclamation, 414.
Johnson's Thanksgiving Proclamation, 3538.
Johnson's Signature to Thanksgiving Proclamation, 3539.
Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation (first, last, and intermediate pages), 3359.
Lincoln's Signature to Emancipation Proclamation, 3360.
Lincoln's Exhortation to the People not to Plunge into Civil War, 3253.
Lincoln's Proclamation Admitting West Virginia into the Union, 3381.
Lincoln's Signature to Proclamation Admitting West Virginia into Union, 3382.
Monroe Doctrine (page from Monroe's Seventh Annual Message), 791.
Monroe's Letter to a Friend Explaining National Policy, 761.
Pierce's Proclamation against Cuban Filibusters (first page), 2779.
Pierce's Proclamation against Cuban Filibusters (second page), 2780.
South Carolina's Secession Ordinance, 3159.
Taylor's Signature on a State Document, 2566.
Tyler's Signature on the Ratification of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, 2024.
Van Buren's Proclamation Revoking Tonnage Duties, 1551.
Washington's First Thanksgiving Proclamation, 66.
Webster-Ashburton Treaty, Ratified in Tyler's Administration, 2023.

EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON, 1789-1797.



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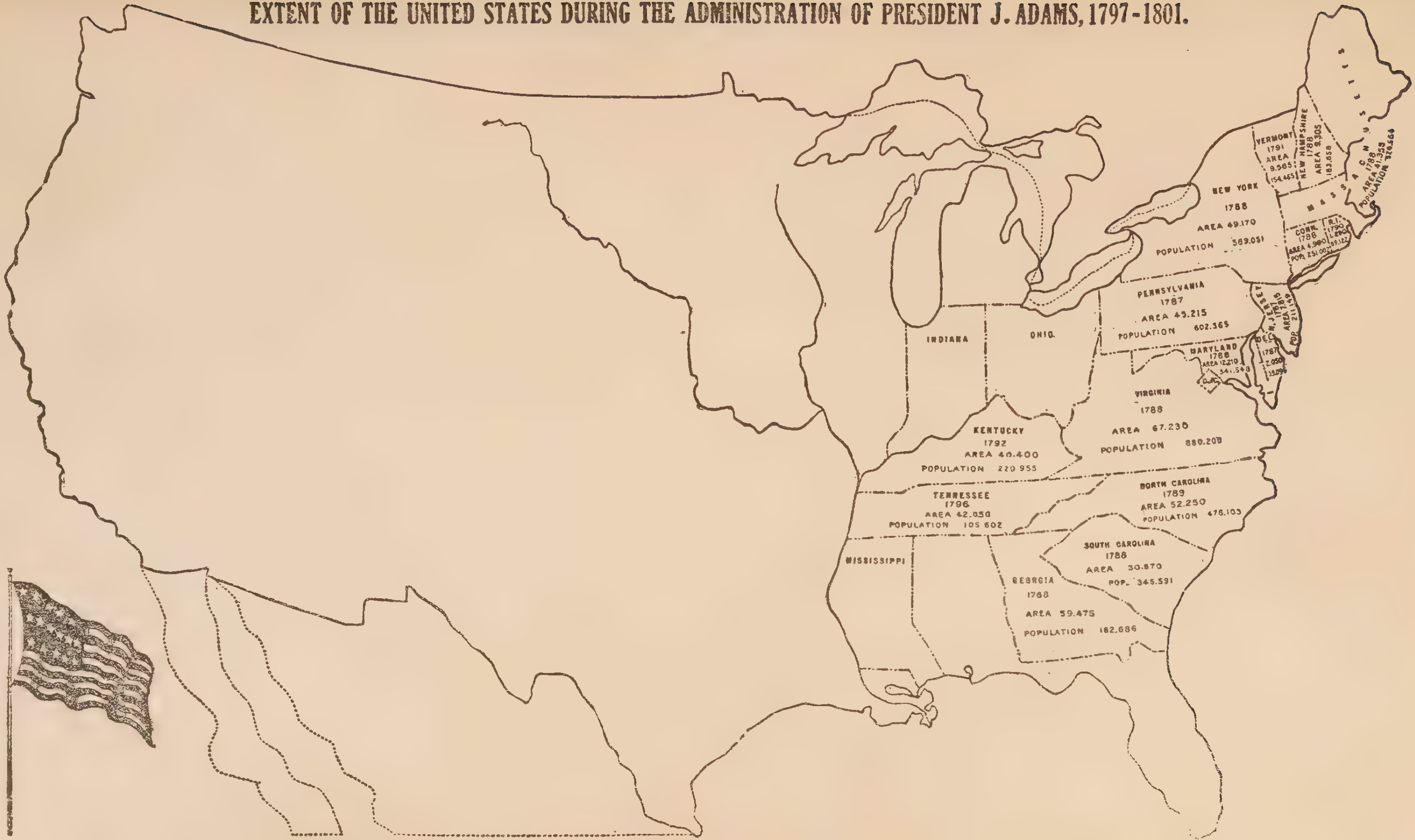
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MASSACHUSETTS 1788 AREA 41.359 POPULATION 378.564
NEW YORK 1788 AREA 49.170 POPULATION 589.051
CONN. 1788 AREA 4.990 POP. 251.002
R.I. 1790 1.290 69.122
PENNSYLVANIA 1787 AREA 45.215 POPULATION 602.365
N. JERSEY 1787 AREA 7.815 POP. 211.149
DEL. 1787 2.050 59.096
MARYLAND 1788 AREA 12.210 341.548
D.C.
VIRGINIA 1788 AREA 67.230 POPULATION 880.200
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY 1792 AREA 40.400 POPULATION 220 955
TENNESSEE 1796 AREA 42.050 POPULATION 105 602
NORTH CAROLINA 1789 AREA 52.250 POPULATION 476.103
SOUTH CAROLINA 1788 AREA 30.570 POP. 345.591
GEORGIA 1788 AREA 59.475 POPULATION 182.686
MISSISSIPPI

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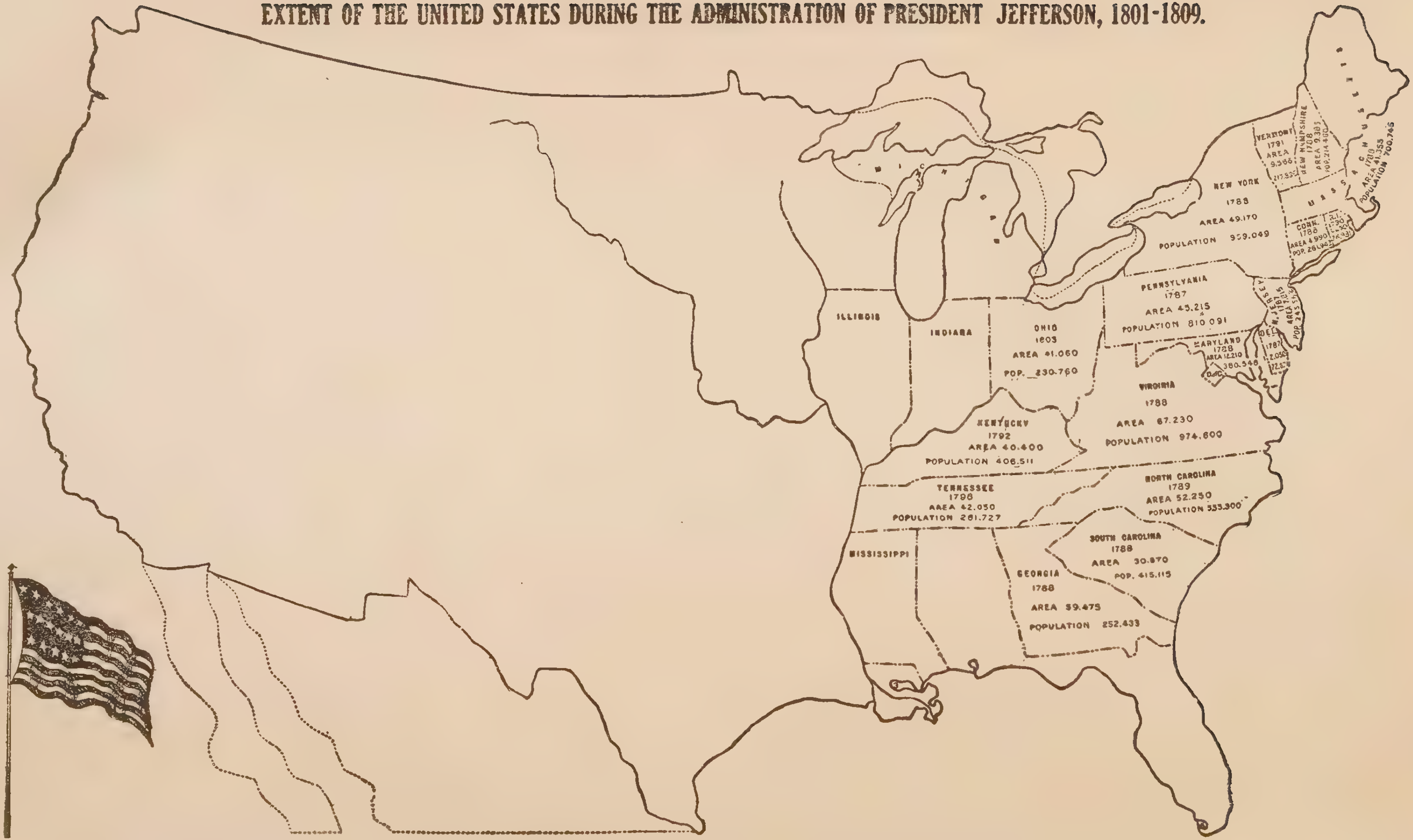
MICHIGAN
VERMONT 1791 AREA 9.566 217.895
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CONN. 1788 AREA 4.990 POP. 261.942
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N. JERSEY 1787 AREA 7.815 POP. 245.562
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MARYLAND 1788 AREA 12.210 380.546
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ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO 1803 AREA 41.060 POP. 230.760
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KENTUCKY 1792 AREA 40.400 POPULATION 406.511
NORTH CAROLINA 1789 AREA 52.250 POPULATION 555.500
TENNESSEE 1796 AREA 42.050 POPULATION 261.727
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MISSISSIPPI
GEORGIA 1788 AREA 59.475 POPULATION 252.433

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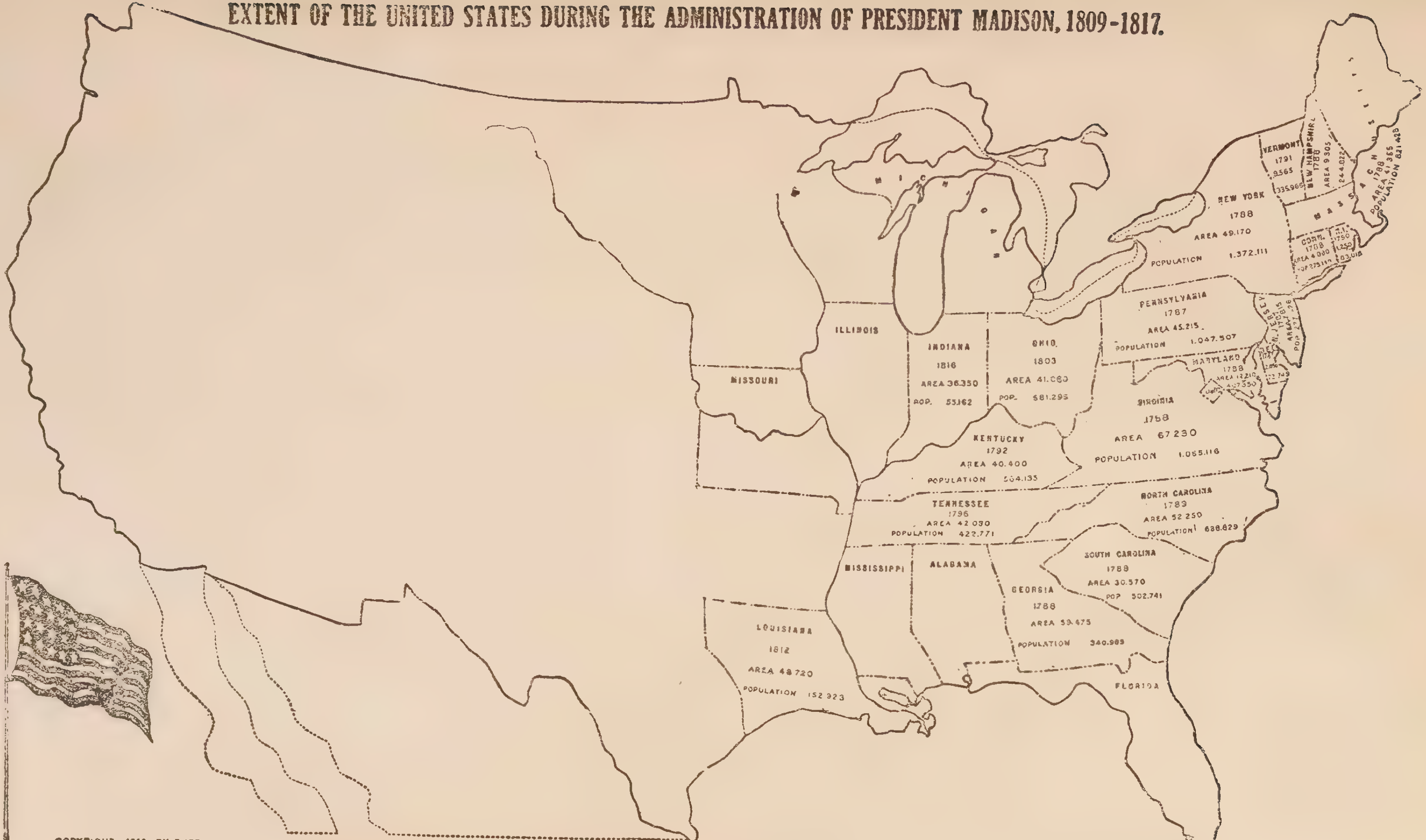

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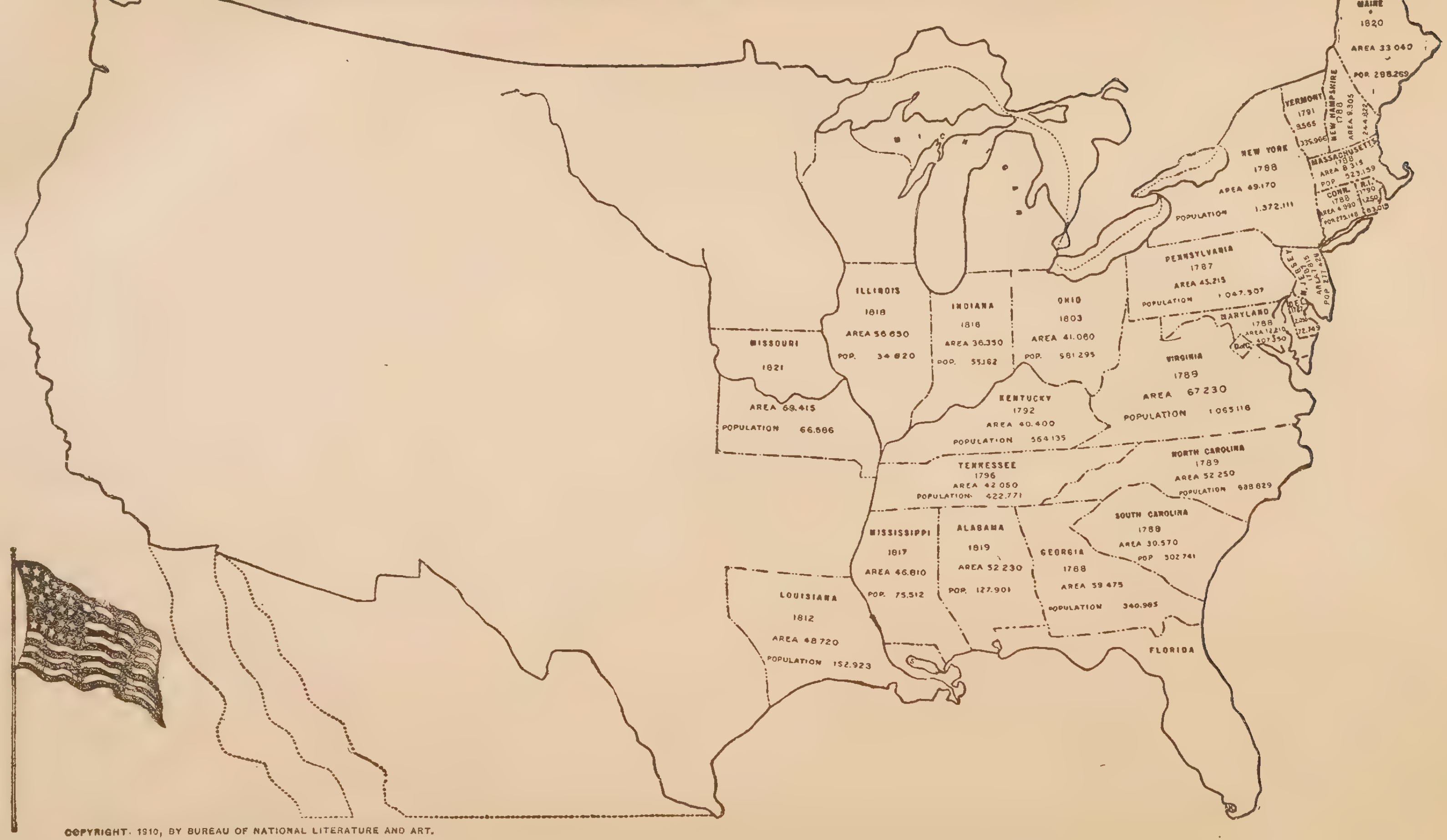

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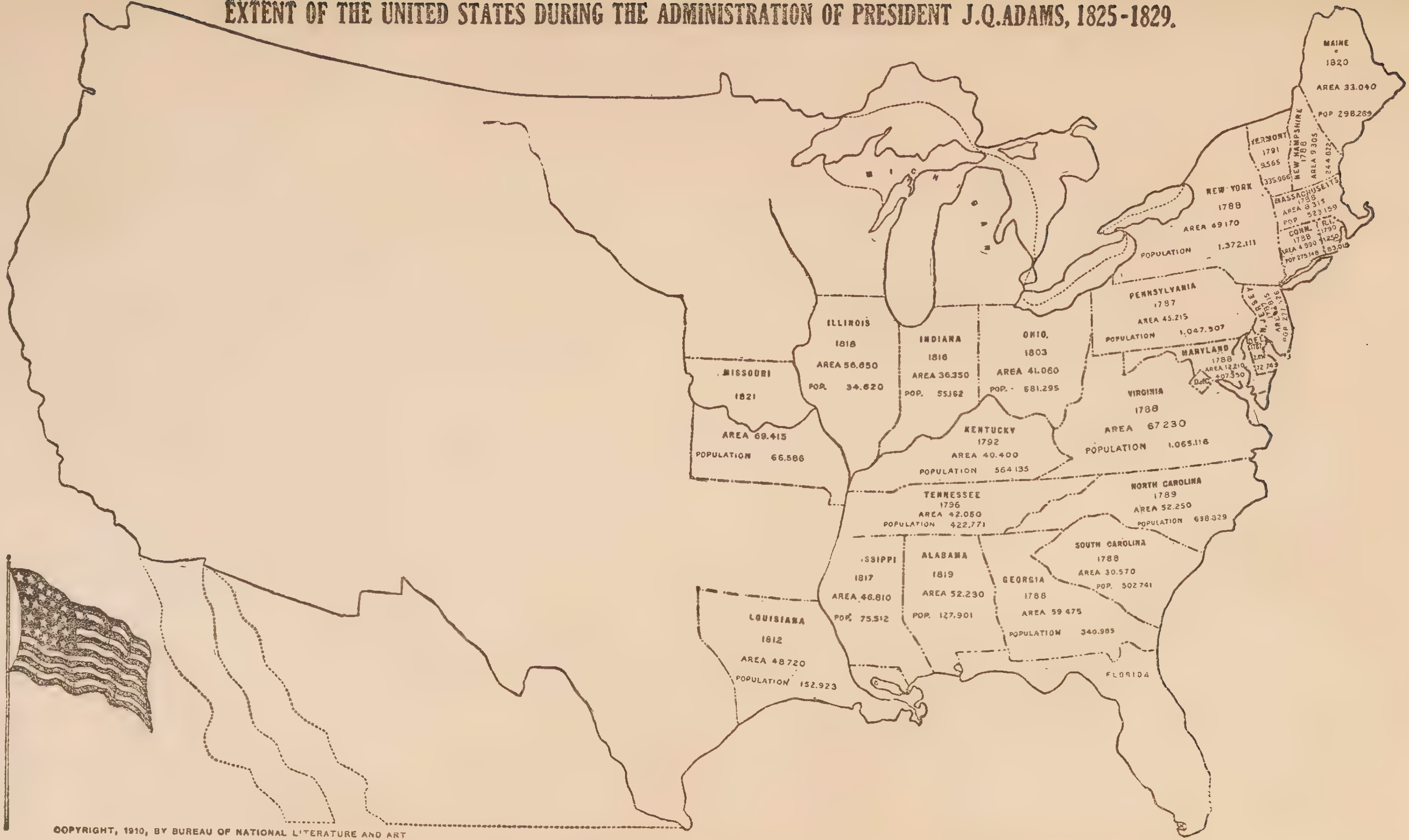

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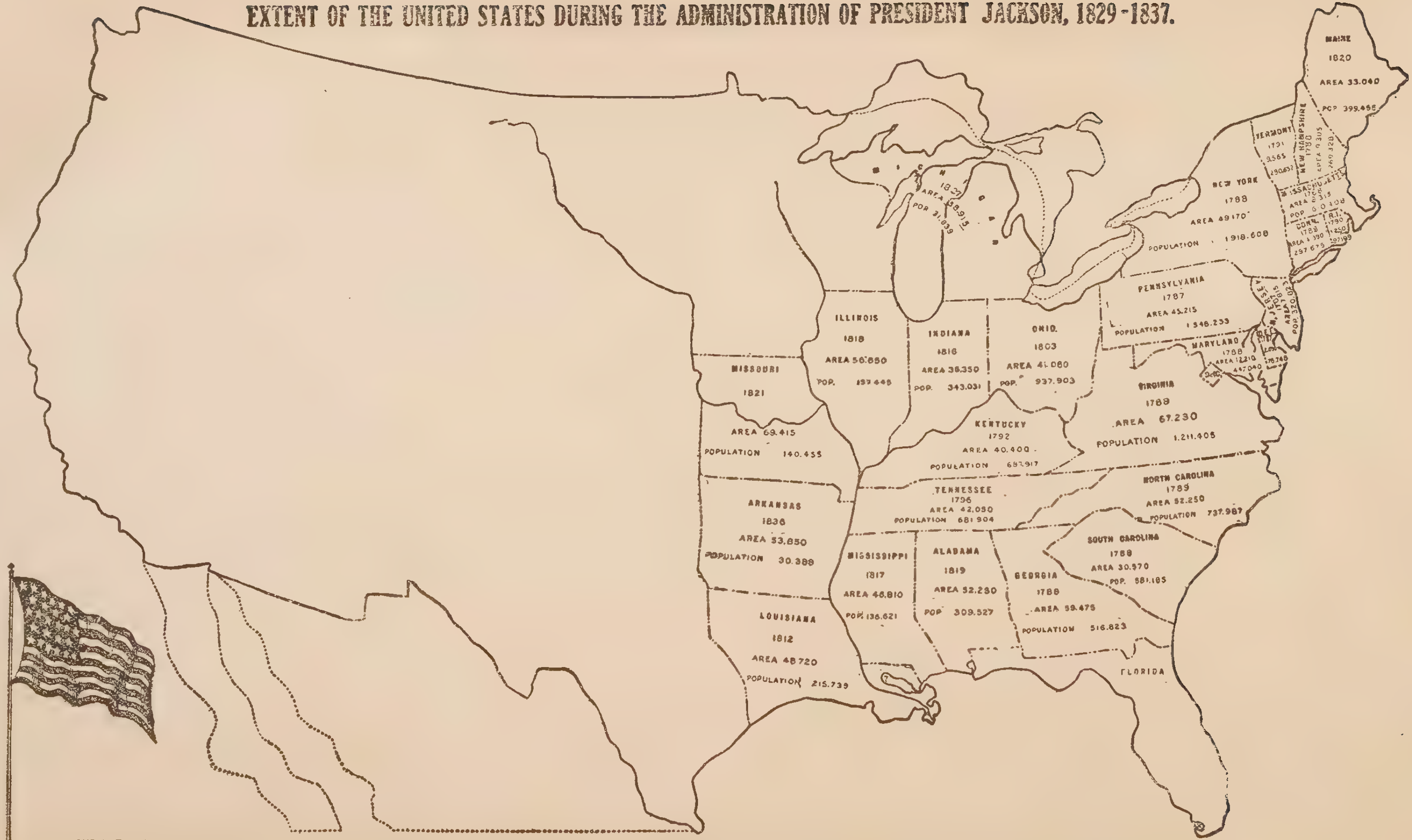

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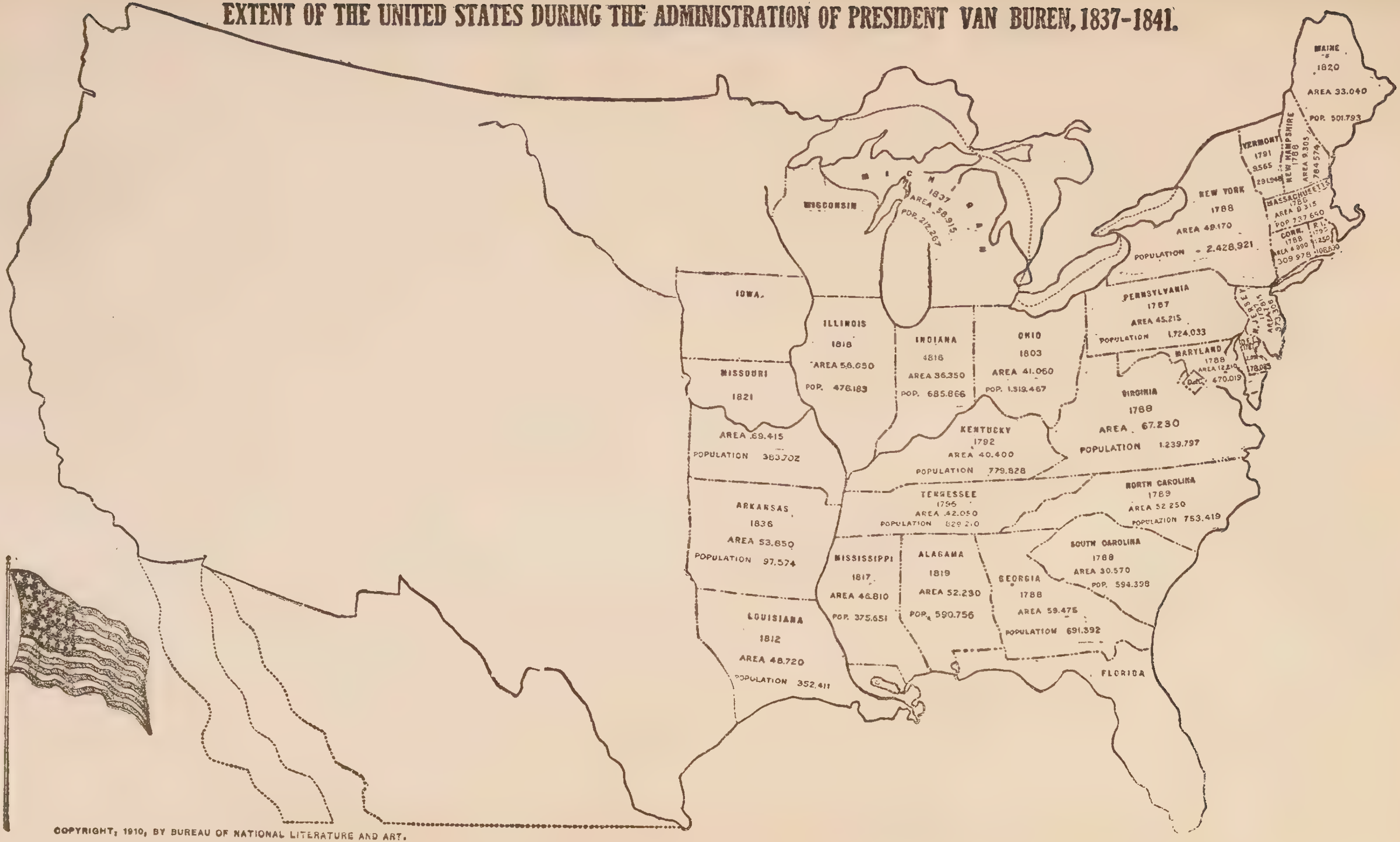

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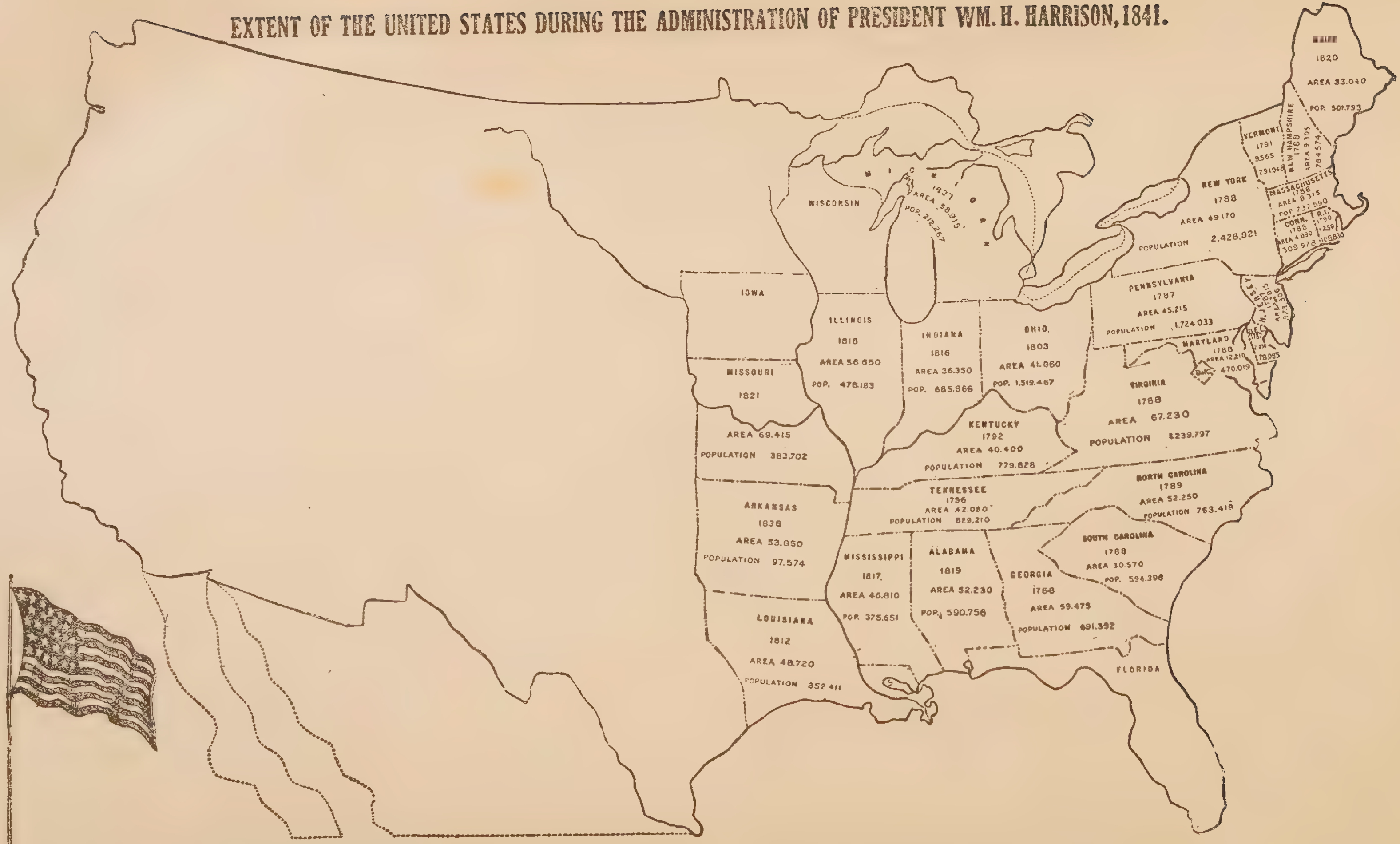

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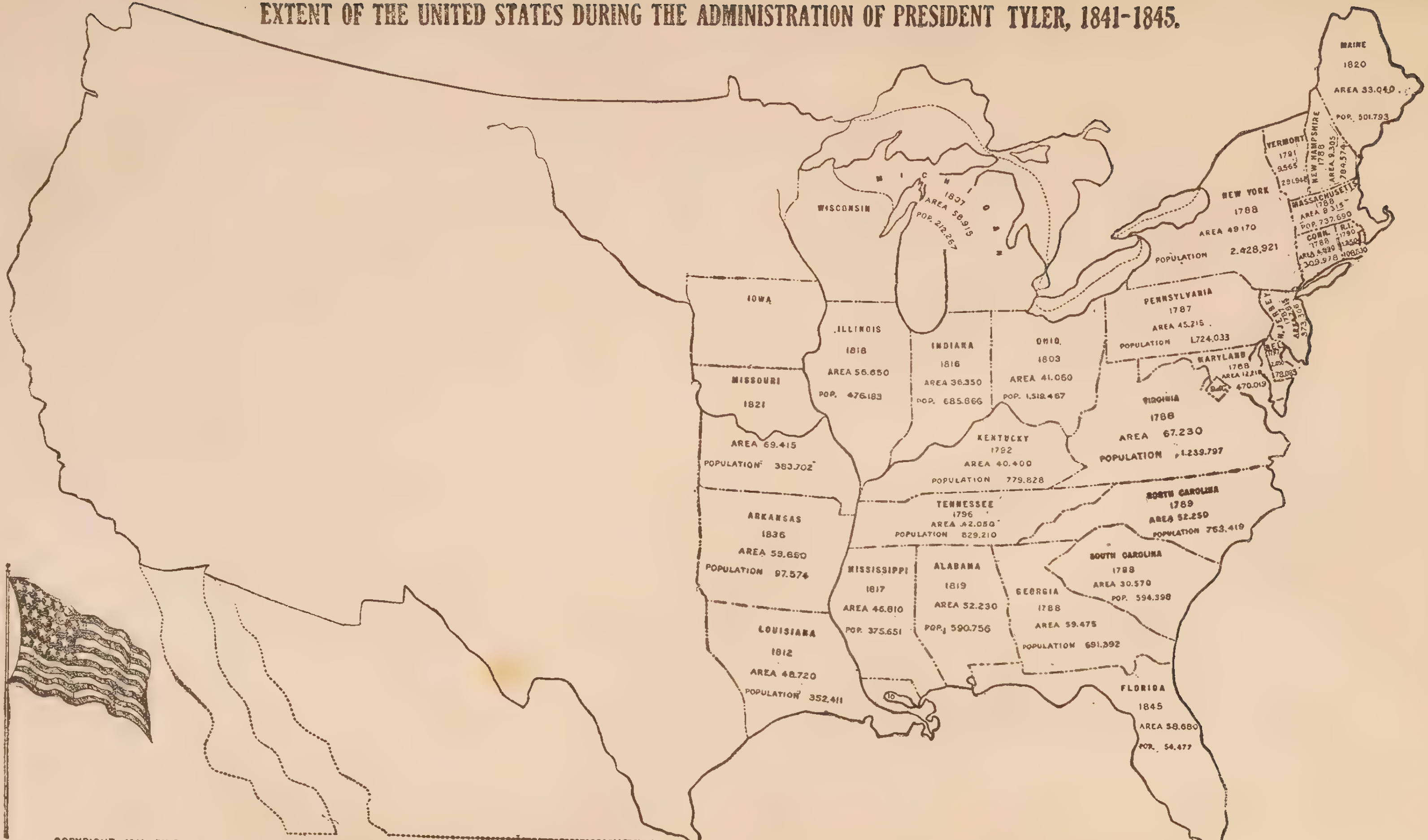

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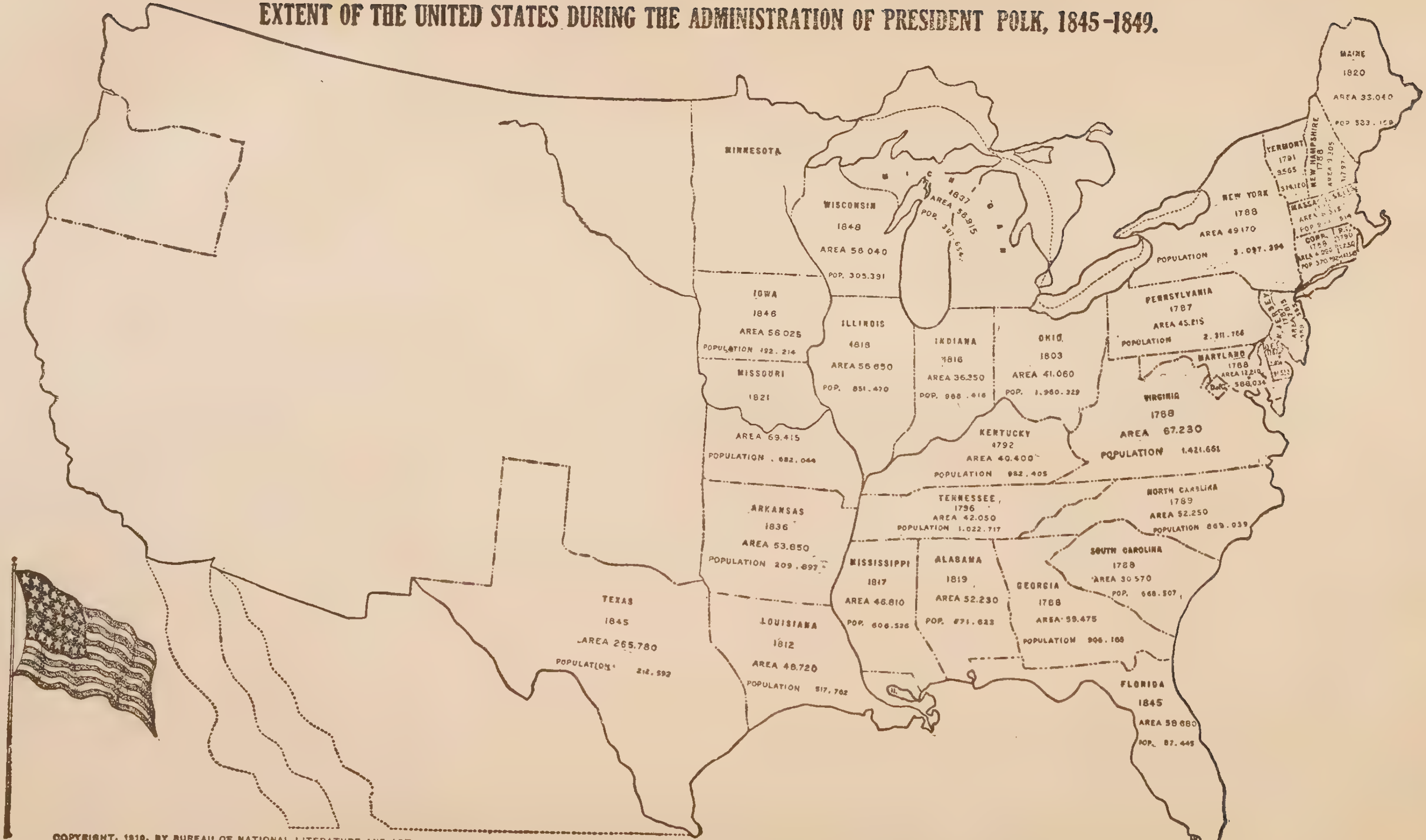

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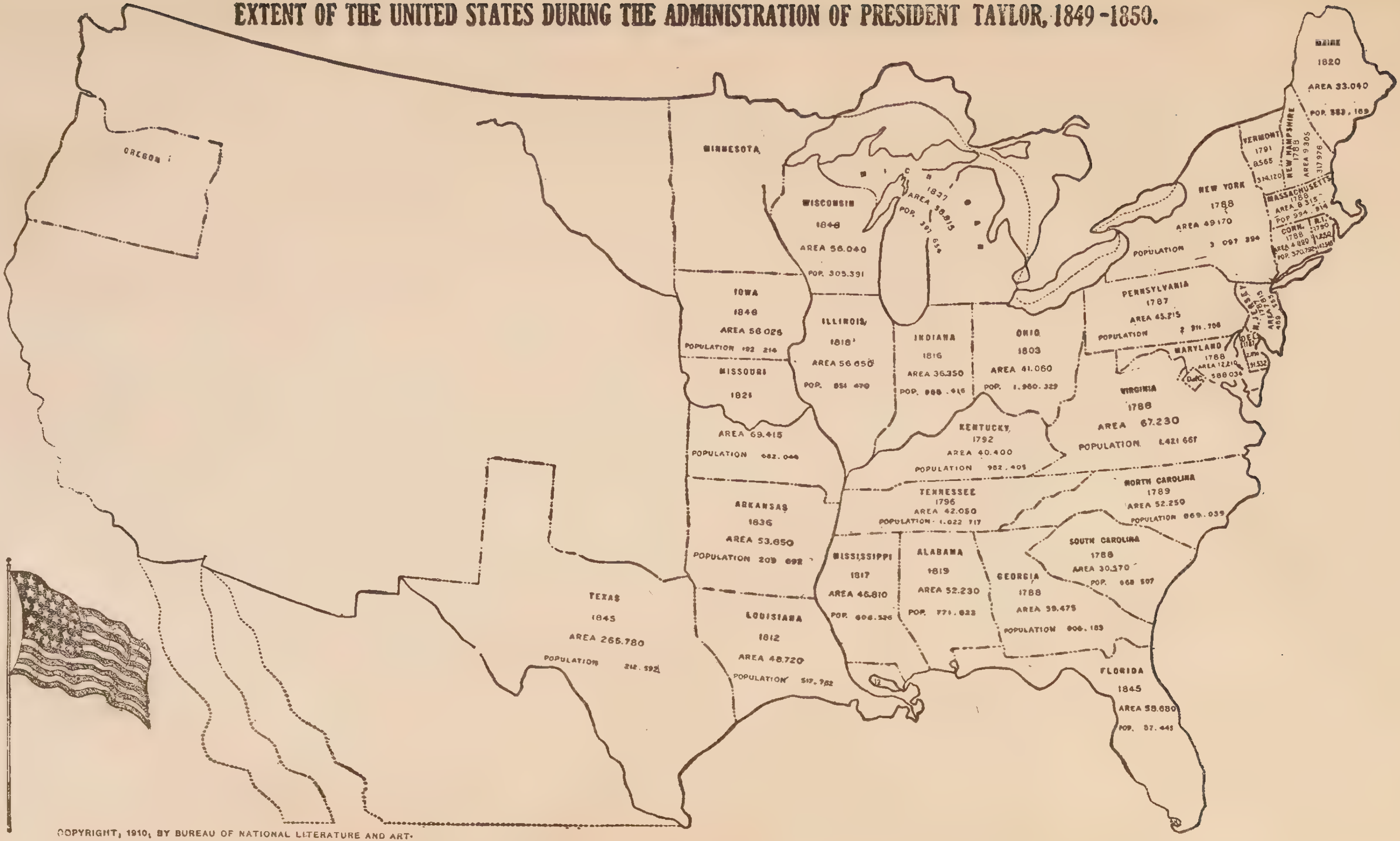
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MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN 1848 AREA 56.040 POP. 305.391
MICHIGAN 1837 AREA 58.915 POP. 397 654
IOWA 1846 AREA 56 025 POPULATION 192 214
MISSOURI 1821 AREA 69.415 POPULATION 682.044
ILLINOIS 1818 AREA 56 650 POP. 851 470
INDIANA 1816 AREA 36.350 POP. 988.416
OHIO 1803 AREA 41.060 POP. 1.980.329
KENTUCKY 1792 AREA 40.400 POPULATION 982.405
TENNESSEE 1796 AREA 42.050 POPULATION 1.022 717
ARKANSAS 1836 AREA 53.850 POPULATION 209 892
MISSISSIPPI 1817 AREA 46.810 POP. 606.526
ALABAMA 1819 AREA 52.230 POP. 771.623
GEORGIA 1788 AREA 59.475 POPULATION 906.185
SOUTH CAROLINA 1788 AREA 30.570 POP. 668 507
NORTH CAROLINA 1789 AREA 52.250 POPULATION 869.039
VIRGINIA 1788 AREA 67.230 POPULATION 1.421 661
MARYLAND 1788 AREA 12.210 583 034
D.C.
DEL. 1787 2.050 91.532
N. JERSEY 1787 AREA 7815 489 555
PENNSYLVANIA 1787 AREA 45.215 POPULATION 2 311.786
NEW YORK 1788 AREA 49 170 POPULATION 3 097 394
VERMONT 1791 9565 314.120
NEW HAMPSHIRE 1788 AREA 9 305 317 976
MASSACHUSETTS 1788 AREA 8 315 POP 994 514
CONN. 1788 AREA 4 990 POP. 370.792
R.I. 1790 1.250 147.545
MAINE 1820 AREA 33.040 POP. 583,169
TEXAS 1845 AREA 265.780 POPULATION 212.592
LOUISIANA 1812 AREA 48.720 POPULATION 517.762
FLORIDA 1845 AREA 58.680 POP. 87.445

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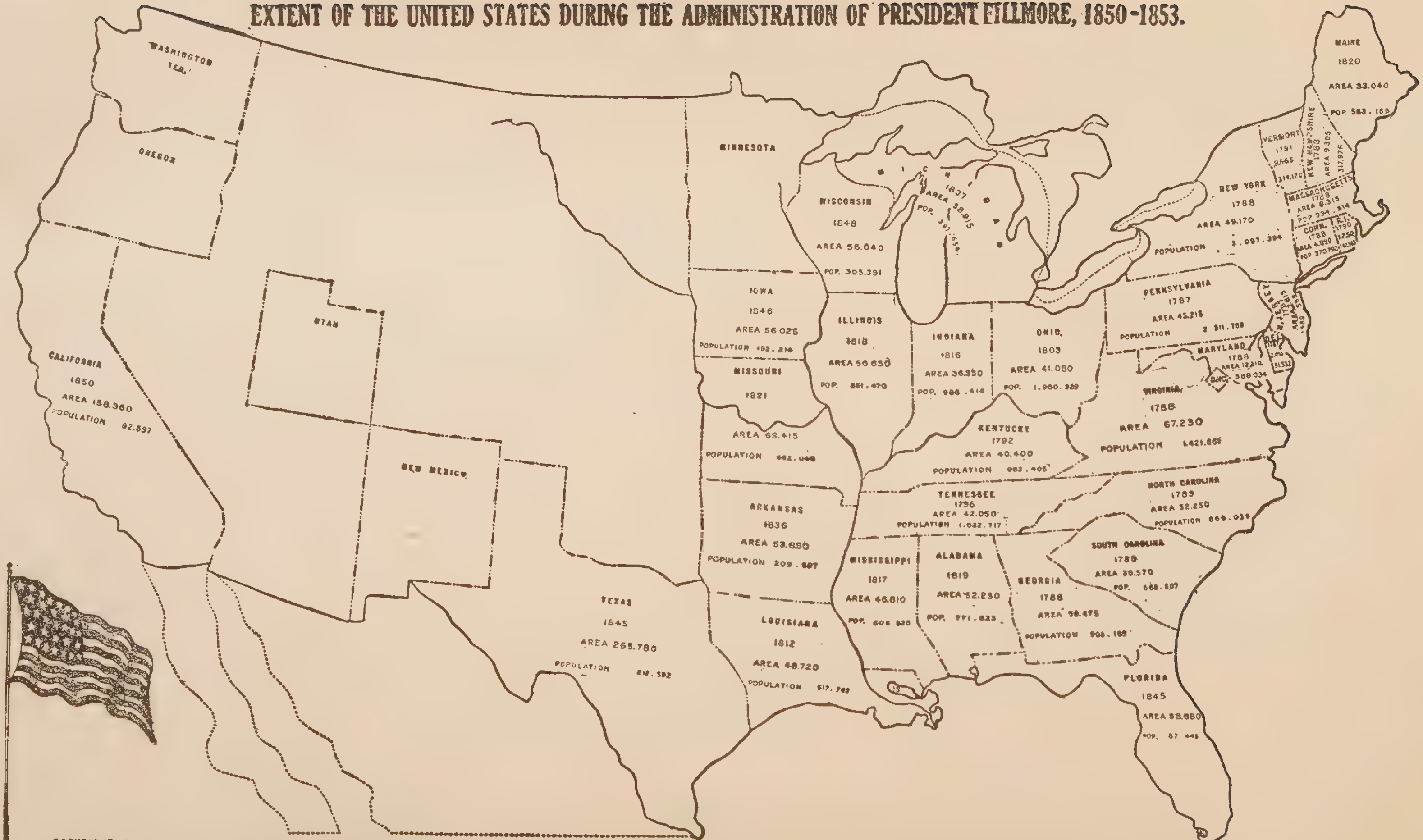
EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE, 1850-1853.


WASHINGTON TER.
OREGON
CALIFORNIA 1850 AREA 158.360 POPULATION 92.597
UTAH
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS 1845 AREA 265.780 POPULATION 212.592
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN 1848 AREA 56.040 POP. 305.391
MICHIGAN 1837 AREA 58.915 POP. 397.654
IOWA 1846 AREA 56.025 POPULATION 192.214
MISSOURI 1821 AREA 68.415 POPULATION 682.044
ILLINOIS 1818 AREA 56.650 POP. 851.470
INDIANA 1816 AREA 36.350 POP. 988.416
OHIO. 1803 AREA 41.060 POP. 1.980.329
KENTUCKY 1792 AREA 40.400 POPULATION 982.405
TENNESSEE 1796 AREA 42.050 POPULATION 1.002.717
ARKANSAS 1836 AREA 53.850 POPULATION 209.897
LOUISIANA 1812 AREA 48.720 POPULATION 517.762
MISSISSIPPI 1817 AREA 46.810 POP. 606.526
ALABAMA 1819 AREA 52.250 POP. 771.623
GEORGIA 1788 AREA 58.475 POPULATION 906.185
FLORIDA 1845 AREA 58.680 POP. 87.445
SOUTH CAROLINA 1788 AREA 30.570 POP. 668.507
NORTH CAROLINA 1789 AREA 52.250 POPULATION 869.039
VIRGINIA 1788 AREA 67.230 POPULATION 1.421.661
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NEW YORK 1788 AREA 49.170 POPULATION 3.097.394
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NEW HAMPSHIRE 1788 AREA 9.305 317.976
MASSACHUSETTS 1788 AREA 8.315 POP. 994.514
CONN. 1788 AREA 4.990 POP 370.792
R.I. 1790 1.250 147.545
MAINE 1820 AREA 33.040 POP. 583.169

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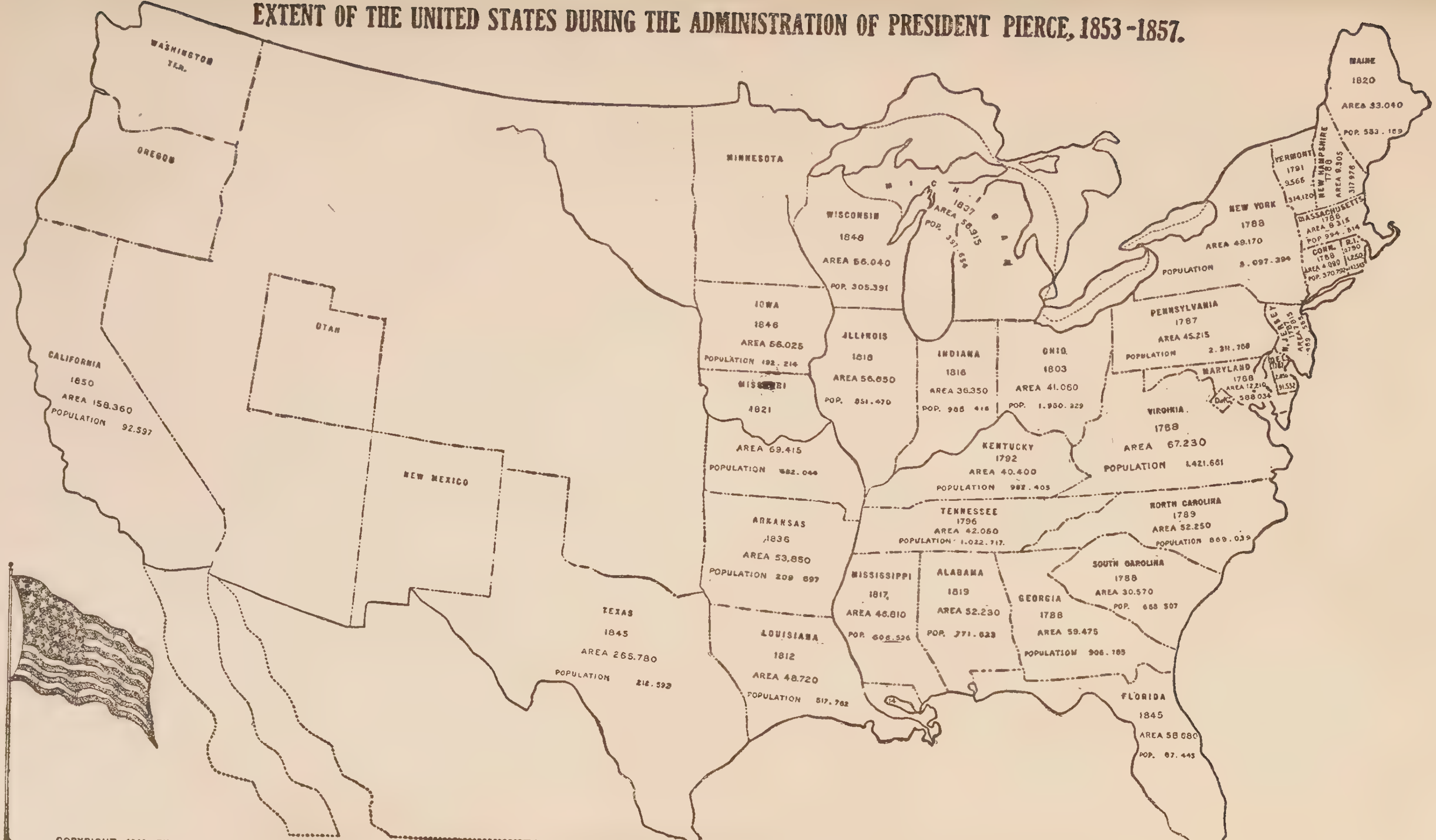
WASHINGTON TER.
OREGON
CALIFORNIA 1850 AREA 158.360 POPULATION 92.597
UTAH
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS 1845 AREA 265.780 POPULATION 212.592
MINNESOTA
IOWA 1846 AREA 56.025 POPULATION 192.214
MISSOURI 1821 AREA 69.415 POPULATION 682.044
ARKANSAS 1836 AREA 53.850 POPULATION 209 897
LOUISIANA 1812 AREA 48.720 POPULATION 517.762
WISCONSIN 1848 AREA 56.040 POP. 305.391
ILLINOIS 1818 AREA 56.650 POP. 851.470
MICHIGAN 1837 AREA 56.915 POP. 397.654
INDIANA 1816 AREA 36.350 POP. 988 416
OHIO 1803 AREA 41.060 POP. 1.980.329
KENTUCKY 1792 AREA 40.400 POPULATION 982.405
TENNESSEE 1796 AREA 42.050 POPULATION 1.022.717.
MISSISSIPPI 1817 AREA 46.810 POP. 606.526
ALABAMA 1819 AREA 52.230 POP. 771.623
GEORGIA 1788 AREA 59.475 POPULATION 906.185
FLORIDA 1845 AREA 58 680 POP. 87.445
SOUTH CAROLINA 1788 AREA 30.570 POP. 668 507
NORTH CAROLINA 1789 AREA 52.250 POPULATION 869.039
VIRGINIA. 1788 AREA 67.230 POPULATION 1.421.661
MARYLAND 1788 AREA 12.210 388 034
D.C.
DEL. 1787 2.050 91.532
PENNSYLVANIA 1787 AREA 45.215 POPULATION 2.311.786
N. JERSEY 1787 AREA 7.815 489 555
NEW YORK 1788 AREA 49.170 POPULATION 3.097.394
VERMONT 1791 9.565 314.120
NEW HAMPSHIRE 1788 AREA 9.305 317 976
MASSACHUSETTS 1788 AREA 8 315 POP. 994.514
CONN. 1788 AREA 4 990 POP. 370.792
R.I. 1790 1.250 147.545
MAINE 1820 AREA 33.040 POP. 583.169

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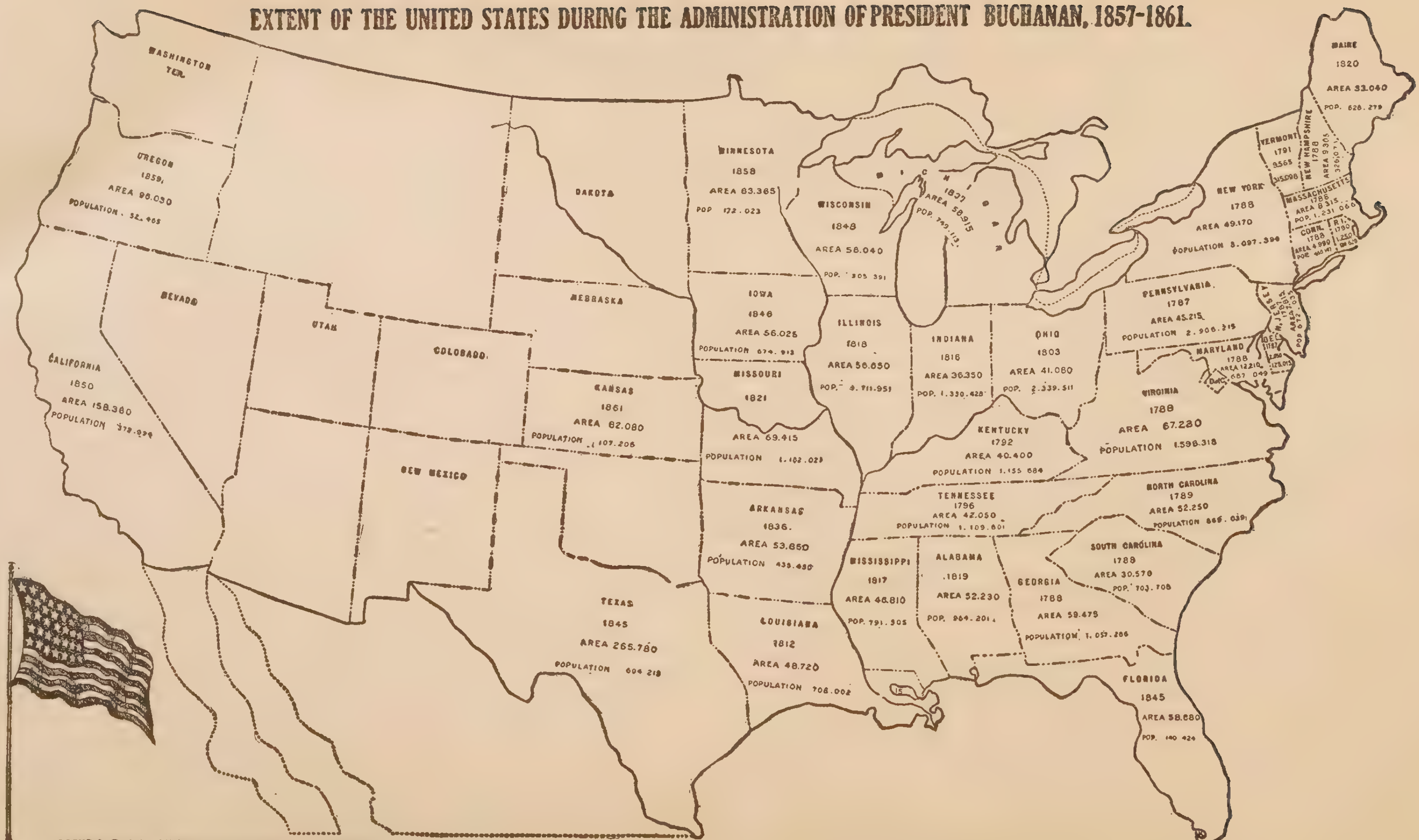
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OREGON 1859, AREA 96.030 POPULATION. 52.465
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NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO.
NEW MEXICO
DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS 1861 AREA 82.080 POPULATION 107.206
TEXAS 1845 AREA 265.780 POPULATION 604 215
MINNESOTA 1858 AREA 83.365 POP 172.023
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MISSOURI 1821 AREA 69.415 POPULATION 1.182.012
ARKANSAS 1836. AREA 53.850 POPULATION 435.450
LOUISIANA 1812 AREA 48.720 POPULATION 708.002
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MICHIGAN 1837 AREA 58.915 POP. 749.113
ILLINOIS 1818 AREA 56.650 POP. 1.711.951
INDIANA 1816 AREA 36.350 POP. 1.350.428
OHIO 1803 AREA 41.060 POP. 2.339.511
KENTUCKY 1792 AREA 40.400 POPULATION 1.155 684
TENNESSEE 1796 AREA 42.050 POPULATION 1.109.801
MISSISSIPPI 1817 AREA 46.810 POP. 791.305
ALABAMA 1819 AREA 52.230 POP. 964.201
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SOUTH CAROLINA 1788 AREA 30.570 POP. 703.708
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VIRGINIA 1788 AREA 67.230 POPULATION 1.596.318
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NEW YORK 1788 AREA 49.170 POPULATION 3.880.735
CONN. 1788 AREA 4.990 POP. 460.147
R.I. 1790 1.250 174.620
MASSACHUSETTS 1788 AREA 8.315 POP. 1.231 066
VERMONT 1791 9.565 315.098
NEW HAMPSHIRE 1788 AREA 9.305 326.073
MAINE 1820 AREA 33.040 POP. 628.279
15

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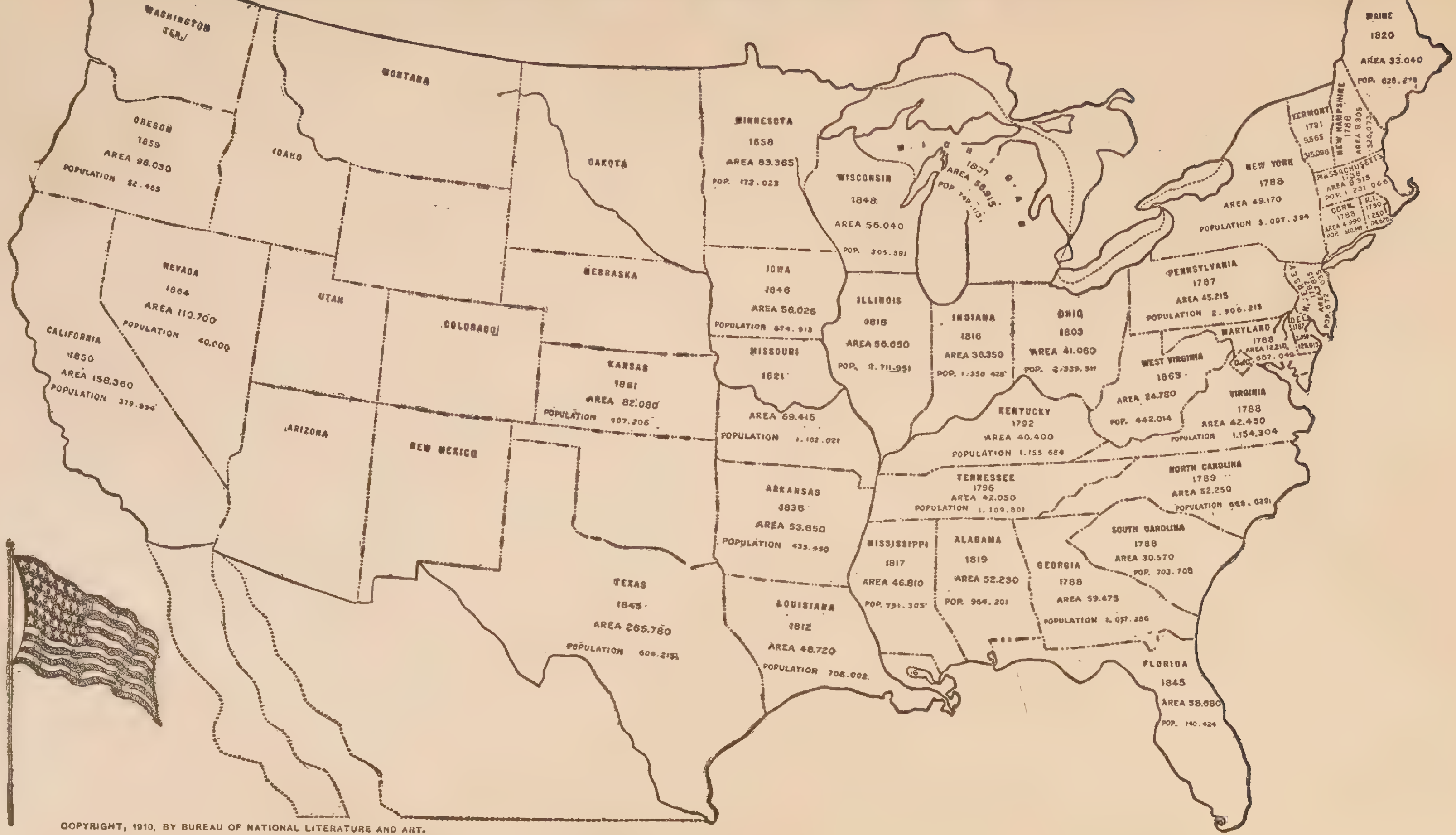
EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, 1861-1865.


WASHINGTON TER.
OREGON 1859 AREA 96.030 POPULATION 52.465
CALIFORNIA 1850 AREA 158.360 POPULATION 379.994
NEVADA 1864 AREA 110.700 POPULATION 40.000
IDAHO
MONTANA
UTAH
ARIZONA
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS 1861 AREA 82.080 POPULATION 107.206
TEXAS 1845 AREA 265.780 POPULATION 604.215
MINNESOTA 1858 AREA 83.365 POP. 172.023
IOWA 1846 AREA 56.025 POPULATION 674.913
MISSOURI 1821 AREA 69.415 POPULATION 1.182.021
ARKANSAS 1836 AREA 53.850 POPULATION 435.450
LOUISIANA 1812 AREA 48.720 POPULATION 708.002
WISCONSIN 1848 AREA 56.040 POP. 305.391
ILLINOIS 1818 AREA 56.650 POP. 1.711.951
MICHIGAN 1837 AREA 56.915 POP. 749.113
INDIANA 1816 AREA 36.350 POP. 1.350.428
OHIO 1803 AREA 41.060 POP. 2.339.511
KENTUCKY 1792 AREA 40.400 POPULATION 1.155.684
TENNESSEE 1796 AREA 42.050 POPULATION 1.109.801
MISSISSIPPI 1817 AREA 46.810 POP. 791.305
ALABAMA 1819 AREA 52.230 POP. 964.201
GEORGIA 1788 AREA 59.475 POPULATION 1.057.286
FLORIDA 1845 AREA 58.680 POP. 140.424
SOUTH CAROLINA 1788 AREA 30.570 POP. 703.708
NORTH CAROLINA 1789 AREA 52.250 POPULATION 992.622
VIRGINIA 1788 AREA 42.450 POPULATION 1.154.304
WEST VIRGINIA 1863 AREA 24.780 POP. 442.014
MARYLAND 1788 AREA 12.210 687.049
D.C.
DEL. 1787 2.050 128.015
PENNSYLVANIA 1787 AREA 45.215 POPULATION 2.906.215
N. JERSEY 1787 815 AREA 7.035 POP. 672
NEW YORK 1788 AREA 49.170 POPULATION 3.097.394
VERMONT 1791 9.565 315.098
NEW HAMPSHIRE 1788 AREA 9.305 326.073
MASSACHUSETTS 1788 AREA 8.315 POP. 1.231.066
CONN. 1788 AREA 4.990 POP. 460.147
R.I. 1790 1.250 174.620
MAINE 1820 AREA 33.040 POP. 628.279

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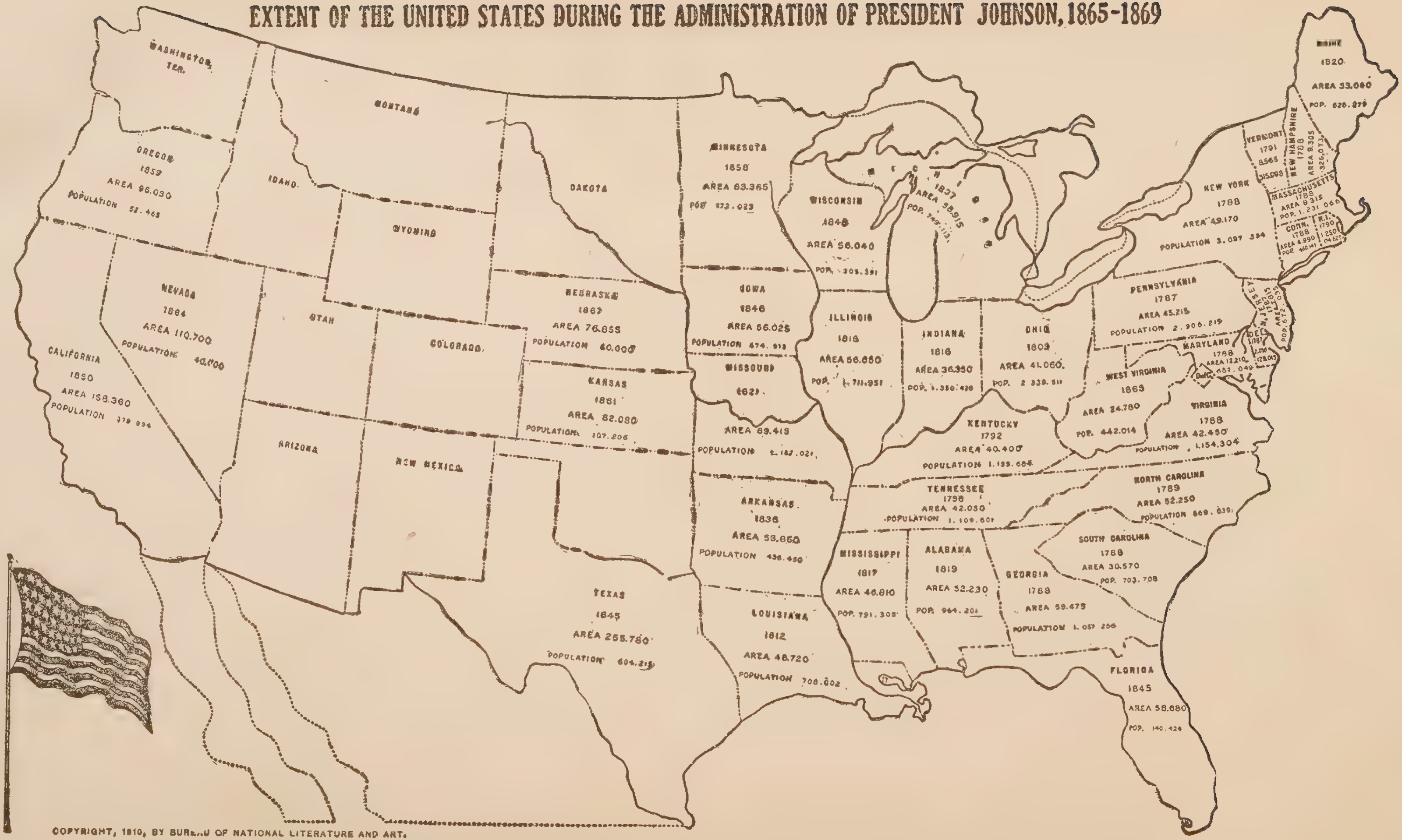
EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON, 1865-1869


WASHINGTON TER.
OREGON 1859 AREA 96.030 POPULATION 52.465
CALIFORNIA 1850 AREA 158.360 POPULATION 379 994
NEVADA 1864 AREA 110.700 POPULATION 40.000
IDAHO.
MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
COLORADO.
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
DAKOTA
NEBRASKA 1867 AREA 76.855 POPULATION 60.000
KANSAS 1861 AREA 82.080 POPULATION 107.206
TEXAS 1845 AREA 265.780 POPULATION 604.215
MINNESOTA 1858 AREA 83.365 POP 172.023
IOWA 1846 AREA 56.025 POPULATION 674.913
MISSOURI 1821 AREA 69.415 POPULATION 1.182.021
ARKANSAS. 1836 AREA 53.850 POPULATION 435.450
LOUISIANA 1812 AREA 48.720 POPULATION 708.002
WISCONSIN 1848 AREA 56.040 POP. 305.391
MICH 1837 AREA 58.915 POP. 749.113
ILLINOIS 1818 AREA 56.650 POP. 1.711.951
INDIANA 1816 AREA 36.350 POP. 1.350.428
OHIO 1803 AREA 41.060. POP. 2 339.511
KENTUCKY 1792 AREA 40.400 POPULATION 1.155.684
TENNESSEE 1796 AREA 42.050 POPULATION 1.109.801
MISSISSIPPI 1817 AREA 46.810 POP. 791.305
ALABAMA 1819 AREA 52.230 POP. 964.201
GEORGIA 1788 AREA 59.475 POPULATION 1.057 286
FLORIDA 1845 AREA 58.680 POP. 140.424
SOUTH CAROLINA 1788 AREA 30.570 POP. 703.708
NORTH CAROLINA 1789 AREA 52.250 POPULATION 869.039
VIRGINIA 1788 AREA 42.450 POPULATION 1.154.304
WEST VIRGINIA 1863 AREA 24.780 POP. 442.014
MARYLAND 1788 AREA 12.210 687.049
D. of C.
DEL. 1787 2.050 128.015
N. JERSEY 1787 AREA 7.815 POP. 672.035
PENNSYLVANIA 1787 AREA 45.215 POPULATION 2.906.219
NEW YORK 1788 AREA 49.170 POPULATION 3.097 394
VERMONT 1791 9.565 315.098
NEW HAMPSHIRE 1788 AREA 9.305 326.073
MASSACHUSETTS 1788 AREA 8.315 POP. 1.231 066
CONN. 1788 AREA 4.990 POP. 460.147
R.I. 1790 1.250 174.620
1820. AREA 33.040 POP. 626.279

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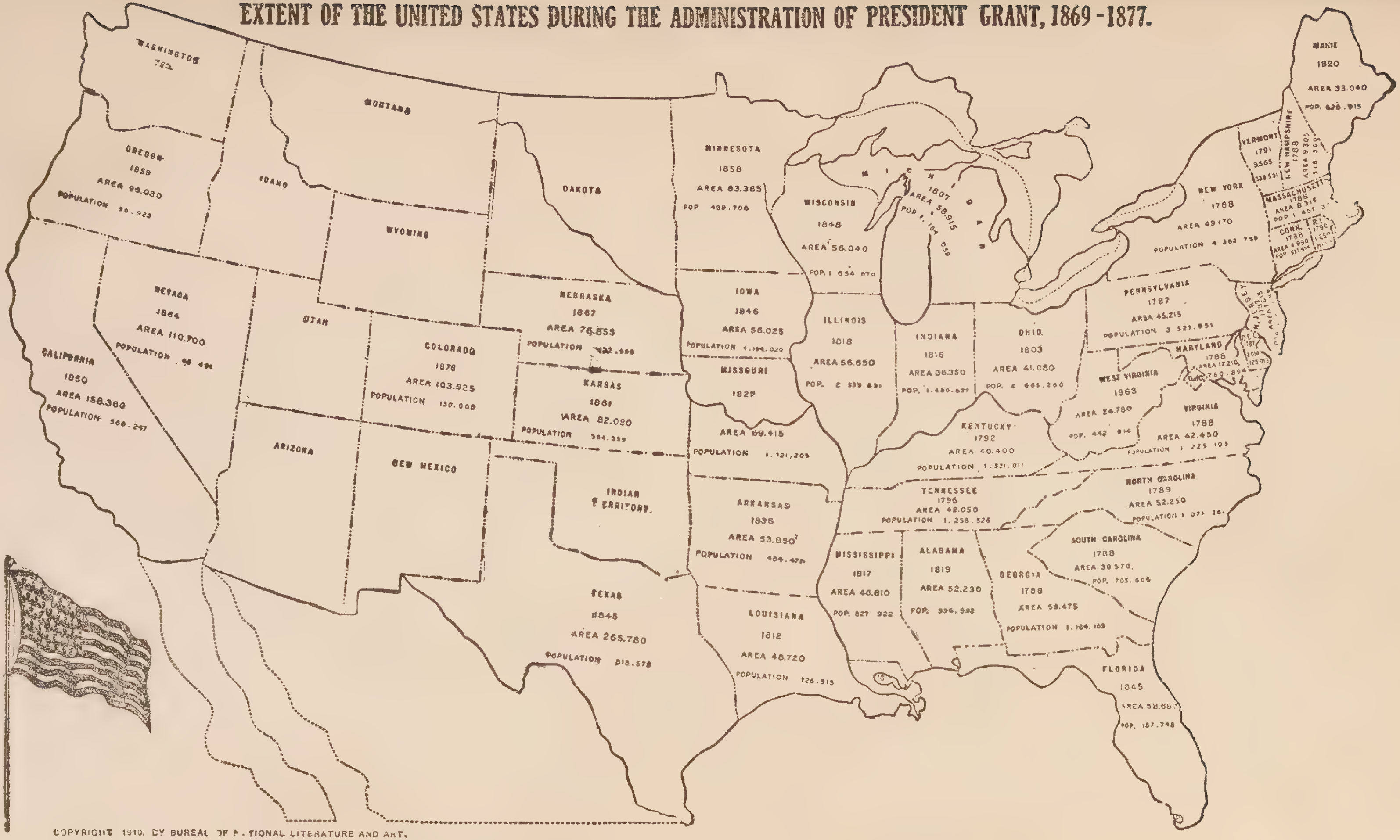
EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT GRANT, 1869-1877.



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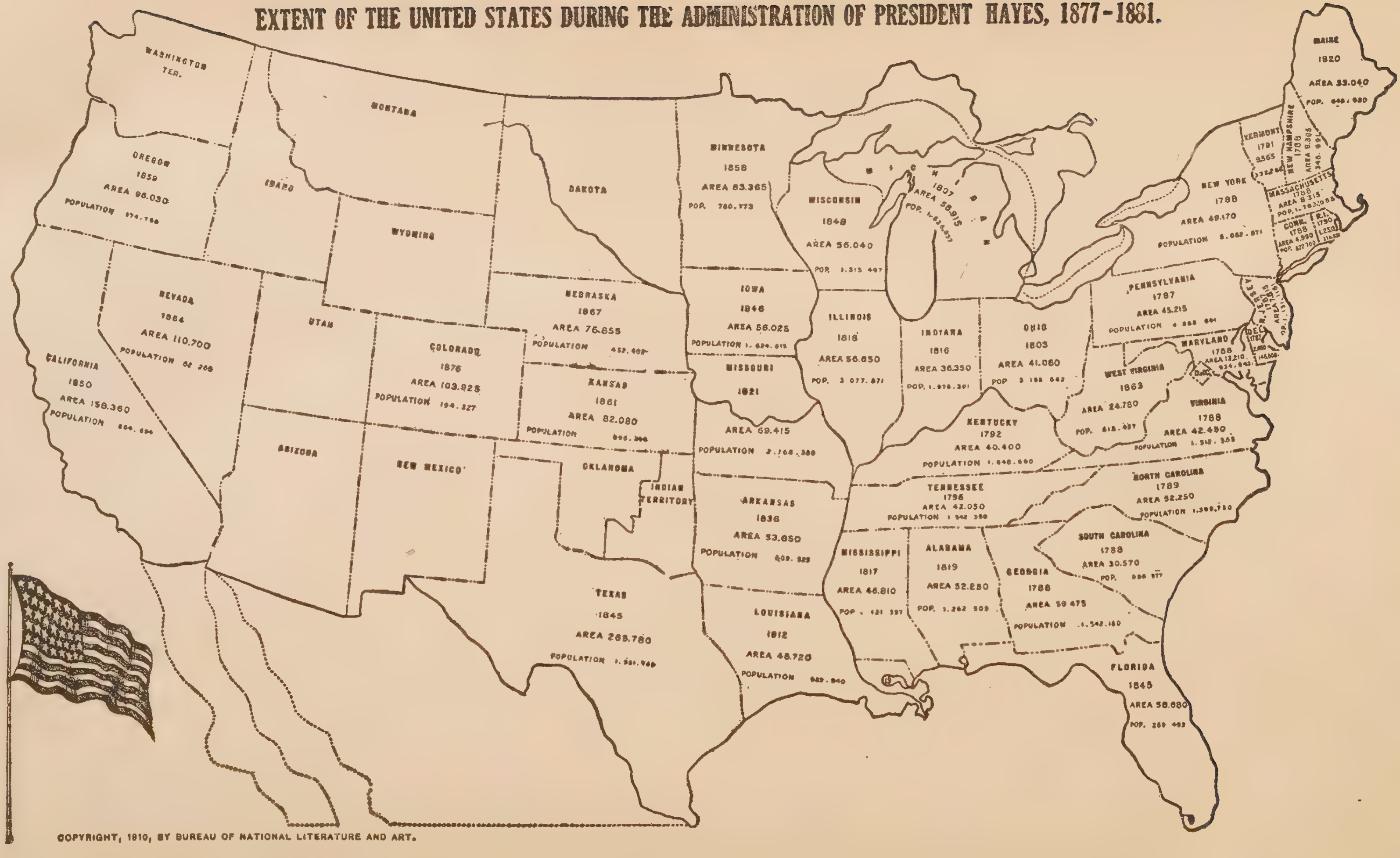
EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT HAYES, 1877-1881.


WASHINGTON TER.
MONTANA
DAKOTA
MINNESOTA 1858 AREA 83.365 POP. 780.773
WISCONSIN 1848 AREA 56.040 POP. 1.315 497
MICHIGAN 1837 AREA 58.915
MAINE 1820 AREA 33.040
VERMONT 1791 9565
NEW HAMPSHIRE 1788 AREA 9.305
MASSACHUSETTS 1788 AREA 8 315
R.I. 1790 1.250
CONN. 1788 AREA 4.990 POP. 627700
NEW YORK 1788 AREA 49.170 POPULATION
N. JERSEY 1787 AREA
PENNSYLVANIA 1787 AREA 45.215 POPULATION
DEL. 1787
MARYLAND 1788 AREA 12.210
D.C.
OREGON 1859 AREA 96.030 POPULATION
IDAHO
WYOMING
NEBRASKA 1867 AREA 76.855 POPULATION
IOWA 1846 AREA 56.025 POPULATION
ILLINOIS 1818 AREA 56.650 POP. 3 077.871
INDIANA 1816 AREA 36.350 POP. 1.978.301
OHIO 1803 AREA 41.060 POP 3 198 062
WEST VIRGINIA 1863 AREA 24.780 POP. 618.457
VIRGINIA 1788 AREA 42.450 POPULATION 1.512. 565
NEVADA 1864 AREA 110.700 POPULATION 62 266
UTAH
COLORADO 1876 AREA 103.925 POPULATION 194.327
KANSAS 1861 AREA 82.080 POPULATION
MISSOURI 1821 AREA 69.415 POPULATION 2.168.380
KENTUCKY 1792 AREA 40.400 POPULATION 1.648.690
CALIFORNIA 1850 AREA 158.360 POPULATION
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA
INDIAN TERRITORY
ARKANSAS 1836 AREA 53.850 POPULATION
TENNESSEE 1796 AREA 42.050 POPULATION
NORTH CAROLINA 1789 AREA 52.250 POPULATION 1.399.750
SOUTH CAROLINA 1788 AREA 30.570 POP.
MISSISSIPPI 1817 AREA 46.810 POP.
ALABAMA 1819 AREA 52.250 POP. 1.262 505
GEORGIA 1788 AREA 59 475 POPULATION 1.542.180
TEXAS 1845 AREA 265.780 POPULATION
LOUISIANA 1812 AREA 48.720 POPULATION
FLORIDA 1845 AREA 58.680 POP.

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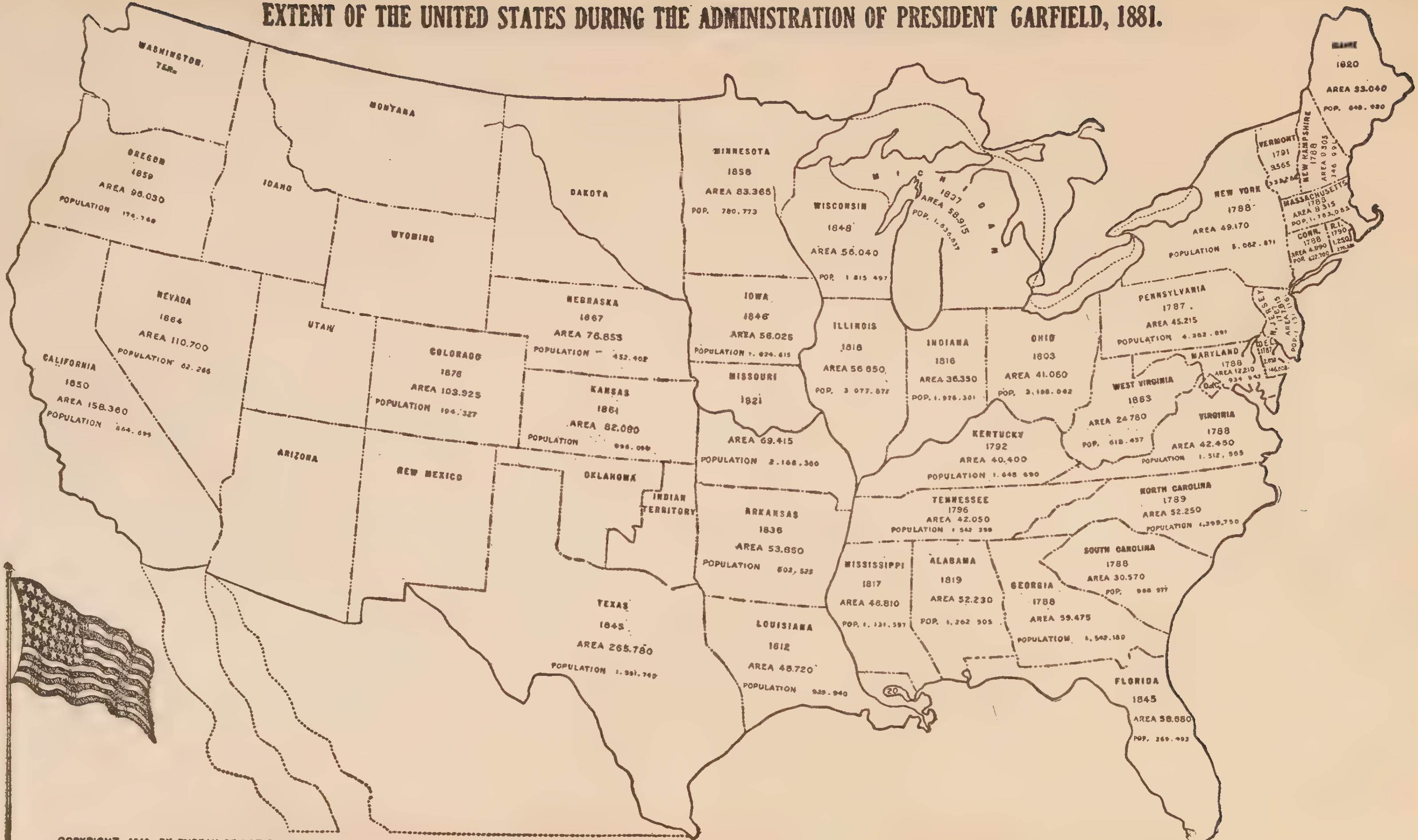
EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD, 1881.


WASHINGTON, TER.
OREGON 1859 AREA 96.030 POPULATION 174.768
CALIFORNIA 1850 AREA 158.360 POPULATION 864.694
NEVADA 1864 AREA 110.700 POPULATION 62.266
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
COLORADO 1876 AREA 103.925 POPULATION 194.327
DAKOTA
NEBRASKA 1867 AREA 76.853 POPULATION — 452.402
KANSAS 1861 AREA 82.080 POPULATION 996.096
OKLAHOMA
INDIAN TERRITORY
TEXAS 1845 AREA 265.780 POPULATION 1.591.749
MINNESOTA 1858 AREA 83.365 POP. 780.773
IOWA 1846 AREA 56.025 POPULATION 1.624.615
MISSOURI 1821 AREA 69.415 POPULATION 2.168.380
ARKANSAS 1836 AREA 53.850 POPULATION 802,525
LOUISIANA 1812 AREA 48.720 POPULATION 939.940
WISCONSIN 1848 AREA 56.040 POP. 1 315 497
MICHIGAN 1837 AREA 58.915 POP. 1.636.937
ILLINOIS 1818 AREA 56 650 POP. 3 077.871
INDIANA 1816 AREA 36.350 POP. 1.978.301
OHIO 1803 AREA 41.060 POP. 3.198.062
KENTUCKY 1792 AREA 40.400 POPULATION 1.648 690
TENNESSEE 1796 AREA 42.050 POPULATION 1 542 359
MISSISSIPPI 1817 AREA 46.810 POP. 1.131.597
ALABAMA 1819 AREA 52.230 POP. 1.262 505
GEORGIA 1788 AREA 59.475 POPULATION 1.542.180
FLORIDA 1845 AREA 58.680 POP. 269.493
SOUTH CAROLINA 1788 AREA 30.570 POP. 995 577
NORTH CAROLINA 1789 AREA 52.250 POPULATION 1.399.750
VIRGINIA 1788 AREA 42.450 POPULATION 1.512, 565
WEST VIRGINIA 1863 AREA 24 780 POP. 618.457
MARYLAND 1788 AREA 12210 934 943
D.C.
DEL 1787 2.050 146.608
N. JERSEY 1787 AREA 7.815 POP. 1 131 116
PENNSYLVANIA 1787 AREA 45.215 POPULATION 4.282.891
NEW YORK 1788 AREA 49.170 POPULATION 5.082.871
VERMONT 1791 9.565 332.286
NEW HAMPSHIRE 1788 AREA 9.305 346 991
1820 AREA 33.040 POP. 648.936
MASSACHUSETTS 1788 AREA 8.315 POP. 1.783.085
CONN. 1788 AREA 4.990 POP. 622.700
R.I. 1790 1.250 276.531
20

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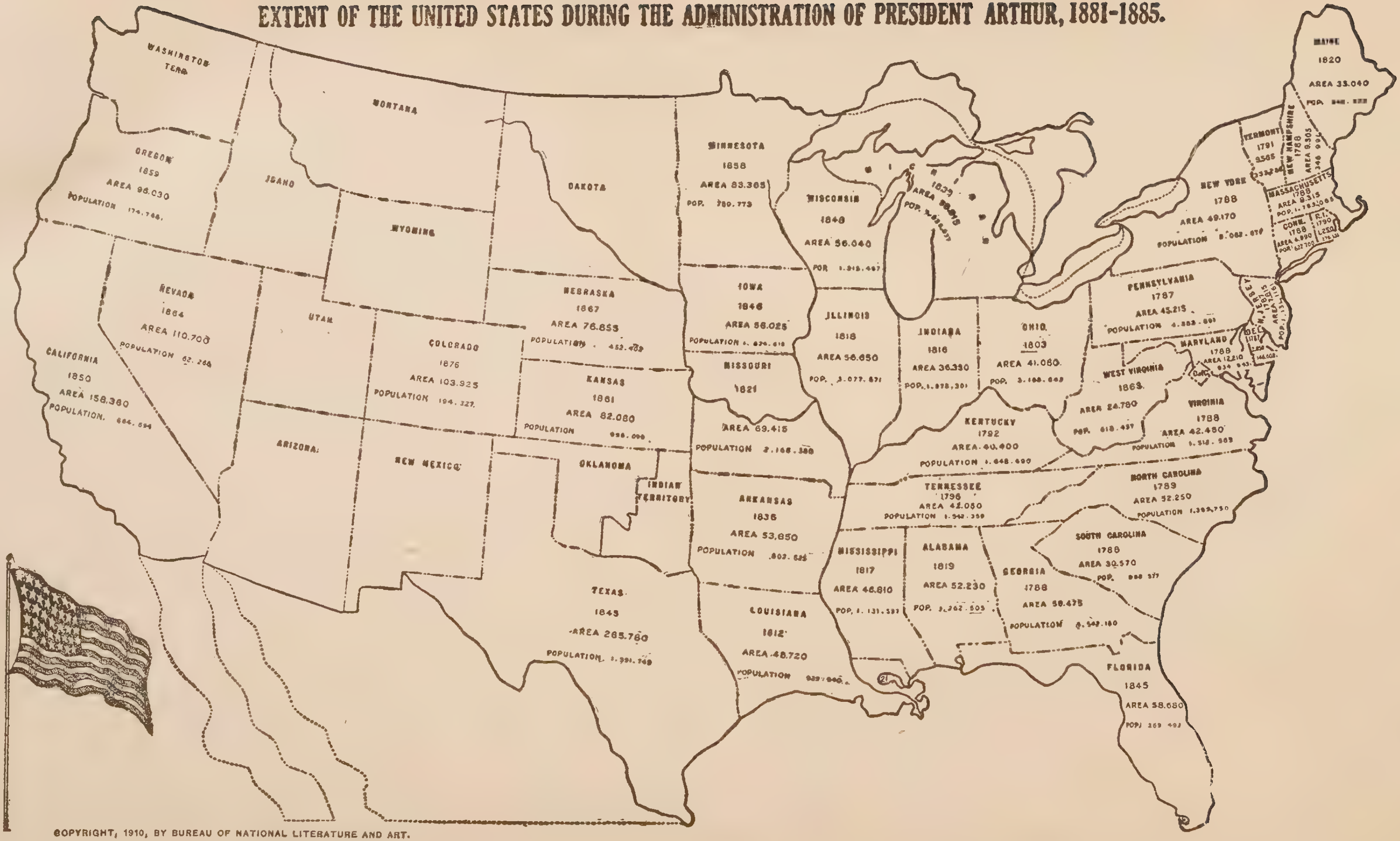
EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR, 1881-1885.



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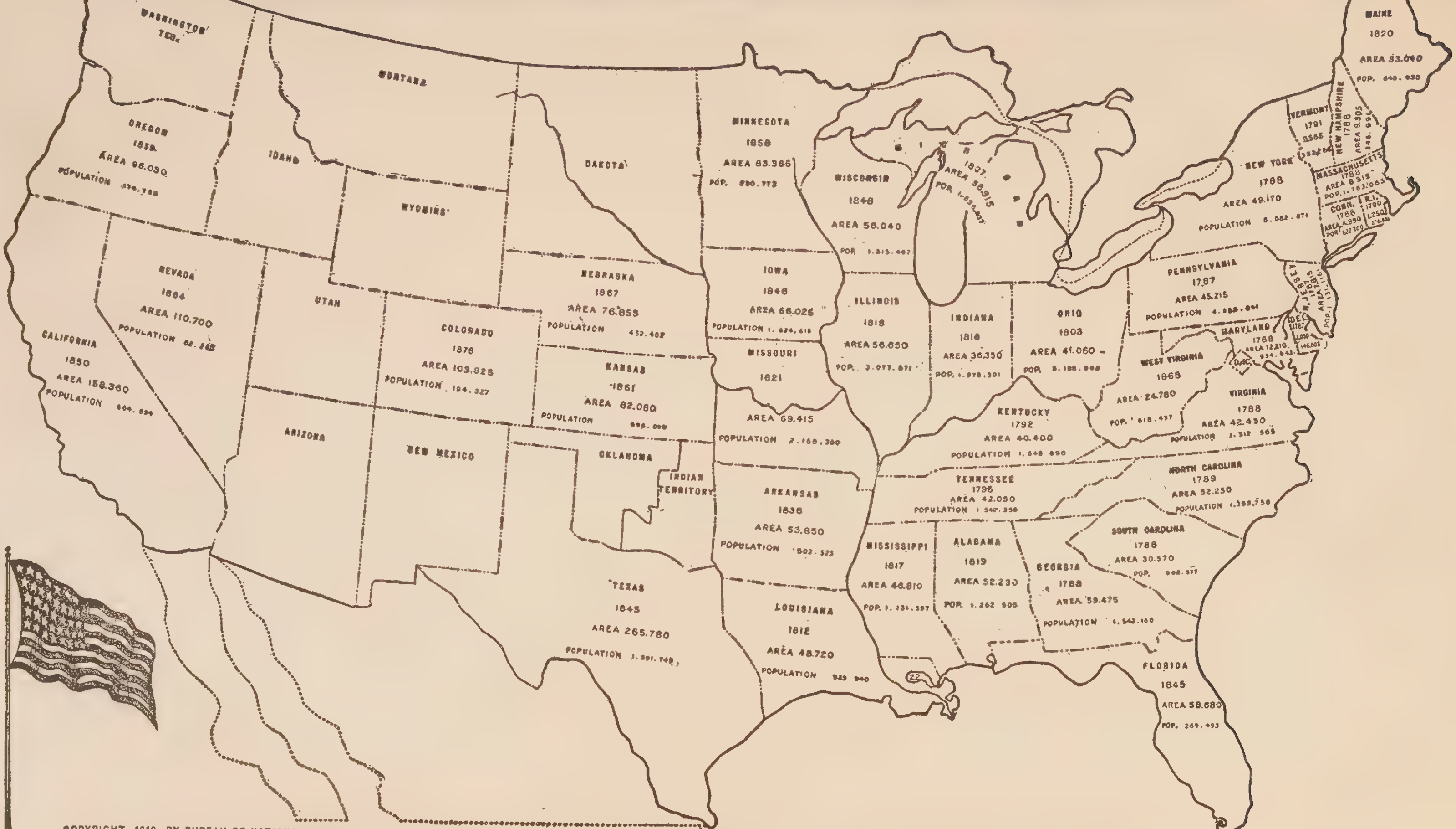
EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, 1885-1889.


WASHINGTON TER.
OREGON 1859 AREA 96.030 POPULATION 174.768
CALIFORNIA 1850 AREA 158.360 POPULATION 864.694
NEVADA 1864 AREA 110.700 POPULATION 62.266
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
COLORADO 1876 AREA 103.925 POPULATION 194.327
DAKOTA
NEBRASKA 1867 AREA 76.855 POPULATION 452.402
KANSAS 1861 AREA 82.080 POPULATION 996.096
OKLAHOMA
INDIAN TERRITORY
TEXAS 1845 AREA 265.780 POPULATION 1.591.749
MINNESOTA 1858 AREA 83.365 POP. 780.773
IOWA 1846 AREA 56.025 POPULATION 1.624.615
MISSOURI 1821 AREA 69.415 POPULATION 2.168.380
ARKANSAS 1836 AREA 53.850 POPULATION 802.525
LOUISIANA 1812 AREA 48.720 POPULATION 939 940
WISCONSIN 1848 AREA 56.040 POP. 1.315.497
1837 AREA 58.915 POP. 1.636.937
ILLINOIS 1818 AREA 56.650 POP. 3.077.871
INDIANA 1816 AREA 36.350 POP. 1.978.301
OHIO 1803 AREA 41.060 POP. 3.198.062
KENTUCKY 1792 AREA 40.400 POPULATION 1.648 690
TENNESSEE 1796 AREA 42.050 POPULATION 1.542.359
MISSISSIPPI 1817 AREA 46.810 POP. 1.131.597
ALABAMA 1819 AREA 52.230 POP. 1.262 505
GEORGIA 1788 AREA 59.475 POPULATION 1.542.180
FLORIDA 1845 AREA 58.680 POP. 269.493
SOUTH CAROLINA 1788 AREA 30.570 POP. 995.577
NORTH CAROLINA 1789 AREA 52.250 POPULATION 1.399.750
VIRGINIA 1788 AREA 42.450 POPULATION 1.512 565
WEST VIRGINIA 1863 AREA 24.780 POP. 618.457
MARYLAND 1788 AREA 12.210 934.943
D.C.
DEL. 1787 2.050 146.608
N. JERSEY 1787 AREA 7.815 POP. 1.131.116
PENNSYLVANIA 1787 AREA 45.215 POPULATION 4.282.891
NEW YORK 1788 AREA 49.170 POPULATION 6.082.871
VERMONT 1791 9565 332.286
NEW HAMPSHIRE 1788 AREA 9.305 346.991
MASSACHUSETTS 1788 AREA 8.315 POP. 1.783.085
CONN. 1788 AREA 4.990 POP. 622.700
R.I. 1790 1.250 276.531
MAINE 1820 AREA 33.040 POP. 648.930
22

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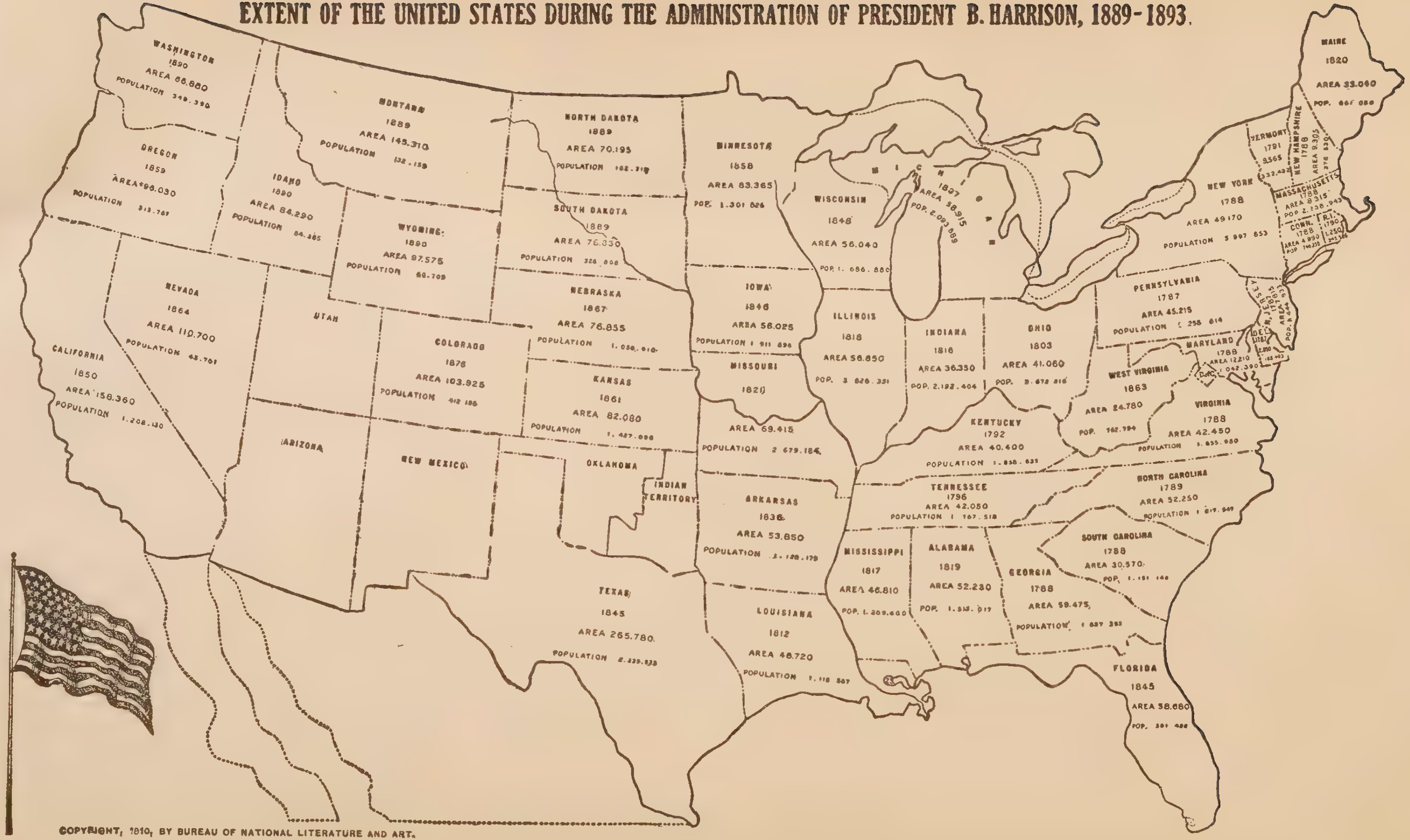
EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT B. HARRISON, 1889-1893.



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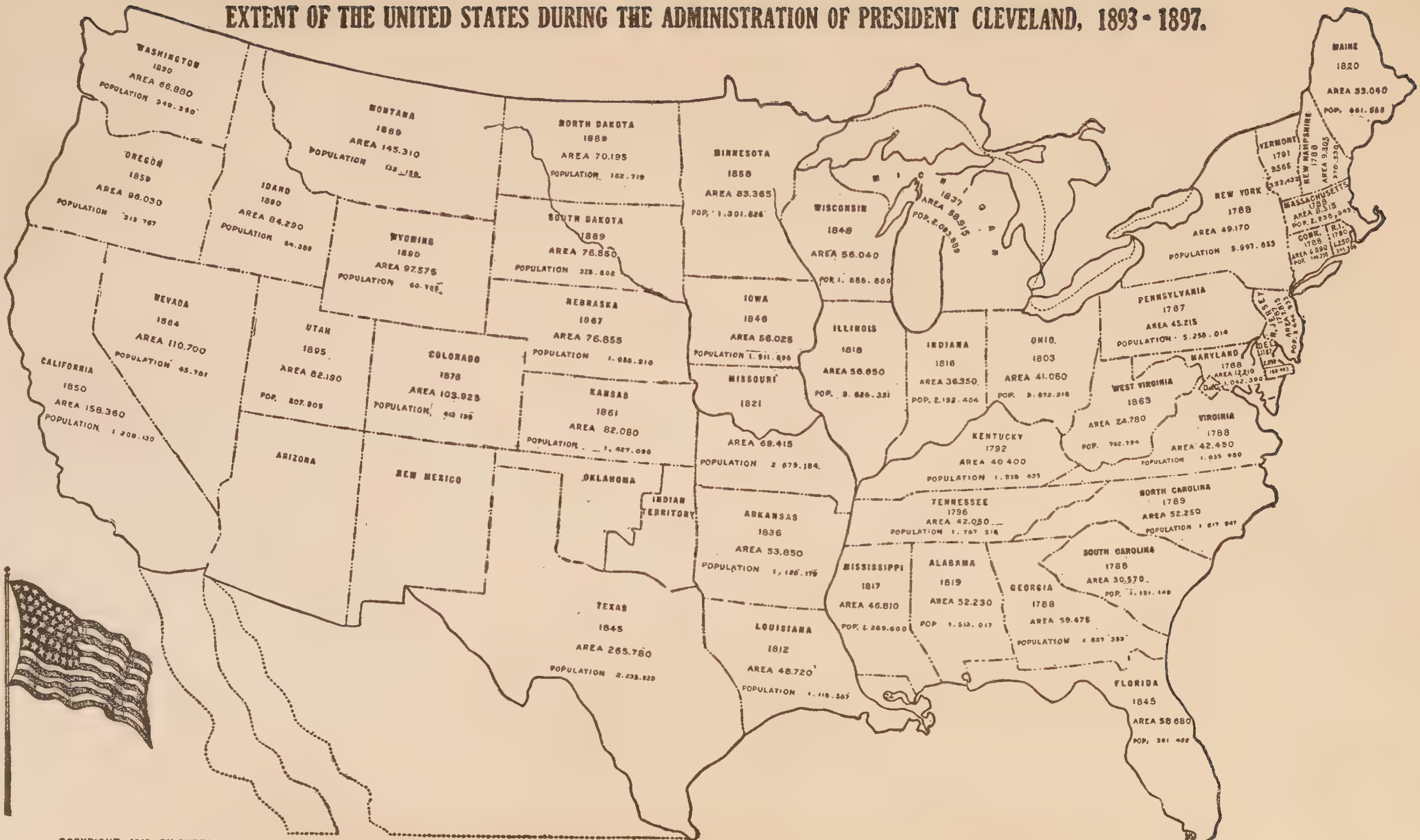
EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, 1893-1897.



WASHINGTON 1890 AREA 66.880 POPULATION 349.390
OREGON 1859 AREA 96.030 POPULATION 313 767
CALIFORNIA 1850 AREA 158.360 POPULATION 1 208.130
NEVADA 1864 AREA 110.700 POPULATION 45.761
IDAHO 1890 AREA 84.290 POPULATION 84.385
MONTANA 1889 AREA 145.310 POPULATION 132 159
WYOMING 1890 AREA 97.575 POPULATION 60.705
UTAH 1895 AREA 82.190 POP. 207.905
COLORADO 1876 AREA 103.925 POPULATION 412 198
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA 1889 AREA 70.195 POPULATION 182.719
SOUTH DAKOTA 1889 AREA 76.850 POPULATION 328.808
NEBRASKA 1867 AREA 76.855 POPULATION 1.058.910
KANSAS 1861 AREA 82.080 POPULATION 1.427.096
OKLAHOMA
INDIAN TERRITORY
TEXAS 1845 AREA 265.780 POPULATION 2.235.523
MINNESOTA 1858 AREA 83.365 POP. 1.301.826
IOWA 1846 AREA 56.025 POPULATION 1.911.896
MISSOURI 1821 AREA 69.415 POPULATION 2 679.184.
ARKANSAS 1836 AREA 53.850 POPULATION 1,128.179
LOUISIANA 1812 AREA 48.720 POPULATION 1.118.587
WISCONSIN 1848 AREA 56.040 POP. 1.686.880
MICHIGAN 1837 AREA 58.915 POP. 2.093.889
ILLINOIS 1818 AREA 56.650 POP. 3.826.351
INDIANA 1816 AREA 36.350 POP. 2.192.404
OHIO. 1803 AREA 41.060 POP. 3.672.316
KENTUCKY 1792 AREA 40 400 POPULATION 1.858 635
TENNESSEE 1796 AREA 42.050 POPULATION 1.767 518
MISSISSIPPI 1817 AREA 46.810 POP. 1.289.600
ALABAMA 1819 AREA 52.230 POP 1.513.017
GEORGIA 1788 AREA 59.475 POPULATION 1 837 353
FLORIDA 1845 AREA 58 680 POP. 391 422
SOUTH CAROLINA 1788 AREA 30.570 POP. 1.151.149
NORTH CAROLINA 1789 AREA 52.250 POPULATION 1 617 947
VIRGINIA 1788 AREA 42.450 POPULATION 1.655 980
WEST VIRGINIA 1863 AREA 24.780 POP. 762.794
MARYLAND 1788 AREA 12.210 1.042.390
D.C.
DEL. 1787 2.050 168 493
PENNSYLVANIA 1787 AREA 45.215 POPULATION 5.258.014
N. JERSEY 1787 AREA 7.815 POP. 1.444 933
NEW YORK 1788 AREA 49.170 POPULATION 5.997.853
VERMONT 1791 9565 332,422
NEW HAMPSHIRE 1788 AREA 9.305 376.530
MASSACHUSETTS 1788 AREA 8.315 POP. 2.238,943
CONN. 1788 AREA 4.990 POP. 746.258
R.I. 1790 1.250 345.506
MAINE 1820 AREA 33.040 POP. 661.086

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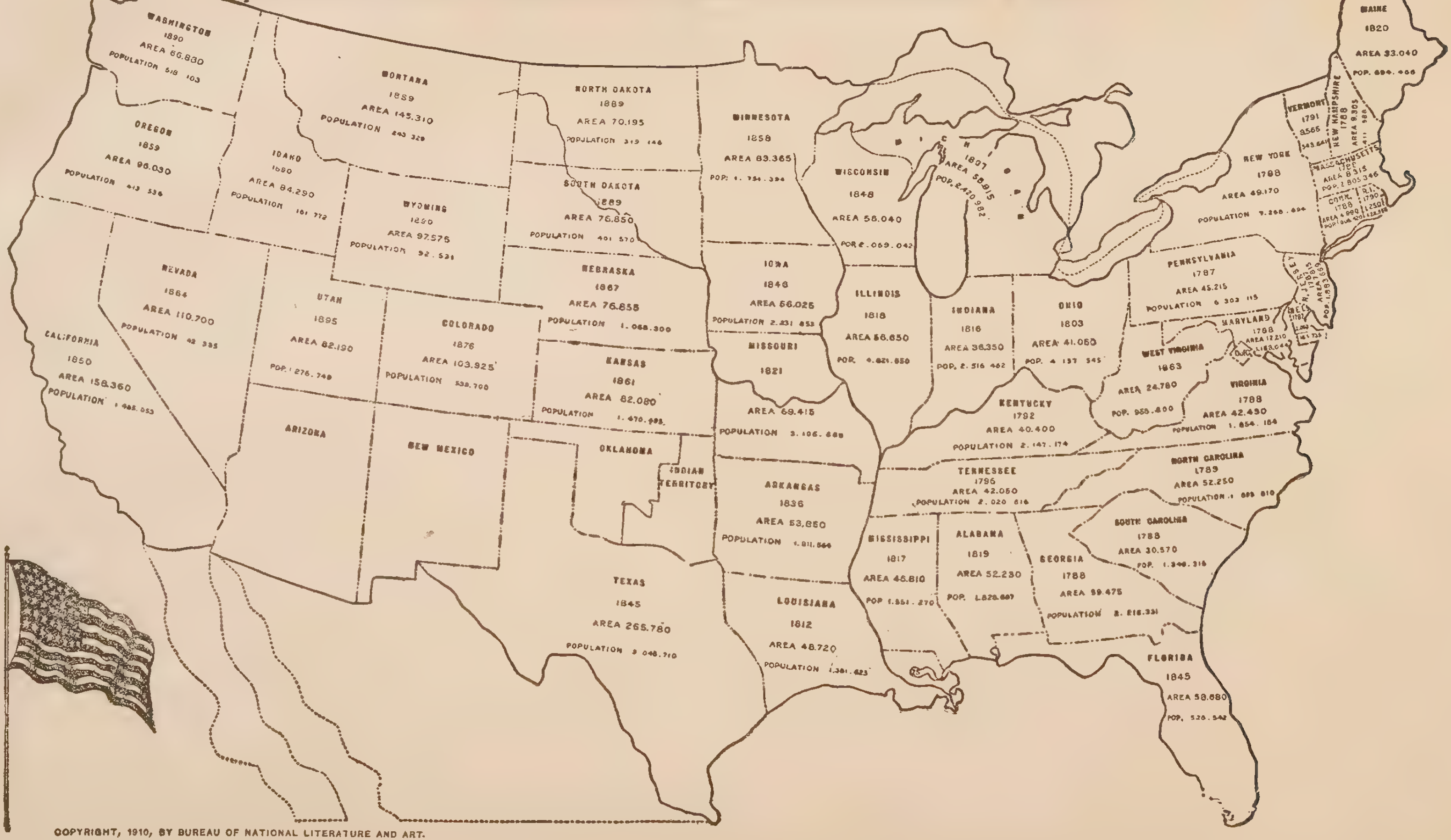
EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY, 1897-1901.


WASHINGTON 1890 AREA 66.880 POPULATION 518 103
OREGON 1859 AREA 96.030 POPULATION 413 536
CALIFORNIA 1850 AREA 158.360 POPULATION 1.485.053
NEVADA 1864 AREA 110.700 POPULATION 42 335
IDAHO 1890 AREA 84.290 POPULATION 161 772
MONTANA 1889 AREA 145.310 POPULATION 243 329
WYOMING 1890 AREA 97.575 POPULATION 92.531
UTAH 1895 AREA 82.190 POP. 276.749
ARIZONA
COLORADO 1876 AREA 103.925 POPULATION 539.700
NEW MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA 1889 AREA 70.195 POPULATION 319 146
SOUTH DAKOTA 1889 AREA 76.850 POPULATION 401 570
NEBRASKA 1867 AREA 76.855 POPULATION 1.066.300
KANSAS 1861 AREA 82.080 POPULATION 1.470.495
OKLAHOMA
INDIAN TERRITORY
TEXAS 1845 AREA 265.780 POPULATION 3 048.710
MINNESOTA 1858 AREA 83.365 POP. 1.751.394
IOWA 1846 AREA 56.025 POPULATION 2.231 853
MISSOURI 1821 AREA 69.415 POPULATION 3.106.665
ARKANSAS 1836 AREA 53.850 POPULATION 1.311.564
LOUISIANA 1812 AREA 48.720 POPULATION 1.381.625
WISCONSIN 1848 AREA 56.040 POP. 2.069.042
MICHIGAN 1837 AREA 58.915 POP. 2.420 982
ILLINOIS 1818 AREA 56.650 POP. 4.821.550
INDIANA 1816 AREA 36.350 POP. 2.516 462
OHIO 1803 AREA 41.060 POP. 4 157 545
KENTUCKY 1792 AREA 40.400 POPULATION 2.147.174
TENNESSEE 1796 AREA 42.050 POPULATION 2.020 616
MISSISSIPPI 1817 AREA 46.810 POP 1.551.270
ALABAMA 1819 AREA 52.250 POP. 1.828.697
GEORGIA 1788 AREA 59.475 POPULATION 2.216.331
FLORIDA 1845 AREA 58.680 POP. 528.542
SOUTH CAROLINA 1788 AREA 30.570 POP. 1.340.316
NORTH CAROLINA 1789 AREA 52.250 POPULATION 1 893 810
VIRGINIA 1788 AREA 42.450 POPULATION 1.854.184
WEST VIRGINIA 1863 AREA 24.780 POP. 958.800
MARYLAND 1788 AREA 12.210 1.188.044
D.C.
DEL. 1787
N. JERSEY 1787 AREA 7.815 POP. 1.883 669
PENNSYLVANIA 1787 AREA 45.215 POPULATION 6 302 115
NEW YORK 1788 AREA 49.170 POPULATION 7.268.894
VERMONT 1791 9.565 343.641
NEW HAMPSHIRE 1788 AREA 9.305 411 588
MASSACHUSETTS 1788 AREA 8.315 POP. 2 805 346
CONN. 1788 AREA 4.990 POP. 908.420
R.I. 1790 1.250 428.556
MAINE 1820 AREA 33.040 POP. 694.466

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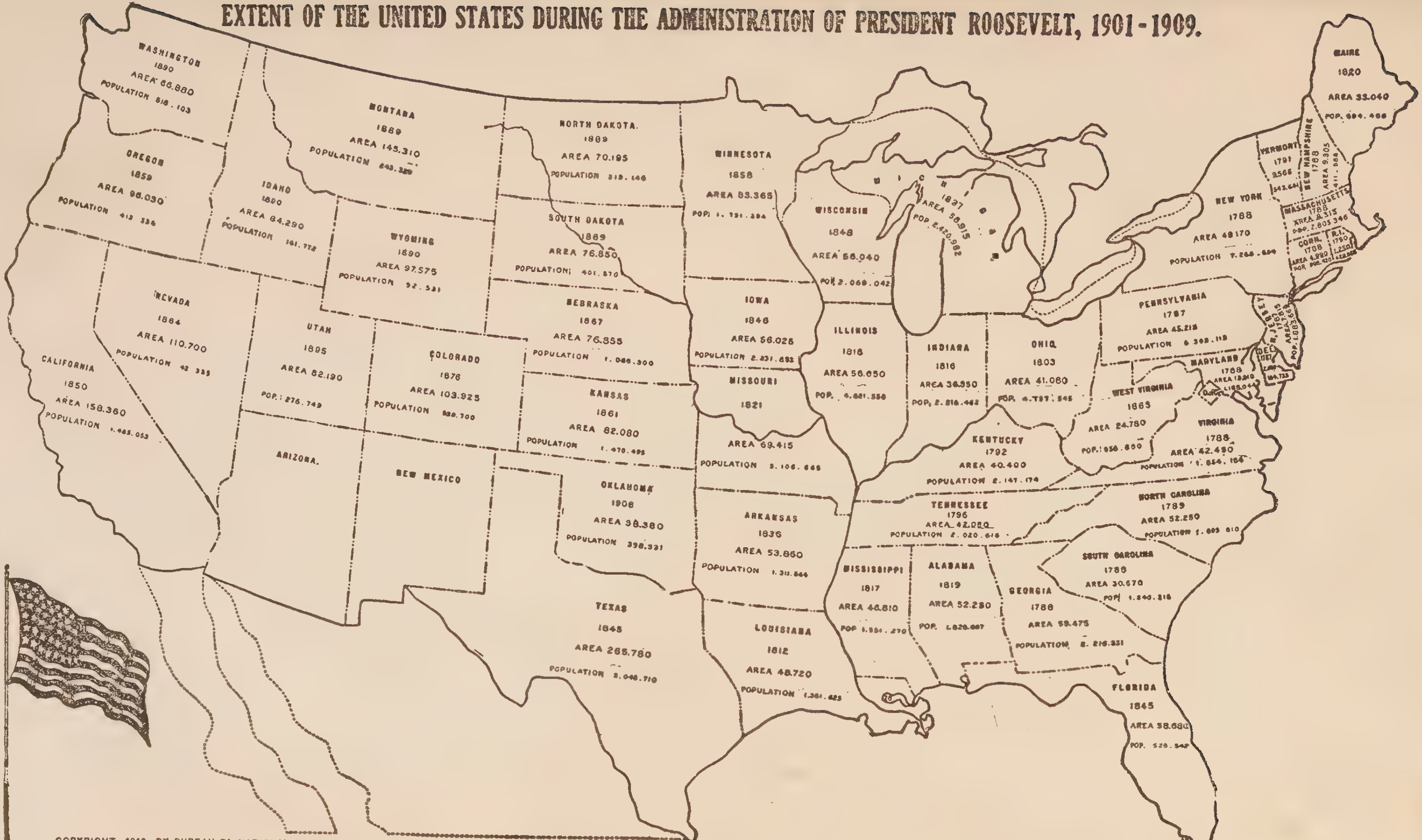
EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, 1901-1909.


WASHINGTON 1890 AREA 66.880 POPULATION 518.103
OREGON 1859 AREA 96.030 POPULATION 413 536
CALIFORNIA 1850 AREA 158.360 POPULATION 1.485.053
MONTANA 1889 AREA 145.310 POPULATION 243.329
IDAHO 1890 AREA 84.290 POPULATION 161.772
WYOMING 1890 AREA 97.575 POPULATION 92.531
NEVADA 1864 AREA 110.700 POPULATION 42 335
UTAH 1895 AREA 82.190 POP.: 276.749
COLORADO 1876 AREA 103.925 POPULATION 539.700
ARIZONA.
NEW MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA. 1889 AREA 70.195 POPULATION 319.146
SOUTH DAKOTA 1889 AREA 76.850 POPULATION: 401.570
NEBRASKA 1867 AREA 76.855 POPULATION 1.066.300
KANSAS 1861 AREA 82.080 POPULATION 1.470.495
OKLAHOMA 1906 AREA 38.380 POPULATION 398.331
TEXAS 1845 AREA 265.780 POPULATION 3.048.710
MINNESOTA 1858 AREA 83.365 POP: 1.751.394
IOWA 1846 AREA 56.025 POPULATION 2.231.853
MISSOURI 1821 AREA 69.415 POPULATION 3.106.665
ARKANSAS 1836 AREA 53.850 POPULATION 1.311.564
LOUISIANA 1812 AREA 48.720 POPULATION 1.381.625
WISCONSIN 1848 AREA 56.040 POP. 2.069.042
MICHIGAN 1837 AREA 58.915 POP. 2.420.982
ILLINOIS 1818 AREA 56.650 POP. 4.821.550
INDIANA 1816 AREA 36.350 POP. 2.516.462
OHIO 1803 AREA 41.060 POP. 4.157.545
KENTUCKY 1792 AREA 40.400 POPULATION 2.147.174
TENNESSEE 1796 AREA 42.050 POPULATION 2.020.616
MISSISSIPPI 1817 AREA 46.810 POP 1.551.270
ALABAMA 1819 AREA 52.250 POP. 1.828.697
GEORGIA 1788 AREA 59.475 POPULATION 2.216.331
FLORIDA 1845 AREA 58.680 POP. 528.542
SOUTH CAROLINA 1788 AREA 30.570 POP. 1.340.316
NORTH CAROLINA 1789 AREA 52.250 POPULATION 1.893 810
VIRGINIA 1788 AREA 42.450 POPULATION 1.854.184
WEST VIRGINIA 1863 AREA 24.780 POP. 958.800
MARYLAND 1788 AREA 12.210 1.188.044
D.C.
DEL. 1787 2.050 184.735
N. JERSEY 1787 AREA 7.815 POP. 1.883.669
PENNSYLVANIA 1787 AREA 45.215 POPULATION 6.302.115
NEW YORK 1788 AREA 49 170 POPULATION 7.268.894
VERMONT 1791 9.565 343.641
NEW HAMPSHIRE 1788 AREA 9.305 411.588
MASSACHUSETTS 1788 AREA 8.315 POP. 2.805 346
CONN. 1788 AREA 4.990 POP. 908.420
R.I. 1790 1.250 428.556
MAINE 1820 AREA 33.040 POP. 694.466

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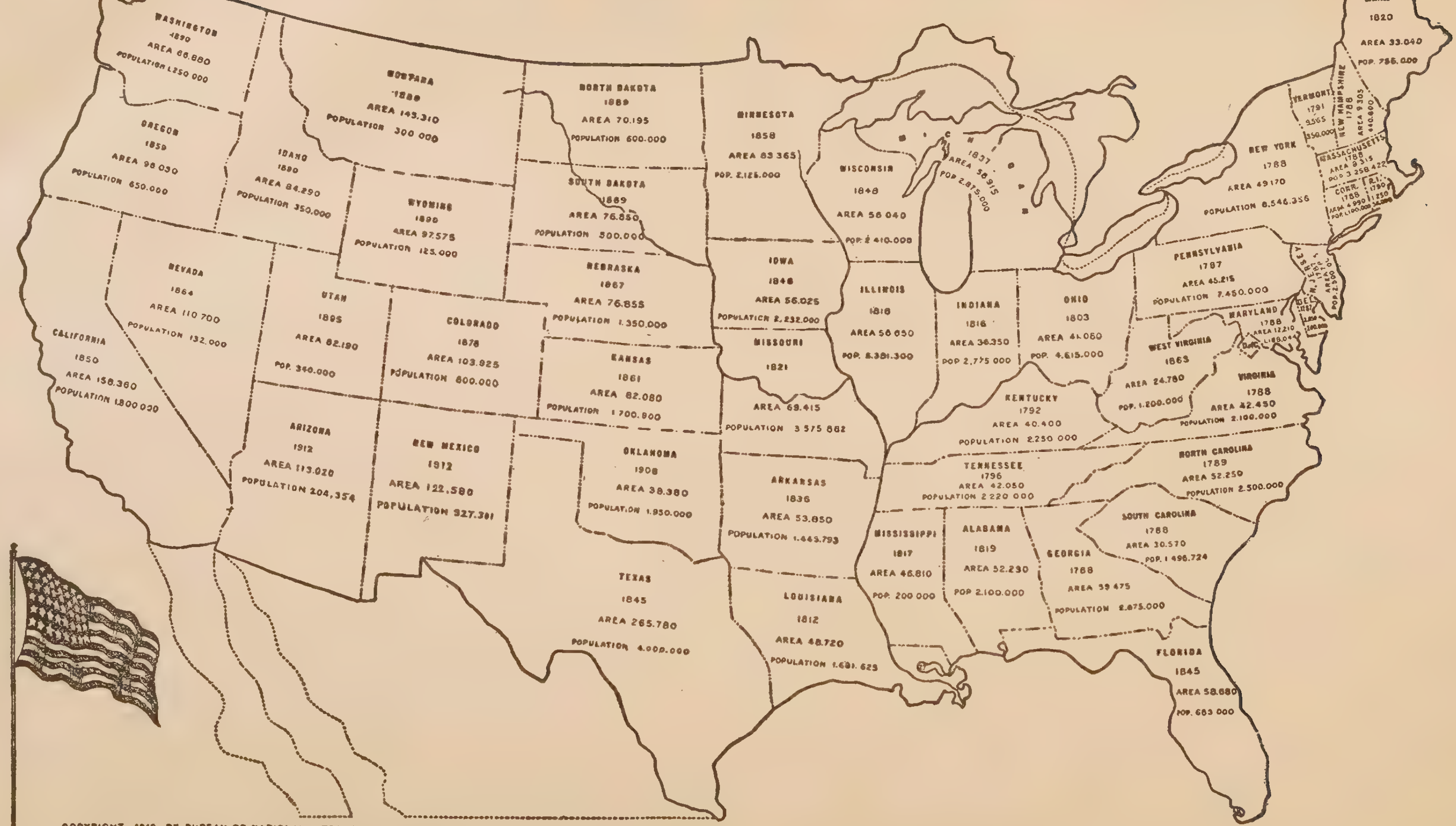
EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT TAFT, 1909-1913.



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ENCYCLOPEDIC INDEX
to the
Messages and Papers of the Presidents

NOTE.—The pages of the MESSAGES AND PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS are consecutively numbered from Page 1 to the last page of the last message received before going to press, without regard to the division into volumes. The index numbers therefore refer to pages only. The page numbers in each volume are indicated on the back to assure quick and handy reference.

A. B. C. Arbitration.—During the Mexican revolution of 1913-14, citizens of the United States suffered many insults and abuses, as well as loss of life and property, at the hands of the warring factions. Insolent aggression culminated on the 9th of April, 1914, when a paymaster of the U. S. S. *Dolphin* was arrested at Tampico, and the delivery of United States mail was interfered with. Admiral Mayo, commanding the fleet in the harbor, demanded a salute to the United States flag as partial reparation for the injuries sustained by the Americans. This was refused by President Huerta, and President Wilson backed Admiral Mayo's demand with an order for the occupation of Vera Cruz by American land and naval forces. (Page 8314.)

Before these were ready to begin the journey overland to Mexico City Senor Naon, the Argentine minister at Washington, Senhor da Gama, Brazilian ambassador, and Senor Suarez, the Chilean minister, proffered their services as mediators to settle the differences between the two republics. President Wilson accepted the good offices of the diplomats and appointed Justice Joseph R. Lamar, of the Supreme Court, and Frederick W. Lehman, an attorney, of St. Louis, to represent the United States. Huerta also appointed delegates. The mediators met at Niagara Falls, Canada, May 20, and by June 12, had agreed upon a plan for a provisional government for Mexico to consist of a president and a cabinet of four leading Mexicans, who should have been neutral during the revolution. President Wilson demanded that a Constitutionalist should be chosen as provisional president, but the mediators refused to sanction this. June 22, peace protocols were signed whereby the United States abandoned its claim for a salute to the flag and waived the question of a war indemnity from Mexico, as well as claims for damages due American citizens, with the understanding that these would be taken up and adjusted by the provisional government.

Meanwhile the revolutionists were closing in on Mexico City, and Carranza, the Constitutionalist leader, was asked to participate in the arbitration proceedings on condition that he agree to an armistice. This he refused. July 5, a federal election was held in Mexico and Huerta was re-elected President and Senor Blanquet Vice-President. Few of the populace participated in the voting, and ten days later Huerta resigned and boarded the German cruiser *Dresden* at Vera Cruz and departed for Jamaica. Don Francisco Carbajal, minister of foreign relations, was placed in charge of the government at Mexico City, and invited Carranza to come into the city and form a provisional government granting a general amnesty to those who had supported the Huerta administration.

A. B. Plot.—William H. Crawford, of Georgia, was a prominent Democratic-Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1824. During the early part of that year a series of letters signed "A, B." appeared in a Washington newspaper charging him with malfeasance in office as Secretary of the Treasury. They were written by Ninian Edwards, of Illinois, who had just been appointed minister to Mexico, and who acknowledged their authorship. Apr. 19, 1824, Edwards presented a memorial to the House of Representatives making specific charges. These he failed to sustain, and Crawford was exonerated.

Abaco Island (Bahamas), negotiations for cession of lands on, for erection of light-houses, 845.

Abandoned Farms.—The reasons given for farm abandonment are the impoverishment of the soil, through lack of fertilizer and rotation of crops, the meager financial rewards of ordinary farm labor, and the disinclination of country-bred men and women to remain on farms when the conveniences and luxuries of life are to be found in the cities, and enjoyed with greater comfort. The city man who takes his family to the country is usually actuated by two motives—sentiment and the high cost of living in the city. When a man only

Abandoned Farms—*Continued.*
one generation from the farm finds eggs selling at 60 cents a dozen, broiled chickens at a dollar, and the kind of apples he formerly fed to hogs bringing a cent apiece in city markets he is apt to long for the abundant food of his boyhood days.

In his "Altruria," a novel, printed in 1894, William Dean Howells, an American novelist, predicted that soon the railroads would be imploring men to go from the cities and till the soil. Mr. W. C. Brown, President of the New York Central Railroad, in a speech in New York City in 1910, declared that there are 16,000 square miles of practically abandoned farms in New York, New England, the south and middle Southern States, and that there are 2,700 acres of abandoned tillable land within two hours' journey from New York City which can be purchased for $20 an acre. Mr. Brown declared himself willing to head a million-dollar syndicate to buy and reclaim these abandoned farms in a practical effort to decrease the cost of foodstuffs to the consumer.

Many men with city experience and modern industrial and business ideas have made farming profitable where the country-bred farmer with only the conventional methods has failed. The back-to-the-farm movement was given considerable impetus by the development of intensive farming in the West, by irrigation, by the railroads, the Department of Agriculture and the high price of foodstuffs in the cities.

President Roosevelt appointed a commission to investigate the conditions of farm life in America, and he discusses the question fully in a special message (page 7633). (See also Country Life Commission.)

Abelman vs. Booth.—An important Supreme Court case maintaining the constitutionality of the fugutive-slave law of 1850. Booth was tried before a commissioner appointed by the United States district court of Wisconsin for violation of the fugitive-slave law, and ordered to appear before the district court. Failing to do so, he was imprisoned by Abelman, the United States marshal for the district, but was released by the supreme court of the State on a writ of *habeas corpus.* Later he was indicted before the United States district court, but was again released by the State supreme court. In 1858 the case came before the United States Supreme Court. Booth had pleaded the unconstitutionality of the law. The court upheld the law and reversed the decision of the State supreme court.

Abolitionists.—A term applied during and preceding the Civil War to the members of the New England Anti-Slavery Society and those who held with them that "immediate unconditional emancipation without expatriation was the right of every slave and that he could not be withheld by his master an hour without sin." The first society for the abolition of slavery was formed in Pennsylvania in 1774; New York followed in 1785, Rhode Island in 1786, Maryland in 1789, and Connecticut, Virginia and New Jersey before 1792. Among the presidents of the New York society were John Jay and Alexander Hamilton.

Jan. 1, 1831, William Lloyd Garrison began the publication in Boston of a paper called *The Liberator*, which advocated the immediate liberation of slaves, regardless of all laws or constitutional provisions to the contrary. At the beginning of the following year be organized the above-named society, with the foregoing as its chief doctrine. Near the close of 1833 a similar society was formed in Philadelphia.

From this time forward the question became one of national importance. In consequence of his uncompromising utterances Garrison was indicted by grand juries in several Southern States and rewards were offered for his conviction. The New York *Weekly Emancipator* was another organ of the Abolitionists. Some strong pamphlets on the subject were: "Justice and Expediency; or, Slavery Considered with a View to Its Rightful and Effectual Remedy"; "Abolition," by John G. Whittier, Haverhill, Mass.; "Appeal in Behalf of that Class of Americans Called Africans," by Lydia Maria Child; and "The Sin of Slavery and Its Remedy," by Elizur Wright, a professor in the Western Reserve College. Abolition sentiments were not confined solely to the Northern States. The feeling against the abolitionists ran high and riots were frequent. At Alton, Illinois, in 1837, Elijah P. Lovejoy, an abolition editor, was mobbed and killed, and in 1838, Pennsylvania Hall, in Philadelphia, was burned. In 1838 many of the party desiring to nominate candidates for office, a proceeding to which the "Garrisonians" objected, withdrew.

Aborigines.—A word used to designate the earliest inhabitants of a country. In America the term is applied generally to the Indians found by the early settlers.

Absaroka Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6738.

Absentee Shawnee Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Abyssinia (Ethiopia).—The total area of the Ethiopian Empire is estimated at 350,000 to 400,000 English square miles, with a total population of from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000, of whom about half are Abyssinians, the remainder being Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. About one-third of the whole area is covered by Abyssinian Somaliland. The boundaries of the empire are defined on the west, north, and northeast, where they touch, in order, the Sudan; the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea); the French colony of Djibuti; and the British Somaliland Protectorate. Northwards the boundary is about 15° 30′ N. lat., falling just south of Kassala.

Physical Features.—Western Abyssinia is a plateau, with peaks rising to 13,000-15,000 feet; Eastern Abyssinia consists of the Danakil and Somali lowlands.

Natural Resources.—Western Abyssinia contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, etc., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, etc., are cultivated; and above 9,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

History.—It was visited by the Portuguese in 1492. The various small monarchies were united into one kingdom in 1855. In 1872 Kassai, of Tigre, who had assumed

Abyssinia (Ethiopia)—*Continued.*
the title Negus Negust (King of Kings), was crowned as Johannes II, Emperor of Ethiopia. At his death in 1889, Menelik II (born 1842) became supreme ruler. Oct. 13, 1889, the Italian Government assumed a protectorate over Abyssinia, and by a subsequent treaty with King Menelik, the country came wholly under Italian influence. By an agreement signed Dec. 13, 1906, Italy, France and Great Britain undertook to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia.

Government.—Negus Negust or King of Kings Menelik II (King of Shoa). The Empire is a federation of the Kingdoms of Shoa, Godjam, Jimma, Kaffa and Wollo, and of the territories conquered by the dominant Kingdom of Shoa; the outward and visible sign of their allegiance to the Emperor being a contribution to the Imperial revenue. In 1908 a Council of Ministers was constituted by the Emperor with Lij Eyassu, President of the Council.

The Judicial System is based upon the code of Justinian, and there is an appeal from the courts to the Emperor. Private property in land being little known and the marriage tie being easily dissolved by either party, there is little social coherence.

Education and Religion.—The Abyssinians are Christian and the Emperor claims descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. The Metropolitan (Abuna Mattheos) and the priests and monks are in some degree subject to the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, and have combined religious, judicial and educational offices.

Production and Industry.—The principal pursuits are agriculture, cattle breeding and hunting. The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory and gold; the chief imports being cottons, hardware, provisions, arms and ammunition, petroleum and glass. External trade is increasing. The import duty on all goods is 8 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Abyssinia is the home of the coffee plant, which furnishes one of the chief exports. Cotton, sugar cane and vines flourish. Iron is abundant. Cattle, sheep and horses are raised. American gray shirting, hardware, ammunition, petroleum are imported. It was announced on May 18, 1911, that Lij Yasu has been proclaimed Emperor after an effort by his cousin to wrest the government from him. The chief exports are coffee, gum, wax, gold, ivory and civet. Pastoral interests dominate; large herds of cattle, sheep and goats are raised; excellent horses and long-wooled sheep in higher elevations. Manufactures primitive; some cloth, and working of leather and metals, etc. Caravan trade important; hides, skins, ivory, wax, gum, coffee, gold, ostrich feathers, etc., exchanged for manufactured articles.

Transportation is generally carried on by mules, donkeys and pack-horses in the west and by camels in the lowlands. A railway has just been built under French auspices. The posts and telegraphs are under French management, and Abyssinia has been admitted to the Postal Union. Telegraphs and telephones have been constructed, and admission to the International Telegraph Convention has been sought.

Army.—The active army consists of the Imperial Troops, numbering about 200,000 men, armed with rifles, with some artillery and troops of Galla horsemen. The Feudatory States maintain local armies, available for Imperial purposes in time of war.

Towns.—The Capital, Adis Ababa, in Shoa, has a population of about 50,000; Harrar contains about 40,000; and Dire Dawa from 6,000 to 7,000. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor, while drainage and sanitation are unknown.

Foreign Relations.—Great Britain, France and Italy possess territory bordering the Abyssinian Empire and have entered into an agreement to respect the integrity of the Empire. The United States, Austria-Hungary and Germany have signed commercial treaties with the Empire. There are representatives of France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia and the U. S. A. at the capital. (See also Africa.)

Academy, Military. (See Military Academy; War, Department of.)

Academy, Naval. (See Navy, Department of.)

Academy of Sciences, National, commission from membership of, to formulate plans for forestry system, 6167. (See also National Academy of Science.)

Acapulco, Mexico:
- Controversies between American consul at, and Mexican authorities, 2695.
- Imprisonment of American citizens in, 2720, 2834, 2837.

Acapulco, The, seizure and killing of Gen. Barrundia on, and action of American minister to Guatemala, discussed, 5544.
- Conduct of commander Reiter regarding, referred to, 5569.
- Papers regarding, transmitted, 5565.

Accessory.—In law one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offense in person or as a principal, nor by being present at its commission, but by being in some other way concerned therein, as by advising or inciting another to commit the crime or by concealing the offender or in any way helping him to escape punishment. An accessory *before the fact* is one who counsels or incites another to commit a felony and who is not present when the act is done; *after the fact*, one who receives and conceals or in any way assists the offender, knowing him to have committed a felony. The laws of different States vary as to the punishment of accessories.

Accounts, Public, system of, should be improved, 1120.

Acheen, native Kingdom of North Sumatra, war with Netherlands, neutrality preserved by United States in, 4192.

Acknowledgment.—An acknowledgment is the act of declaring the execution of an instrument before an officer authorized to certify to such declaration. The officer certifies to the fact of such declaration, and to his knowledge of the person so declaring. Conveyances or deeds of land to be entitled to be recorded must first be acknowledged before a proper officer. Most of the States have forms of acknowledgments, which should be followed.

Acknowledgments may be taken in general by notaries public, justices of the peace, Judges or Clerks of Courts of the higher

Acknowledgment—*Continued.*
grades, Registers, Masters in Chancery, Court Commissioners, town clerks, Mayor and Clerks of incorporated cities, within their respective jurisdictions.

Seals or their equivalent (or whatever is intended as such) are necessary in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In almost all the States deeds by corporations must be under seal. Forms are prescribed or indicated by the statutes of most of the States except Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana. Separate acknowledgment by wife is required in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. One witness to the execution of deeds is required in District of Columbia, Maine (customary), Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey (usual), Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming. Two witnesses to the execution of deeds are required in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin.

Acre Right.—The share of a citizen of a New England town in the common lands. The value of the acre right was a fixed quantity in each town, but varied in different towns. A ten-acre lot or right in a certain town was equivalent to 113 acres of upland and twelve acres of meadow, and a certain exact proportion was maintained between the acre right and salable lands.

Acts of Congress. (See Bills and Acts.)

Acts, Public.—Public acts are the laws of a State and of the United States. State records are the registered deeds of property, journals of legislatures, etc. Judicial proceedings are the records of courts. Under the Constitution each State must give full faith and credit to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State (twenty-four). The chief value of this provision is that it prevents endless lawsuits. When a case has been decided in one State, it cannot be opened in the courts of another State.

Adams, John.—1797-1801.

Third Administration—Federal.
Vice-President—Thomas Jefferson.

Secretary of State—
Timothy Pickering (continued).
John Marshall, from May 13, 1800.
Secretary of the Treasury—
Oliver Wolcott (continued).
Samuel Dexter, from Jan. 1, 1801.
Secretary of War—
James McHenry (continued).
Samuel Dexter, from May 13, 1800.
Roger Griswold, acting from Feb. 3, 1801.
Secretary of the Navy—
George Cabot appointed. Declined May 3, 1798.
Benjamin Stoddert, from May 3, 1798.
Attorney-General—
Charles Lee (continued).
Postmaster-General—
Joseph Habersham (continued).

Party Affiliation.—Adams was essentially a Federalist and in common with his party, distrusted the self-governing power of the masses. He believed in strong central government by a class, not hereditary, but fitted by merit. He was democratic to the extent of believing that equality meant that all men should have equal rights in the eyes of the law; but that in hereditary rights, capacity, advantages, and position, all men are by no means equal. While vice-president and presiding officer in the Senate he was frequently called upon to decide by his casting vote questions of vital importance in the maintenance of the policy of Washington. This occurred no fewer than twenty times in one session of Congress.

The Fifth Congress first met in extra session at Philadelphia, May 15, 1797, to consider the threatening relations with France. Jonathan Dayton, Federalist, of New Jersey, was elected Speaker of the House. The use of the three frigates already built was authorized and 80,000 militia were called for. An act was passed punishing privateering on a friendly nation by a fine of $10,000, and imprisonment for ten years. The House Committee on Ways and Means was first organized at this session.

War with France Threatened.—Adams appointed John Marshall, Elbridge Gerry and C. C. Pinckney commissioners to treat with France. They met in Paris Oct. 4, 1797, and were approached with a proposition to bribe members of the French Directory. They refused with indignation, implicating Talleyrand, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and were ordered out of France. It was on this occasion that Mr. Pinckney is reported to have given utterance to the famous sentence declaring that the United States had "Millions for defense; not one cent for tribute." Partisan feeling was general and bitter throughout the country and diplomacy was strained to the utmost to avert actual hostilities with France.

Congress organized the Navy Department and authorized a provisional army of 10,000 men. Harper's Ferry was selected as a site for a government armory and manufactory. Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the army with the rank of Lieutenant-General. The patriotic song "Hail, Columbia," was first sung in May, 1798. Commanders of ships of war were instructed to seize French armed vessels attacking American merchant-men or hovering about the coast for that purpose. Commercial intercourse with France was suspended and in July all treaties with that country were declared void. Although several naval engagements took place, a state of war did not exist according to international judicial opinion. The passage of the Alien and Sedition laws (*q. v.*) was one of the notable acts of the Fifth Congress.

March 30, 1799, upon assurance from France that a representative from the United States would be received with the "respect due a powerful nation" Adams sent William Vans Murray as Minister and associated with him Chief Justice Ellsworth, of Connecticut, and Gov. Davie, of North Carolina. All were received by Napoleon, first Consul.

Foreign Policy.—Party lines and party strife during the Adams administration were more largely influenced by foreign than by domestic political issues. Despite the humiliation inflicted upon the young Republic by both France and Great Britain, Adams resolutely followed Washington's policy of strict neutrality. It was difficult to steer safely between the bitter feeling against Great Britain which the Democrats displayed, and the dislike for France manifested by the Federalists. The decrees issued by France against American commerce caused Adams to convene Congress in special session soon after his inauguration. In his message on this occasion he reviews

Adams, John—*Continued.*
the situation and asks Congress to consider how war with France may be averted. He said: (page 226) "I shall institute a fresh attempt at negotiation and shall not fail to promote and accelerate an accommodation on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests, and honor of the nation." The special commission composed of Pinckney, Marshall, and Gerry was sent to France, but was not openly received.

Then followed the X. Y. Z. affair (*q. v.*), and the publicity of the despatches relating to it aroused great excitement in Europe and a storm of indignation in America. From all parts of the United States came the war-cry. "Millions for defense; not one cent for tribute." It was then that the nucleus of the navy was formed, and the army strengthened and commanded by Washington, who accepted the rank of lieutenant general. Then the French directory saw the error they had committed and made overtures to the United States. Adams met them, though his manner of doing so by appointing Vans Murray to negotiate peace antagonized Hamilton and his friends and brought about a rupture in the Cabinet. Adams always stoutly maintained that this was the most meritorious act of his life; and later generations have so testified. "I desire," he said, "no other inscription over my gravestone than this: 'Here lies John Adams, who took upon himself the responsibility of peace with France in 1800.'" The stringent alien and sedition acts, passed later in this administration, greatly increased the unpopularity of Adams.

Finances.—Adams very closely followed Washington's policy of paying off the national debt as rapidly as possible, so far as the exigencies of war would permit. He, however, deprecated doing so by means of loans. In his First Annual Address (page 253) he said: "The national defense must be provided for as well as the support of Government; but both should be accomplished as much as possible by immediate taxes, and as little as possible by loans." Feb. 12, 1798, in a special message (page 252) he reports a balance on hand at the beginning of the year of $15,494.24. In his Fourth Annual Message (page 297) he is able to report to Congress a greater revenue during the year than ever before, and says: "This result affords conclusive evidence of the great resources of this country and of the wisdom and efficiency of the measures adopted by Congress for the protection of commerce and preservation of public credit." In his reply to the Senate (page 302) he fully agrees "that the great increase in revenue is a proof that the measures of maritime defense were founded in wisdom. This policy has raised us in the esteem of nations." By proclamation of July 22, 1797 (page 239) all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars and parts of such dollars, shall cease to pass current or to be legal tender within the United States after Oct. 15, 1797; and all foreign gold coins shall cease to be legal tender after July 31, 1798. It also records the fact that coinage of silver began at the Mint of the United States on Oct. 15, 1794; and of gold on July 31, 1795.

Tariff.—July 8, 1797, an act was passed "laying additional duty on salt imported into the United States and for other purposes."

Public Debt.—During the administration of John Adams the public debt of the United States stood as follows: January 1, 1798, $79,228,529.12; 1799, $78,408,669.77; 1800, $82,976,294.35; 1801, $83,038,050.80.

Commerce.—The retaliatory prohibition of trade with certain of the French West Indies was removed by proclamations in 1799. These applied to ports in the Island of Santo Domingo. The defensive measures adopted by Congress for the protection of merchant vessels under convoy of an armed frigate, together with the renewal of amity and friendship with France, caused a rapid recuperation in commercial circles. Commercial transactions in the country for the year 1800 are represented as follows:

Total money in circulation, $26,500,000; Revenues, $10,848,749; Expenditures, $7,411,370; Imports, $91,252,768; Exports, $70,971,780

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Fifth Congress the Senate of thirty-two members was made up of twenty-one Federalists and eleven Democrats; the House, of 105 members, was made up of fifty-one Federalists and fifty-four Democrats. In the Sixth Congress the Senate, of thirty-two members, was made up of nineteen Federalists and thirteen Democrats; the House, of 105 members, was made up of fifty-seven Federalists and forty-eight Democrats.

The Sixth Congress, the last to assemble in Philadelphia, met Dec. 2, 1799, and Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker of the House. The death of Washington (Dec. 14) was announced to Congress Dec. 19 (page 287), and in his eulogy Henry Lee of Virginia used the memorable phrase, "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." At this session a gold medal was awarded to Thomas Truxtun, who, in command of the *Constellation*, had captured the French ship of war *L'Insurgente* and the frigate *La Vengeance*. The frigate *George Washington* carried tribute money from the United States to the Dey of Algiers and was required to carry the Dey's ambassador to Constantinople.

Successor Elected.—When the electoral votes were counted in February it was found that Jefferson and Burr, Democratic-Republican candidates, had each 73 votes; John Adams, Federalist, 65, and C. C. Pinckney, Federalist, 64, and John Jay, 1. The tie between Jefferson and Burr was sent to the House to decide, and after seven days, in which thirty-six ballots were taken, Jefferson and Burr were elected.

Adams, John:
- Annual addresses of, 240, 261, 279, 295.
- Addresses of Senate in reply, 244, 265, 282, 298.
  - Replies of President, 246, 267, 283, 299.
- Addresses of House in reply, 247, 267, 283, 300.
  - Replies of President, 248, 270, 286, 302.
- Biographical sketch of, 217.
- Constitutional amendment relative to postponement of meeting of Congress suggested by, 240.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 914.
  - Referred to, 930.
- Death of Washington announced by, 287.
  - Address and replies, 288, 289, 290.
- Division between people and government discouraged by, 229.
- Exequaturs issued consuls of France revoked by, 260.
- Finances discussed by, 228, 243, 252, 265, 281, 297.

Adams, John—*Continued.*
- Foreign policy discussed by, 228.
- Hostile policy of France discussed by, 262.
- Inaugural address of, 218.
- Oath of office, notifies Congress of time and place of taking, 1220.
- Pardons granted insurgents in Pennsylvania by, 293.
- Portrait of, 217.
- Proclamations of—
  - Commerce with France, restraints on, removed, 278, 292, 294.
  - Exequaturs of French consuls revoked, 260.
  - Extraordinary session of—
    - Congress, 222.
    - Senate, 306, 1220.
  - Foreign coins, legal tender of, 239.
  - Insurrection in Pennsylvania, 276.
  - Land for light-house designated, 1221.
  - Pardons to insurgents in Pennsylvania, 293.
  - Restraints on commerce with France removed by proclamation, 278, 292, 294.
  - Thanksgiving, 258, 274.
- Property of United States in possession of, discussed by, 305.
- Senate requested by, to postpone adjournment, 257.
- Special session message of, 223.
  - Address of Senate in reply, 229.
    - Reply of President, 232.
  - Address of House in reply, 232.
    - Reply by President, 234.
- Thanksgiving proclamations of, 258, 274.

Adams, John Quincy.—1825-1829.

Tenth Administration—Democratic-Republican.

Vice-President—John C. Calhoun.

Secretary of State—
Henry Clay.
Secretary of the Treasury—
Richard Rush.
Secretary of War—
James Barbour.
Peter B. Porter, from May 26, 1828.
Secretary of the Navy—
Samuel L. Southard (continued).
Attorney-General—
William Wirt (continued).
Postmaster-General—
John McLean (continued).

Party Affiliation.—Though trained in politics and diplomacy by his father, John Quincy Adams soon manifested independence of political thought and action. He broke with the Federalists when he gave unqualified support to Jefferson on the Louisiana Purchase, and, later, on the embargo. Speaking of the Federalists defending the *Leopard* affair, he said: "This was the cause which alienated me from that day and forever from the councils of the Federalist party." It was not long until he became active in Republican circles, both as a diplomat and as a Cabinet officer. During his administration, he was Whig so far as favoring internal improvements, the national bank, and high tariff on importations. As ex-President, he was elected to Congress (1831) by the anti-Masonic party, but he there maintained a perfectly independent attitude. When he left Congress he supported the Abolitionists, and from 1836 until 1845 he was fierce in his denunciation of gag-rule.

John Quincy Adams became Chief Magistrate by popular choice in an election where personality was concerned more than party affiliation. The election of 1824 was not regulated by Congressional caucus, which had lost its importance with the waning of the Federalists, nor by national convention, which mode of nomination did not originate until formed by the Anti-Masons in 1830.

Vote.—The contest was free for all, and narrowed down to four candidates: Adams, Jackson, Crawford, and Clay. Twenty-four States took part in the election, which was held Nov. 2. This is the earliest election in which there appears a record of the popular vote, as most of the electors were chosen by that means. That record shows that Andrew Jackson received 155,872 votes; John Quincy Adams, 105,321; William H. Crawford, 44,282; and Henry Clay, 46.587. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 9, 1825, gave Andrew Jackson, 99; John Quincy Adams, 84; William H. Crawford, 41; and Henry Clay, 37.

Vote in House.—As no one received a majority, the House proceeded on the same day to elect a President from the three highest candidates. This excluded Clay, the most popular of the candidates in the House. John Quincy Adams was elected by the votes of thirteen States; Jackson received seven, and Crawford four. The electoral college had elected John C. Calhoun Vice-President, with 182 votes. In the electoral college, had three New York men, who were returned as Clay men, voted in accordance with their instructions, Clay would have been one of the three to go to the House, and the result might have been very different. This was the second time that the House was called upon to choose a President.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Nineteenth Congress (1825-1827) the Senate, of forty-eight members, was made up of thirty-eight Democrats and ten Whigs; and the House, of 213 members, was made up of seventy-nine Federalists and 134 Democrats. In the Twentieth Congress (1827-1829) the Senate, of forty-eight members, was made up of thirty-seven Federalists and eleven Whigs; and the House, of 213 members, was made up of eighty-five Federalists and 128 Democrats.

John W. Taylor, of New York, was elected Speaker of the House in the Nineteenth Congress, which numbered among its members Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, and James K. Polk, of Tennessee.

In 1826 the South American States called a general congress to meet in Panama and invited the United States to be represented (page 884). During the debate on the subject in the Senate John Randolph referred to the association of Adams and Clay as that of the Puritan and the blackleg. A duel followed between Clay and Randolph.

The disappearance of William Morgan from Canandaigua, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1826, gave rise to the Anti-Masonic party.

Indian Affairs.—Numerous treaties were made with Indians during Adams' administration, among them the cession of the lands of most of the tribes inhabiting territory east of the Mississippi River and their removal to the Indian Territory. The refusal of the Creeks to be bound by a treaty signed by their chiefs formed the subject of special message by Mr. Adams (page 890).

Tariff.—Two acts relating to the tariff were passed in this administration—that of

Adams, John Quincy—*Continued.*
May 22, 1824, and of May 19, 1828. Speaking of the latter in his Fourth Annual Message (page 980) President Adams said: "The tariff of the last session was in its details not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union, not even to the interests which it was specially intended to serve. Its object was to balance the burdens upon native industry imposed by the operation of foreign laws, but not to aggravate the burdens of one section of the Union by the relief afforded to another. . . . But if any of the duties imposed by the act only relieve the manufacturer by aggravating the burden of the planter, let a careful revisal of its provisions, enlightened by the practical experience of its effects, be directed to retain those which impart protection to native industry and remove or supply the place of those which only alleviate one great national interest by the depression of another."

Internal Improvements.—The policy of President Adams differed materially in regard to internal improvement from those of his immediate predecessors. In his Inaugural Address (page 864) he said: "To pursue to their consummation those purposes of improvement in our common condition instituted or recommended by him [Monroe] will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which, I am satisfied, the unborn millions of our posterity who are in future ages to people this continent will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union; that in which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. . . . The extent and limitation of the powers of the General Government in relation to this transcendently important subject will be settled and acknowledged to the common satisfaction of all, and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing."

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Adams stood as follows: January 1, 1826, $81,054,059.99; 1827, $73,987,357.20; 1828, $67,475,043.87; 1829, $58,421,413.67.

In his Second Annual Message (page 924) the President says: "It is well for us, however, to be admonished of the necessity of abiding by the maxims of the most vigilant economy, and of resorting to all honorable and useful expedients for pursuing with steady and inflexible perseverance the total discharge of the debt." In his Third Annual Message (page 952) he says: "The deep solicitude felt by our citizens of all classes throughout the Union for the total discharge of the public debt will apologize for the earnestness with which I deem it my duty to urge this topic upon the consideration of Congress—of recommending to them again the observance of the strictest economy in the application of the public funds."

Finance.—In his Fourth Annual Message (page 977), at the close of his administration, President Adams was able to say: "The condition and prospects of the revenue are more favorable than our most sanguine expectations had anticipated." He reported a balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1828, of $5,861,972.83; with a prospect of a balance of over $5,000,000 on the first of the coming year. "The receipts for the present year have amounted to near two millions more than was anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress."

Slavery.—"The African Slave Trade," said President Adams in his First Annual Message (page 875), "has long been excluded from the use of our flag, and if some few citizens of our country have continued to set the laws of the Union, as well as those of nature and humanity, at defiance by persevering in that abominable traffic, it has been only by sheltering themselves under the banners of other nations less earnest for the total extinction of the trade than ours." But the intensity of feeling with which the President loathed slavery came out in its fullest force when, as ex-President, he returned to Congress and, single-handed, fought the pro-slavery forces and brought about the repeal of the "gag-law" which the House tried to enforce against the Abolitionists.

Adams, John Quincy:
- Annual messages of, 865, 916, 944, 973.
- Astronomical observatory, establishment of, recommended by, 602.
- Biographical sketch of, 857.
- Commissioner to negotiate treaty with Sweden, nomination of, 254.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 2477.
- Election of, notification of, 858.
  - Reply of, 858.
- Finances discussed by, 869, 923, 952, 977.
- Foreign Policy discussed by, 862, 868, 884, 895, 903, 922, 950.
- Inaugural address of, 860.
- Internal Improvements discussed by, 982.
- International Congress at Panama discussed by. (See Panama, Isthmus of.)
- Minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of Russia at St. Petersburg appointed by President Madison, June 26, 1809, 456.
- Oath of office, notifies Congress of time and place of taking, 859.
- Portrait of, 857.
- Private secretary of, assaulted while delivering message to Congress, 966.
- Proclamations of—
  - Commercial intercourse with British colonial ports suspended, 941.
  - Discriminating duties suspended on vessels of—
    - Hanover, 970.
    - Italy, 942.
  - Extraordinary session of Senate, 997.
  - Reward for apprehension of Willis Anderson, 943.
- Secretary of State, 604.
  - Correspondence in regard to claims against France, 834.
- State of the Union, discussed by, 865, 916, 944, 978.
- Tariff discussed by, 979.
- Tribute paid memory of Jefferson and Adams by, 930.

Addison, The, impressment of seamen from, 2772.

Adelaide, international exhibition at, discussed, 5116.

Administration.—This term is generally applied to the President and his Cabinet. The President as chief executive officer of the nation may direct, without consultation, the acts of any departmental chief, guided solely by the Constitution. He is authorized, however, to consult the heads of Departments. Washington consulted with his Attorney-General and Secretaries of State, War, and the Treasury. When in 1798 the Navy Department was established, Benjamin Stoddert, its chief executive officer, was admitted to the President's council. The Postmasters-General were not called into council until 1829, during William T. Barry's incumbency. Secretaries of the Interior, of Agriculture and of Commerce and Labor were invited to seats at the council table immediately upon the establishment of their Departments.

Admiral, revival of grade of, recommended, 6345.

Admiral P. Tordenskiold, The, appropriation in behalf of owners of, recommended, 3328.

Admission of States.—The Declaration of Independence declares "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States" (page 4). Its adoption on July 4, 1775, created as such the original thirteen States of the Union, viz.: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island. Shortly before this date several of the Colonies had modified their original charters and established independent local governments. Oct. 10, 1780, the Continental Congress passed a resolution providing that western territory which might be "ceded to the United States by any particular State shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States and be settled and formed into distinct republican States, which shall become members of the Federal Union and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States"; and in 1789 the Constitution made its provision for the admission of new States (page 24).

Most of the States that have been admitted since the formation of the original Union have achieved statehood from a condition of territorial organization prescribed by Congress, although some have not gone through this process. Such territorial organization was first established by Congress in July, 1787, when it passed the ordinance providing a government for the Northwest Territory (*q. v.*). The method of direct admission is illustrated by Vermont, which was formed out of territory claimed by New York and New Hampshire; Texas, which was annexed; and California, which was admitted soon after the Mexican war, without waiting to be organized as a Territory. The usual steps by which a Territory becomes a State are: (1) A petition to Congress expressing the desire of the people for admission; (2) an enabling act passed by Congress stating the conditions of admission; (3) the adoption of a constitution and a form of State government by a convention of delegates chosen by the people; (4) the ratification of the constitution and the election of State officers by the people; and (5) a proclamation by the President announcing that the Territory has become a State.

The question of the admission of Kansas under a constitution which permitted slavery or one which forbade it became a national political question between 1856 and 1859. Pro-slavery and anti-slavery partisans sent colonists into the territory to help form a constitution, and the animosities between these became so bitter as to cause riot and bloodshed. (See Kansas; Lecompton Constitution; Wyandotte Constitution.)

Provisions for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as States were made by Chapter 310 of the acts of the Second Session of the sixty-first Congress, approved June 20, 1910. Constitutional conventions were held in both Territories under the provisions of the above-mentioned act. State Constitutions were framed and submitted to the people for ratification and were adopted. The Constitution of Arizona having contained a provision providing for the recall of the judiciary by the electors and the Constitution of New Mexico having contained a clause "attempting to annul and set aside the boundary lines heretofore legally run" between the Territory of New Mexico and the State of Texas, said Constitutions failed to receive the approval of the President and Congress.

At the First Session of the sixty-second Congress, a joint resolution "to admit the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona upon an equal footing with the original States" was adopted, which admitted both Territories to statehood conditionally; the condition being the elimination of the objectionable provisions from the State Constitutions adopted by the people of the respective Territories. The first State to be joined to the original Union of thirteen States was Vermont, in 1791, and the last, Arizona, in 1912.

The following table shows the order and date of admission to the Union of the several states, as well as the order and date of ratification of the Constitution by the original states:

ORIGINAL STATES

States	Ratified the Constitution
1—Delaware	Dec. 7, 1787
2—Pennsylvania	Dec. 12, 1787
3—New Jersey	Dec. 18, 1787
4—Georgia	Jan. 2, 1788
5—Connecticut	Jan. 9, 1788
6—Massachusetts	Feb. 6, 1788
7—Maryland	April 28, 1788
8—South Carolina	May 23, 1788
9—New Hampshire	June 21, 1788
10—Virginia	June 26, 1788
11—New York	July 26, 1788
12—North Carolina	Nov. 21, 1789
13—Rhode Island	May 29, 1790

STATES ADMITTED TO THE UNION

States	Admitted
1—Vermont	Mar. 4, 1791
2—Kentucky	June 1, 1792
3—Tennessee	June 1, 1796
4—Ohio	Feb. 19, 1803
5—Louisiana	April 30, 1812
6—Indiana	Dec. 11, 1816
7—Mississippi	Dec. 10, 1817
8—Illinois	Dec. 3, 1818
9—Alabama	Dec. 14, 1819
10—Maine	Mar. 15, 1820
11—Missouri	Aug. 10, 1821
12—Arkansas	June 15, 1836
13—Michigan	Jan. 26, 1837
14—Florida	Mar. 3, 1845
15—Texas	Dec. 29, 1845
16—Iowa	Dec. 28, 1846
17—Wisconsin	May 29, 1848
18—California	Sept. 9, 1850

Admission of States—*Continued.*

States	Admitted
19—Minnesota	May 11, 1858
20—Oregon	Feb. 14, 1859
21—Kansas	Jan. 29, 1861
22—West Virginia	June 19, 1863
23—Nevada	Oct. 31, 1864
24—Nebraska	Mar. 1, 1867
25—Colorado	Aug. 1, 1876
26—North Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889
27—South Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889
28—Montana	Nov. 8, 1889
29—Washington	Nov. 11, 1889
30—Idaho	July 3, 1890
31—Wyoming	July 11, 1890
32—Utah	Jan. 4, 1896
33—Oklahoma	Nov. 16, 1907
34—New Mexico	Jan. 6, 1912
35—Arizona	Feb. 14, 1912

Admission of States (see also the several States; Reconstruction; Restoration):
  Acts for admission of certain Southern States vetoed, 3846, 3848.
  Recommendations regarding, 3033, 3086.

Admittance, The, seizure of, on coast of California, 2456.

Aeronautics.—The science of navigating the air has an authentic history dating back to A. D. 67. The free flying balloon or aerostat is a spherical bag filled with gas whose specific gravity is lighter than the air near the surface of the earth; it cannot be steered, and is at the mercy of the air currents.

A dirigible balloon has an elongated envelope, and is equipped with a motor, propellers and a rudder, and can be steered in a moderate wind.

Flying machines which are not lifted into the air by gas bags are generally known as aeroplanes. They are respectively classified as monoplanes, biplanes, triplanes, etc., according as they consist of one or a number of plane surfaces.

The French army, in a battle with the Austrians at Mauberge, June 13, 1794, used an aerial vessel for reconnoitering the position of the enemy, and balloons were used during the civil war in the United States and by the French at the siege of Paris.

Experiments with plane surfaces driven at high speed were first successful in 1843, when the English inventor Henson flew the first aeroplane. In America the pioneers in mechanical flight were Octave Chanute, of Chicago, and A. M. Herring.

The first substantial advance in flying machines was made by Lilienthal in Germany, in the seventies and eighties. His researches, followed by practical demonstration of aeroplanes, have formed the basis of all subsequent achievement. Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, began experimenting in 1885, and flew across the Potomac River in 1896. The Wright brothers, Wilbur and Orville, following the lines of Langley and Lilienthal, made their first flights under motor power in 1903. July 4, 1908, Glenn H. Curtiss flew in a biplane at the rate of forty miles an hour.

International meetings, the possibility of securing government contracts and offers of prizes by newspapers and aviation societies gave great impetus to the development of aeroplanes in 1909, 1910 and 1911. The Wright brothers and Glenn H. Curtiss continued to be the foremost experimenters in America, as well as winning fame and prizes abroad. In September, 1908, Orville Wright had almost met the government requirements for a practical aeroplane for use in the army, when one of his propeller blades broke during a flight at Fort Myer, Va., and the machine fell to earth, killing Lieut. Selfridge, U. S. A., who was a passenger, and seriously injuring Wright. In July, 1909, Orville Wright fulfilled all the specifications laid down by the government and won a bonus of $25,000 for exceeding the stipulated speed, and the Wright machine was purchased by the government for the use of the Signal Corps.

The American aviator, Curtiss, was the most conspicuous winner at the Rheims, France, meeting in 1909, winning the James Gordon Bennett Cup and $5,000. A few weeks previous he had won the *Scientific American* Cup for the second time. The New York *World* offered a prize of $10,000 for the first aviator to fly from Albany to New York or vice versa. Curtiss made this trip, winning the prize, May 29, 1910. He covered the distance in 2 hours, 46 minutes on the wing, an average of 54 miles an hour. June 30, 1910, Charles K. Hamilton won a prize offered by the New York *Times* and the Philadelphia *Ledger* by flying from New York to Philadelphia carrying a message from the Mayor of New York to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and returning. Nov. 7, 1910, Philip P. Parmalee flew from Dayton to Columbus, O., a distance of 62 miles, in 57 minutes, carrying 200 pounds of merchandise. Charles T. Weymann, an American, won the James Gordon Bennett Cup at Eastchurch, England, July 1, 1911.

The use of flying machines as engines of war has attracted the attention of military men of all countries, particularly in Europe where huge armaments are the rule. Their chief uses, it has been determined, have been for scouting and dropping explosives or combustibles. The most successful experiments at bomb-dropping made in America were those of Clifford B. Harmon, at Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Guns to bring down aeroplanes have been given some attention, and the Krupp works, at Essen, Germany, have produced a gun capable of shooting from 20,000 to 35,000 feet into the air, whereas air craft are scarcely discernible beyond 10,000 feet.

At the close of 1910 France had thirty aeroplanes building and in commission for military service. The first use of the aeroplane under conditions of actual warfare occurred at Ciudad. Juarez, Mexico, in February, 1911, when Charles K. Hamilton crossed the Mexican border from the United States, made a circuit over the territory supposed to be occupied by the insurgent army and discovered that the insurgents had retired to distant mountain fastnesses. As a naval auxiliary the aeroplane promises to be of great value in rising to a height of a mile or more to inspect the wide expanse of ocean visible from such an elevation. The use of the aeroplane in war may revolutionize military tactics by discovering the exact location, armament and numbers of the enemy, and might prove destructive by dropping explosives upon battleships in the enemy's lines.

Philip Parmalee, in a Wright flyer, accompanied by Lieut. Foulois, on March 5, 1911, made a long reconnoitering flight along the Mexican frontier. The aeroplane was in constant communication by means of wireless telegraphy with military headquarters, and Lieutenant Foulois carried a carbine. A distance of 116 miles was covered in two hours and seven minutes. Ascents have been made from ships at sea and landings have been made upon the decks of vessels. These facts, together with a demonstration of the bombardment of a vessel at sea, have shown the formidable

Aeronautics—*Continued.*
character of airships in warfare. During the European war of 1914, aircrafts were used for scouting, and, it was alleged, had also dropped bombs with deadly effect. During 1911 and 1912 a number of flights were undertaken to show the possibility of carrying mail by aeroplane. In connection with the aviation meet at the Nassau Boulevard Aerodrome on Long Island, N. Y., in September, 1911, an aerial post was maintained and letters carried to Mineola, and delivered to the postmaster. On one occasion Postmaster-General Hitchcock was a passenger on a biplane and personally carried a mail sack.

All world records for cross-country flying were broken during the New York to Los Angeles flight of Calbraith P. Rodgers, who left Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 17, 1911, and completed his flight to the Pacific coast on Sunday, Nov. 5, at Pasadena, Cal. Rodgers flew a Wright biplane, and during his long trip the machine was repeatedly repaired, so great was the strain of the long journey in the air. Rodgers is estimated to have covered 4,231 miles, although the actual route as mapped out was but 4,017 miles.

Jan. 18, 1911, E. Ely flew from aviation field near San Francisco to deck of U. S. Cruiser *Pennsylvania*, anchored in San Francisco Bay, in flight of sixteen minutes' duration. Ely, flying a Curtiss biplane, landed on a specially built platform at the stern of the vessel. Later he successfully arose from the deck and returned to the aviation field. This was the first aeroplane to land upon the deck of a vessel.

According to the annual report of the International Aeronautical Association, there were close to 2,500 licensed aviators on May 1, 1913. France led at that time with 968, Britain was second with 376, and Germany third with 335. The United States had enrolled 193. During the year there were a number of sensational flights both for trophies and exhibition. Cavelier won the Michelin trophy with a flight over an observed circuit of 4,350 miles, while B. de Moulenais captured the Pommery cup for a twenty-four hour flight with the Paris to Warsaw trip, a distance of more than 1,300 miles. Other feats included looping-the-loop and flying upside down by Adolphe Pegoud, both in France and England, and similar feats by Lincoln Beachey in California. Moreau won the Bonnet prize for a self-righting aeroplane by flying for thirty minutes, under observation, without touching the levers of his planes.

In the field of military and naval aeronautics the effort to maintain alleged supremacy in the air resolved itself into a contest principally between France and Germany, with other nations following but not seriously threatening the leaders.

Affairs, Foreign. (See Foreign Affairs, Foreign Policy of United States, and also the several powers.)

Expense incurred in, for which no provision was made by law, 108.

Report on, transmitted, 5200.

Afghanistan (called Khorassan by the natives) is an independent Asiatic state on the northwest frontier of India. Its area is estimated at 246,000 English square miles and its population at 5,000,000. It is bounded on the west by Persia, on the south by British Baluchistan, on the north by Russia in Asia, and on the east by the Punjaub and northwest Frontier Provinces of British India.

Ethnography.—The population is mixed. The Afghans (or Duranis) have been predominant since 1747, especially in Kandahar. Next came the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). On the Indo-Afghan frontier are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by the mullahs. All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the Mullahs.

Physical Features.—Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, the Helmand, and the Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures in winter and summer.

Government.—Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies. Habibuliah Kahn ("Lamp of the National Religion") succeeded his father (Abdur Rahman Khan) Oct. 3, 1901. The Amir (Abdur Rahman Khan) established a strong central government and introduced a regular civil and military organization, including officers for public works, posts, police, finance and trade, etc. For the purposes of local government, the country is divided into six provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, Farrar and Badakshan (with Kafristan and Wakhan), which are under governors (hakim), with subordinate nobles and judges, police and revenue officers. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe.

Foreign Relations.—By agreement with the Amir, the "buffer State" of Afghanistan has no foreign relations with any Power except the Government of India. The modern history of Afghanistan dates from 1881, when Abdurrahan was recognized as ruler. The British Government engaged to preserve the safety and integrity of Afghanistan against any unprovoked attack, provided that the Amir acted as a friend and ally. By the Anglo-Russian convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence, and engaged to conduct all her political relations with Afghanistan through Great Britain, and that Great Britain and Russia should enjoy equality of commercial facilities.

Army.—The Amir Abdur Rahman Khan formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself, and established transport services, etc. The force now comprises about 70,000 regulars and 20,000 irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe, under arrangements made with the Government of India, and factories for guns, rifles and ammunition have been established in Kabul.

Production and Industry and Commerce.—Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful and prosperous. There is excellent irrigation and all profitable soil is utilized. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils; the other of rice, millet, maize and *dal*, while the country is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. The manufactures include silk, woolen and hair cloths, and carpets. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies and gold are found. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghi;* while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals,

Afghanistan—*Continued.*
leather goods, tea and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, etc., being taken in exchange.

Transportation.—The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack-animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaibar Pass, from Kabul to Peshawar (191 miles), along which a motor service has been established by the Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Quetta (125 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway terminates at Chaman, on the frontier, 65 miles from Kandahar, from which a fine road of 318 miles runs to Kabul.

Towns.—Capital, Kabul, about 150,000). The chief commercial center is Kandahar (30,000). (See also Asia.)

Afognak Island (in Gulf of Alaska, separated from Alaskan Peninsula by Shelikof Strait), lands in, set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 5795.

Africa.—The area of Africa is 11¾ million square miles, about three times that of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 51° E. at Cape Guardafui. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

The nations of Africa, with the form of government and the capital of each, follow:

	Area Sq. Miles	Population
Abyssinia (Empire), Adis Ababa	350,000	7,000,000
Egypt (Con-dominium), Cairo	363,200	11,400,000
Liberia (Republic), Monrovia	48,000	1,500,000
Morocco (Empire), Fez	220,000	5,000,000
Sudan (Con-dominium), Khartum	950,000	2,750,000
Union of South Africa (British), Pretoria	470,000	6,000,000

Area and Population.—Islands adjacent to the continent of Africa, their size and the government to which they belong are:

Name and Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population
Ascension, British	38	150
Azores, Portuguese	920	260,000
Canary Islands, Spanish	2,800	300,000
Cape Verde Islands, Portuguese	1,500	150,000
Comoro Islands, French	750	60,000
Madagascar, French	228,000	3,000,000
Madeira, Portuguese	310	150,000
Mauritius, British	720	370,000
Reunion, French	970	180,000
Rodriguez, British	90	3,000
St. Helena, British	50	3,500
Seychelles, British	150	23,000
Socotra, British	1,400	12,000

Physical Features.—Africa is broadly a tableland with few mountain ranges, except the Atlas, though isolated peaks rise to a considerable elevation in Abyssinia, in East Africa (Kenya, Kilimanjaro and Ruwenzori), and in West Africa (Kamerun Peak). If an irregular line is drawn from a point on the West Coast, a little south of the Equator, to a point near the middle of the Red Sea, Africa can be divided into two nearly equal parts which differ considerably in character. The northwestern part comprises two regions of comparative lowland separated by the Atlas and the plateaus of Tibesti and Tasili. The southeastern part consists of great masses of highlands and plateaus broken up by river valleys. The rivers of Africa drain into the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean. Both the Senegal and Gambia are navigable for some distance in the rainy season. The most important river which flows into the Gulf of Guinea is the Niger. The Congo rises in the plateau southwest of Lake Tanganyika. From Stanley Falls to Stanley Pool, a broad, navigable river flows for 1,000 miles. As these are themselves great rivers, an enormous amount of water is carried down to the mouth. Owing to the depth of the ocean, the sediment deposited does not reach the surface in the form of a delta, but forms submarine ridges 5,000 feet in height for over 300 miles on each side of its ocean channel. The Orange River rises in the Drakensberg Mountains not far from the East Coast and receives the Vaal and other large rivers. The Nile rises in the south of Victoria Nyanza, the largest lake in Africa, of about the area of Scotland, and breaks through the plateau to the north by the Murchison Falls into the Albert Nyanza, some 1,600 feet below the level of the larger lake. Owing to the flat character of the country and the large amount of water which has no sufficient outlet, an extensive swamp vegetation, the "sudd," has been formed in this part of its course. At Khartum it receives the Blue Nile, which, with the other Abyssinian rivers, is largely the source of the Nile floods, due to the monsoon rains of the Abyssinian Plateau, and further north the Atbara, which brings down the alluvium which has helped to fertilize Egypt. From this point it receives no permanent tributaries and navigation is hindered by six cataracts, of which the first is at Assuan. The extensive delta formed north of Cairo, where the Nile leaves its long narrow valley, is the most fertile area in North Africa. Between the Nile and Tunis the Sahara reaches the Mediterranean and there are no permanent streams. The Sahara is partly occupied by plateaus and mountains and partly by steppes and deserts which contain oases. Africa is cut by the Equator nearly halfway between its extreme points, so that rather more than three-quarters of the continent lies within the Tropics and receives the sun's rays vertically at least once a year. Except on the more lofty mountains, Africa has no areas with cold winters, where the temperature is 32° F. or less for one month, or cool summers, which are less than 50° F. in any month. It is, therefore, typical generally of tropical rather than temperate conditions, in which there is no resting season for vegetation, except in consequence of want of rain.

Ethnography.—Four main groups of native races may be distinguished in Africa, the Semitic and Hamitic, belonging to the Caucasic type in the north, the Negro, and the Hottentot and Bushmen in the south.

Political Divisions.—Africa is apportioned among the powers of Europe as follows:

Great Britain—Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Cape Colony, Central Africa, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate, Mauritius, Natal, Niger Coast Protectorate, Territory of the Royal Niger Co., South Africa, West Africa, Zululand and Islands, and the Boer colonies.

France—Algeria, Senegal, French Soudan and the Niger Gaboon and Guinea

Africa—*Continued.*

Coast, Congo Region, Somali Coast, Madagascar and Islands.

Germany—Togoland, Cameroons, South West Africa, East Africa.

Italy—Eritrea, Somaliland, Tripoli.

Portugal—Angola, the Congo, Guinea, East Africa and islands.

Spain—Rio de Oro, Adrar, Fernando Po and islands.

Turkey—Egypt.

Belgium—The Congo State.

Summary	Area Sq. Miles	Population
Independent	1,700,000	20,000,000
Belgian	800,000	15,000,000
British	2,132,840	40,000,000
French	4,300,000	36,000,000
German	930,000	15,000,000
Italian	591,000	1,750,000
Portuguese	800,000	9,000,000
Spanish	86,000	250,000

(See Union of South Africa.)

BRITISH EAST AFRICA comprises the main portion of the highlands of eastern equatorial Africa. The surface in east slopes gradually to lowlands of coast; west and northwest to valley of Upper Nile. The principal river is the Nile; Tana and Juba chief rivers entering Indian Ocean. Has many interesting lakes; embraces northern half of Victoria Nyanza. Politically the district is divided among the protectorates of East Africa, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

East Africa Protectorate includes the coast from Juba River to German East Africa and inland to Uganda borders. Higher plateaus, clothed with luxuriant grasses, especially adapted to stock raising. Mombasa, capital and chief city, has a fine harbor; population, 30,000. Lamu and Kismayu, chief ports in the north; Vanga and Takaungu, south.

Uganda Protectorate came under sphere of British influence 1890; includes Uganda proper, Usoga to the east, and Unyoro and other countries west.

Zanzibar Protectorate.—Zanzibar, an important Mohammedan power under Imans of Maskat 1698-1807; independence confirmed 1861; placed under British protection 1890. Zanzibar, free port; chief trade centers in this region; Mohammedism prevails; Christian missions established.

GERMAN POSSESSIONS.—German East Africa.—German possessions in East Africa were acquired 1885 to 1890. Sphere of influence embraces a coast line of about 620 miles, stretches south from British East Africa to Portuguese possessions and westward to Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika. Chief products: Millet, bananas, sisal, cocoanuts, cloves, castor oil, sugar cane, and vegetables. Natives have large banana plantations, also cultivate Indian corn and pulse. On coast lands are German plantations of cacao, coco palms, vanilla, tobacco, and India rubber; in more elevated districts coffee is grown. Among natives the goat is the most common domestic animal; cattle and sheep also raised. Exports, ivory, sisal, India rubber, coffee. Chief seaports: Dar-es-Salaam, Bagamoyo, Kilwa. Protestant mission societies, 7; Roman Catholic, 3.

Kameruff extends between British Nigeria and French Equatorial Africa. Became German protectorate, 1884; in 1911, France ceded over 100,000 square miles to Germany, giving colony outlets to Congo Basin. Value of imports, $6,065,000; chiefly cottons, salt, rice, spirits, wood, and tobacco; exports, $4,740,000; rubber exported, $1,800,000; palm oil, $261,000; palm kernels, $622,000; ivory, $270,000; cacao, $680,000. Duala is the chief town, population, 22,000; Buea, seat of government.

BELGIAN CONGO.—This grew out of the Congo International Association, founded 1835 by Leopold II, King of Belgians, and organized by Stanley, first Governor-General. Boundaries of state defined by neutrality declarations 1885; state placed under sovereignty of the King, who, 1889, bequeathed his sovereign rights to Belgium. Annexed to Belgium in 1907. The Congo River and its many tributaries are the great natural features of the country. Chief products: rubber, ivory, palm nuts, and palm oil; coffee and tobacco thrive. Boma, capital and port on Congo River. Banana, seaport on Congo River.

ANGOLA.—Discovered by Portuguese in 1486. Possessions extend from mouth of Congo to Cunene River, over 1,000 miles; surrounded inland by Belgian Congo, British South Africa, and German Southwest Africa. Oil palm not found below 10° south; coffee grows wild in nearly all hilly districts, chief export from Ambriz; cotton is grown in district of Mossamedes, sugar in lowlands; other productions are rubber, wax, vegetable oils, cocoanuts, oxen, fish, and ivory. Trade is largely with Portugal. In 1908 1,741 vessels of 1,005,004 tons entered the four ports. Malachite, copper, salt, petroleum, and iron found in large quantities; gold also exists. S. Paulo de Loanda, capital and seaport. Port Alexander, seat of fish salting industry.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.—The first trading post on Gabun was established by the French in 1842; authority extended to Cape Lopez and Ogowe River in 1862; interior between Ogowe and Congo explored by de Grazza 1878-80, large tract of country annexed; French claims recognized by Berlin Conference 1885. Region east of Kamerun and north to Lake Tchad conceded to French 1894. Since then growth by exploration and military occupation. In 1906 three autonomous colonies formed: Gabun, Middle Congo, and Ubangi-Shari-Chad. The country is well watered and covered with extensive forests. Cotton, tobacco, cinnamon, pepper, gums, resins, and dyewoods are produced. Libreville, capital of Gabun and seaport.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE (British).—Includes the region on south and west shores of Lake Nyasa. Imports, cotton goods, provisions, hardware, etc.; exports, coffee, cotton, tobacco. Blantyre, chief town; Zomba, seat of administration.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—The territory lying between the Molopo and Zambesi rivers and extending from the South African Republic and Matabeleland west to German Southwest Africa. Railway extends from Buluwayo to the Cape.

RHODESIA.—The territory within the British sphere of influence to the north of Bechuanaland and the Union of South Africa. Divided into Northern and Southern Rhodesia by the Zambesi. Forests of hardwood timber abound. India rubber, indigo, and cotton indigenous. Country rich in minerals; gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, coal, and antimony exist. Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.—First Portuguese settlements made on west coast 1505; colony formed 1569. Possessions divided into five districts: Mozambique, Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Quilimane, and Tete.

REUNION, or BOURBON.—Island about 110 miles southwest of Mauritius. French possession since 1767.

Africa—*Continued.*

ST. HELENA, in South Atlantic about 1,200 miles from west coast of Africa. Discovered by Portuguese 1502; belonged to East India Company 1651 to 1834. Now a British colony. Napoleon I imprisoned here 1815 to 1821. Area, 47 square miles. Population, 3,250. Climate mild and agreeable. Capital, Jamestown.

MADAGASCAR.—An island known to the ancients and early Arabs; first described by Marco Polo; rediscovered by Portuguese in 1506; France laid claim to the island in 1642. Christianity was introduced in 1810-1828; war between French and natives in 1882-1884 and 1895, resulted in French protectorate. The island and its dependencies were declared a French colony in 1896.

MAURITIUS.—Island in Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar. Discovered by Portuguese, 1505; confirmed as British possession, 1814. Chief export raw sugar. Spoken language French; official English. Port Louis, capital.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS. — Algeria.—Original inhabitants were Numidians or Berbers, conquered by Romans and Vandals. Turkish possession 1519 to 1710. Piratical power sixteenth to nineteenth centuries; defeated by the United States in 1815. Algiers taken by France 1815; Constantine, 1837. The Kabyles were subdued and Abd-el-Kader was captured in 1847.

Tunis.—Invaded by French 1270; by Spanish, 1535; became a Turkish province 1575; ruled by beys and long noted as a piratical state. It was occupied by France 1881.

Senegal colony consists of four municipal communes of St. Louis, the capital of the colony; Dakar, a fortified naval station and seat of Government General of French West Africa; Rufisque; and Goree, area 438 square miles; territory of direct administration, area 74,000 square miles.

French Guinea was detached from Senegal in 1890 and first known as Rivieres du Sud Colony. The coast territory extends inland between Sierra Leone and Portuguese Guinea.

Ivory Coast.—Annexed by France 1892-93. The colony extends inland between Liberia and British Gold Coast, embracing Kong and other states on northeast.

Dahomey stretches inland between Togoland and British Lagos; and northward to the French Military Territories.

Mauretania, formed into a protectorate in 1909, consists of five districts, Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, Guidimaka and Tagant.

Upper Senegal and Niger, extends between Ivory Coast on the south and Algerian sphere on the north.

MOROCCO, the Mauritania of the ancients; conquered by the Arabs about 700. Present dynasty, Scheriffs, pretended descendants of Mohammed, established 1516. Most flourishing period of country 1579-1603. Slavery of Christians abolished 1814; piracy prohibited 1817. The southern frontier toward Sahara unsettled. The country comprises a "Tell" or fertile region opening upon the Atlantic, an elevated region beyond traversed by ranges of Atlas Mountains (Ayashlu 14,500 feet), and the eastern or desert region of Sahara. Coast district interesected by numerous short rivers. The climate is warm and generally healthful. The northwest has sufficient rain from October to March; droughts not uncommon in southwest. Soil of coast region and mountain valleys fertile; yields abundantly under rudest cultivation. Products: Wheat, barley, Indian corn, hemp, henna, and tropical and subtropical fruits; dates a regular crop in south. Wealth of Arabs consists of cattle, horses, sheep, and ostriches. Manufactures comprise carpets, fezzes, leather, woolens, silks, jewelry, saddlery, earthenware, etc. Mineral deposits—undeveloped—include iron, gold, silver, manganese, antimony, lead, etc.; fine amethysts found. Fez is the northern capital and leading commercial city; Morocco southern capital and has manufactures of morocco leather. Tangier, seaport and chief center of trade. Education is limited to teachings from Koran. Mohammedanism predominant religion. The Sultan is the head of the religion. The army comprises about 12,000 men under European discipline and an additional force of 8,000 militia and 10,000 infantry.

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.—Canary Islands.—Became a Spanish possession, 1493. Administratively part of Spain. Surface mountainous, diversified by plains and valleys. Chief products, sugar, cochineal, and wine; other products, tobacco, silk, oil, wheat, barley, and tropical fruits. Capital, Santa Cruz de Teneriffe; chief port, Palmas. Religion, Roman Catholic. Rio de Oro and Adrar—area, 73,000 square miles; population, 12,000—under Governorship of Canary Islands with Subgovernor at Rio de Oro. Fernando Po and Annabon, fertile, mountainous islands in Gulf of Guinea.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.—Cape Verde Islands discovered and colonized by Portuguese 1460. Has flourishing cinchona plantations. Other products include coffee, cacao, tobacco, sugar, brandy, palm oil, fruits. Cattle, goats, pigs, numerous. Manufactures: Salt, soap, linens, pottery, and leather. Iron and amber in southern islands. Capital, Praia.

Portuguese Guinea.—On Senegambia coast, surrounded on land side by French possessions, includes Bissagos Archipelago and Bolama Island. Chief products: India rubber, wax, oil, seeds, ivory, and hides. Capital, Bolama.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—St. Thomas (Sao Thomé) discovered by Portuguese, 1470; with Prince Island (Ilha do Principe), its dependent, forms province of Portugal. Volcanic and mountainous (Pico de Sao Thomé, 7,028 feet) with luxuriant vegetation. Climate unhealthful; more rain than on mainland. Chief products, coffee, cacao, cinchona; sugar and vanilla also produced. Capital, Cidade de Sao Thomé. Chief town and port (Prince Island) Sao Antonio.

Madeira Islands.—Islands known to ancients and visited by Arabs in the twelfth century; rediscovered and colonized by Portuguese, 1420. Very mountainous (Pico Ruivo, 6,060 feet). Notable health resort for European invalids. Mean temperature, 65 deg.; highest, 85 deg.; lowest, 54 deg. Sugar cane, tobacco, and all tropical and European fruits grown; wines famous. Funchal, capital, 20,844.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Gold Coast.—Danish settlements transferred to England, 1850; Dutch claims, 1872; colonial government established, 1874; Ashantee placed under British protection, 1895-96. Coast regions level; interior hilly. Soil fertile. Products: Palm oil and kernels, India rubber, kola nuts, and timber. Gold widely distributed. Akra, capital and chief city. Cape Coast Castle. Railways, 168 miles. Telegraph, 1,363 miles. Education mainly in hands of religious bodies.

Gambia.—Territory discovered by Portuguese, 1447; fort established by English, 1686; became British possession, 1783; annexed to Sierra Leone, 1841; independent colony, 1888. Products and exports;

Africa—*Continued.*

Ground nuts, hides, beeswax, rice, cotton, corn, and India rubber. Bathurst, capital and chief city.

Sierra Leone.—Northwest of Liberia. Unsuccessful attempt made to colonize liberated slaves, 1787; territory annexed by England, 1791; became Crown colony, 1807. Coast an undulating plain; interior elevated plateaus. Forests extensive. Soil fertile, rice yielding abundantly in interior; cotton plentiful; indigo practically wild. Exports include palm oil and palm kernels, ginger, ground and kola nuts, tropical fruits, India rubber, copal, and hides. Cocoanut oil is produced; workers in gold and silver are numerous and skilful. Freetown, capital; most important seaport (fortified) of West Africa.

Nigeria, bounded on the east by Kamerun, west by Dahomey, and divided into two divisions, Northern and Southern Nigeria. About nine-tenths of the area was formerly within the territories of the Royal Niger Company. In 1884-87 whole of Nigeria was declared to be under British protection; in 1900 it was transferred to direct imperial administration.

Northern Nigeria.—Products of the low-country, palm oil; inland region, rubber, ground nuts, sheabutter, ivory, hides, live stock, ostrich feathers. Cotton growing is carried on; tobacco also grown. Minerals: Tin ore is in rich deposits, silver also found. Protestant missionary societies have industrial schools.

Southern Nigeria, colony and protectorate of Southern Nigeria and Lagos. The chief products are palm-oil, cotton, cocoa, coffee, ivory, hides, earthnuts and fruits. Minerals: Manganese ore, tin ore, lignite, and monazite. Lagos is the capital and important port. Railways, in all Nigeria over 700 miles, connecting Lagos, Jebba, Zungeru, and Kano; telegraph mileage, 6,000.

British Somaliland.—Became a protectorate 1884. Region extends from Lahadu to Zlyada, with an area of 68,000 square miles. Imports: chiefly rice, textiles, and dates; exports: skins, hides, ostrich feathers, cattle, sheep, and gum. Berbera, chief town. (See also Union of South Africa.)

LIBERIA.—Country settled 1822 by free negroes, sent out under American Colonization Society; declared independent, 1847. The coast lands are generally low and sandy; interior hills and mountains are covered with beautiful forests, diversified by well-watered, fertile valleys: the largest rivers are St. Johns and St. Pauls. Climate unhealthful, seasons wet and dry; hottest month January; heat mitigated by almost constant land and sea breezes. Coffee—renowned for its excellence—and ginger are chief products. Maize, rice, cotton, arrowroot, sugar cane, cereals, and vegetables readily produced. Fruits are abundant and finely flavored. Exports—Leading articles, coffee, palm oil and palm kernels, rubber, cocoa, sugar, arrowroot, ivory, hides, and piassava. Imports—textiles, clothing, provisions, hardware, tobacco, furniture, etc. Monrovia, capital.

GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA.—Region annexed by Germany in 1884. Possessions extend along the coast 930 miles.

EGYPT.—One of earliest seats of civilization renowned alike for its great antiquity and former splendor. Modern history begins with the conquest by Mohammedans, 638 A.D.: taken by Mamelukes, 1250; became Turkish province, 1517; invaded by Napoleon, 1798; restored to Turkey, 1801. The New era began with Mehemet Ali, founder of present dynasty; reigned, 1805-49. The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. A native revolt under Arabi Pasha, 1881, suppressed by British; English financial adviser appointed. Mahdists in Sudan revolted 1881-85; conquered, 1899. The great natural features are the River Nile and the desert. The Nile has its source in Victoria Nyanza; by its annual inundation and deposit of loam is great fertilizer of Egypt.

Climate of Upper Egypt continuously hot and dry; farther north hot season is April-November; temperate, December-March. Rainfall scanty, except in delta. Vast reservoir for flood waters of Nile at Assuan; irrigated area constantly increasing. Perennial irrigation assures two or three crops annually; in winter, cereals; summer, cotton, sugar, and rice; autumn, rice, maize, and vegetables. The Nile Valley and delta are densely peopled. The Copts, descendants of ancient Egyptians, dwell chiefly in Upper Egypt. Arabic language is spoken. Cairo, capital, on Nile; founded by Saracens, 970; contains museum of antiquities, mosques. Alexandria, founded 332 B.C., commercial center and chief seaport. Port Said, at mouth of Suez Canal. Railways belonging to state, 1910, 1,449 miles. Government telegraphs, 1910, 3,450 miles. Suez Canal, 87 miles long, connects Mediterranean with Red Sea. Government, principality tributary to Turkey. Power nominally in hands of Khedive and Ministry, supported since 1882 by British advisers.

Anglo-Egyptian Soudan extends from Egyptian frontier to Uganda and Belgian Congo and from Red Sea to confines of Wadai. Chief towns: Khartum, Omdurman (capital, formerly Dervish capital), Wady Halfa. Convention of 1899 provides for Governor-General appointed by Egypt with consent of Great Britain.

TRIPOLI, conquered, successively by Arabs and Turks, formed one of Barbary States; independence secured, 1714; reconquered by Turkey, 1835. Attempted annexation by Italy, and Turco-Italian war, 1911. Surface mostly desert; mountainous in west and south. Coast line 800 miles; chief harbor Tripoli. Imports: Cloth, tobacco, provisions, etc.; exports: ostrich feathers, skins, hides, cauls, etc.

ABYSSINIA.—An independent empire, bounded on the north by Eritrea, on the east by Danakil country and Somaliland, on the south and west by British East Africa, and on the northwest by the Sudan. It is the direct descendant of the ancient Ethiopia, possesses an ancient and interesting national Christian church which owes allegiance to the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria.

ITALIAN POSSESSIONS.—*Eritrea.*—Colony of Eritrea constituted 1890. Assab occupied 1880, town and island of Massaua 1885. Colony now embraces coast of Red Sea from Ras Kasar to Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, 670 miles, extending inland about 200 miles. Pearl fisheries at Massaua and Dahlak Archipelago; industry in hands of Banians (Indians). Massaua, fortified seaport and important center of commercial exchange. Asmara, seat of government.

Italian Somaliland.—Sultanate of Obbia placed under Italian protection, 1889; protectorate extended in 1892 and 1896. By treaty of Adis Ababa, 1896, Italian dominion restricted to strip of coast extending from Ras Alula to mouth of Juba River.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.—*Obock and Somali Coast Protectorate* acquired by France 1864. Situated on Gulf of Aden, surrounded by Eritrea, Abyssinia, and British Somaliland, extends inland about forty miles. Trade chiefly with interior countries. Chief cities, Obock and Tajurah.

Africa—*Continued.*

Africa:
- Agents sent to, to receive slaves taken from vessels, 633.
- Citizens of United States must not violate rights of inhabitants of, 396.
- Natives of, in slavery. (See African Slave Trade.)
- Naval force of United States stationed on coast of, referred to, 2173, 3071.
- Repressing liquor trade in, suggestions made by Belgium, 6363, 6425.
- Slavery on coast of, 4160.
- Vessels of United States seized on coast of, 1857, 3017.

Africa, The, attempted seizure of Mr. Fauchet by commander of, 3344.

African Slave Trade.—Prior to the discovery of America negroes, like other savage races, either enslaved or put to death the captives taken in war. The deportation of the captives to the mines and plantations of the New World increased the value of the African and made slavery rather than death the prisoner's fate. This disposition of captives also led many petty chiefs to wage war for the prospective gain in human chattels. The aborigines of America having proved too weak for the work required of them, the Portuguese, who possessed a large part of the African coast, began the exportation of negroes, in which they were imitated by other nations of the Old World. Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman to engage in slave traffic. The first importation of negro slaves was authorized in 1517. Extreme cruelty and inhuman treatment characterized their transportation. They were landed at Haiti and Santo Domingo and placed in the mines. In 1619 a Dutch vessel brought a cargo of slaves into the James River. Twenty negroes were sold to Virginia settlers. In 1713, by the treaty of Utrecht, Great Britain obtained the contract for supplying slaves to the Spanish West Indies. This stimulated the slave trade generally. Several of the Colonies attempted to prohibit the importation of slaves, but Great Britain forced the trade upon them. Virginia passed several acts forbidding the traffic, but they were vetoed by the British Government, as were also those passed by Pennsylvania in 1712, 1714, and 1717, and by Massachusetts in 1774.

Slavery was prohibited by Rhode Island and Connecticut in 1774, and by all the Colonies under the non-importation covenant of Oct. 24, 1774, and forbidden by nearly all the States during the Revolution. The slave-trade question was an important one in the formation of the Constitution. The Southern States, except Virginia and Maryland, insisted that no restriction should be imposed upon the traffic.

A compromise was finally effected allowing Congress to prohibit it after 1808. The act of March 22, 1794, prohibited the carrying of slaves from one foreign country to another by American citizens; that of May 10, 1800, allowed United States war ships to seize vessels engaged in such traffic; that of Feb. 28, 1803, prohibited the introduction of slaves into States which had forbidden slavery. In 1808 the importation of slaves into the United States was forbidden. The acts of April 20, 1818, and March 3, 1819, authorized the President to send cruisers to the coast of Africa to stop the slave trade. As no restrictions were ever placed upon domestic slave trading before its abolition in 1865, the surreptitious trade in imported slaves was not entirely given up until that time.

African Slave Trade. (See also Compromise of 1850; Kansas-Nebraska Act; Missouri Compromise; Negroes; Slavery.)
- Abuses of United States flag referred to, 2134.
- Act for suppression of, referred to, 5621.
- Agents sent to Africa to receive slaves, 663.
- American citizens engaged in, 2215.
- Information regarding, requested, 2907.
- Cargo of African negroes—
  - Captured on coast of Cuba, and return of to Africa, discussed, 3058, 3124, 3126.
  - Landed on coast of Georgia, referred to, 3065, 3069, 3086.
  - Stranded on coast of Florida, and removal of, discussed, 967.
- Ceased in United States, 3779.
- Correspondence regarding—
  - Referred to, 2268, 2287, 2426, 2428, 2538, 2765.
  - Surrender of slaves to United States consul referred to, 1944.
- Discussed by President—
  - Adams, J. Q., 875, 967.
  - Buchanan, 3086, 3124, 3126, 3180.
  - Lincoln, 3254.
  - Madison, 470, 562.
  - Monroe, 583, 631, 783, 812, 819.
  - Taylor, 2553.
  - Tyler, 2215.
  - Van Buren, 1836.
- Excluded from use of United States flag, 875.
- Foreign slave traders discussed, 3446.
- International congress at Brussels for abolition of, 5471, 5543, 6363.
- Interpretation given act prohibiting, 632.
- Laws for suppression of—
  - Amendments recommended, 2553.
  - Should be more severe, 1903, 1931.
- Liberation of slaves by authorities of Nassau, New Providence, 2064.
- Proposition to Great Britain to abolish mixed courts created for suppression of, 3989.
  - Treaty regarding, 4055.
- Punishment for engaging in, should be same as for piracy, 779, 812.
- Referred to, 1755, 2064, 2173, 2202, 2219, 2268, 2587, 2630, 3015, 3071, 3121, 3185, 3413.
- Removal of negroes—
  - Captured by American vessels, to Liberia, recommended, 3058, 3124.

African Slave Trade—*Continued.*
Captured on coast of Cuba, 3058, 3124, 3126.
Stranded on coast of Florida recommended, 967.
Seizure of slaves on board the *Encomium* and *Enterprise*, 1499.
Suppression of and suggestions that Great Britain be asked to discontinue the naval force maintained for its suppression, 3779.
Desired by Government, 631, 1836, 1930, 2082, 2215, 3086, 3254.
But interpolations into maritime code not permitted, 1930.
Referred to, 649, 650, 651, 678, 827, 958, 1857, 2048, 2082, 2553, 3180.
Squadron kept on coast of Africa for, 2173.
Treaty between five powers of Europe for, 2011.
Inquiry of Senate respecting, and reply of President, 2068.
Protest of American minister to France regarding, 2011, 2048, 2297.
Treaty with Great Britain regarding, referred to, 810, 812, 819, 886, 2016, 2048, 2071, 2082, 3272, 3281, 3328, 3366, 3380, 4017.
Vessels transporting slaves should be seized, 632, 783.
African Squadron, instruction to commanding officers of, referred to, 2173, 3071.
Agents, Indian. (See Indian Agents.)
Agricultural Census recommended, 5982.
Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. (See Agriculture, Department of.)
Agricultural Experiment Stations discussed, 5384, 5888, 5980, 6347.

Agricultural Products.—The agricultural products of the United States are so diversified that it would be useless to attempt to describe all in a single article or even in an ordinary sized volume. The Department of Agriculture publishes annual reports covering the field in general and frequent special reports and bulletins on agricultural products.

The accompanying table gives the quantity and value of the principal products as reported in the latest census.

Poultry and Eggs.—The Census of 1910 gave the production of poultry in the United States, in 1909, as 488,468,354. The enumeration covered chickens, guinea fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and peafowls. The total value of fowls raised during 1909 was reported at the Census of 1910 to be $202,506,272, or an increase of 47.9 per cent. over the total value reported ten years earlier.

According to the Census of 1910, Illinois was the leading state in the number of fowls raised during 1909, the number being 32,352,888. Missouri ranked second in this respect, reporting the number of fowls raised in 1909 as 31,913,210. Iowa ranked third and reported the production of 29,990,147 fowls in 1909.

The production of eggs during the calendar year 1909 for the United States as a whole was 1,591,311.371 dozen. The production for the leading States was as follows: Missouri, 111,816.693; Iowa, 109,760,487; Ohio, 100.889,599; Illinois, 100,119,418; Kansas, 81.659.304; Indiana, 80,755,437; Texas, 77.845,047; Pennsylvania, 74,729,705; New York, 72,349,034; Michigan, 59,915,851.

The report of the Census of 1910 shows the production in 1909 of 5.31 fowls per capita, and 17.3 dozen of eggs per capita per annum for the United States.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1913

Crop	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Value
Animals.........	Number	206,643,069	$5,296,421,619
Apples..........	Bush.	146,122,318	83,231,492
Apricots.........	Bush.	4,150,263	2,884,119
Beans, Castor....	Bush.	2,077	3,432
Beans, Dry......	Bush.	11,251,160	21,771,482
Bees............	Swarms	3,445,006	10,373,615
Broom Corn......	Pounds	78,959,958	5,134,434
Butter:			
Made on farms.	Pounds	994,650,610	222,861,440
Made in factor's	Pounds	624,764,653	179,510,619
Cereals (a) (1911).	Bush.	4,280,205,000	2,694,994,000
Cheese:			
Made on farms.	Pounds	9,405,864	1,148,708
Made in factor's	Pounds	311,126,317	43,239,924
Chickory........	Pounds	19,284,000	70,460
Cider............	Gallons	32,583,998	(b)
Cotton..........	Bales	14,594,000	732,490,000
Cotton Seed.....	Tons	6,997,000	127,420,000
Flaxseed	Bush.	17,853,000	21,399,000
Flowers, Plants..	...	....	34,872,329
Forest products...	....	....	195,306,283
Fruits, small.....	Quarts	426,565,863	29,974,481
Fruits, sub-trop'l.	....	....	24,706,753
Grapes..........	Pounds	2,571,065,205	22,027,961
Hay.............	Tons	54,916,000	784,926,000
Hemp...........	Pounds	7,483,295	412,699
Honey (c)........	Pounds	55,719,757	5,992,083
Hops............	Pounds	40,718,748	7,844,745
Milk (d).........	Gallons	7,466,406,384	....
Molasses (h).....	Gallons	46,093,630	4,018,502
Nursery products.	....	....	21,050,822
Nuts (e).........	Pounds	62,328,010	4,447,674
Onions..........	....	....	6,709,047
Orchard products.	Bush.	214,683,695	140,867,347
Peaches and Nect.	Bush.	35,470,276	28,781,078
Peanuts.........	Bush.	19,415,816	18,271,929
Pears............	Bush.	8,840,733	7,910,600
Peas, dry........	Bush.	7,129,294	10,963,739
Plums and Prunes	Bush.	15,480,170	10,299,495
Potatoes, Irish...	Bush.	331,525,000	227,903,000
Potatoes, Sweet...	Bush.	59,232,070	35,429,176
Rice (rough) ('11).	Bush.	22,934,000	18,274,000
Seeds, Clover.....	Bush.	1,025,816	6,925,122
Seeds, Grass......	Bush.	6,671,348	15,137,683
Sugar, Beet.....	Pounds	1,385,112,000	(f) 23,895,781
Sugar, Cane (g)..	Tons	342,801,000	(f) 28,804,608
Sugar, Maple.....	Pounds	14,060,206	1,380,492
Syrup, Cane......	Gallons	21,633,579	9,642,312
Syrup, Maple....	Gallons	4,106,418	3,797,317
Syrup, Sorghum..	Gallons	16,532,382	7,963,499
Tobacco.........	Pounds	905,109,000	85,210,387
Vegetables, Misc..	....	....	209,548,021
Wool (1912)......	Pounds	304,043,400	75,819,251

(a) Not including rice. (b) Included in orchard products. (c) Including wax. (d) $656,301,246, was the aggregate value of milk, butter and cheese by the Census of 1910. (e) Not including peanuts. (f) Value of product in 1905, based on the export value of refined. (g) Includes Hawaii and Porto Rico. (h) Made in factories; the product on farms and plantations in 1909 was 4,153 gallons, valued at $1,710.

The Census of 1910 gives the following farm statistics for the United States: Farms, total number, 6,361,502; total

Agricultural Products—*Continued.*
acres in farms, 878,798,325; improved acres in farms, 478,451,750; value of land in farms, $28,475,674,169; value of buildings on farms, $6,325,451,528; value of implements and machinery on farms, $1,265,149,783; value per acre of land and buildings, $39.60; value per acre of land alone, $32.40. Value of wealth produced on farms in 1911, estimated by Secretary of Agriculture, $8,926,000,000.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, 1913

	Number	Value
Milch cows and other cattle	56,527,000	$1,827,428,000
Horses	20,567,000	2,278,222,000
Mules	4,386,000	545,245,000
Sheep and lambs	51,482,000	202,779,000
Swine	61,178,000	603,109,000
All domestic animals	194,140,000	$5,501,783,000

By the Census of 1910 there were on farms and ranges in United States 61,803,866 neat cattle, cows, bulls, etc., valued at $1,499,523,607; horses and colts, 19,833,113, valued at $2,083,588,195; mules, 4,209,769, valued at $525,391,863; asses and burros, 105,698, valued at $13,200,112; sheep and lambs, 52,447,861, valued at $232,841,585; swine, 58,185,676, valued at $399,338,308; goats, 2,915,125, valued at $6,176,423.

Dairy Products.—The Thirteenth Census presented the following condensed analysis of the dairy industry of the United States for the census year 1909:

Total number of cows kept for milk	21,795,770
Milk produced on farms, gals.	5,813,699,474
Total pounds of butter made.	1,619,415,263
Total pounds of cheese made.	320,532,181
Condensed milk produced, lbs.	494,796,544

The quantity of milk reported was produced on farms reporting 16,069,298 dairy cows and does not include estimates for 4,556,134 cows reported as dairy cows by farmers but for which no statement was given of quantity of milk produced. In many cases the reason for not giving the quantity of milk produced was that the farmers were unable to make even a rough estimate. Generally speaking, however, these cows were on farms in the western and southern parts of the United States where the production is likely to be less than the average for other parts of the country. Also, many cows reported as dairy cows are as a matter of fact milked only a very small part of the year. No estimate is included for the "cows kept for milk" *not* on farms.

PRINCIPAL CEREAL CROPS BY STATES IN 1913

(From Report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture)

States	Oats, Bushels	Corn, Bushels	Wheat, Bushels
Maine	5,440,000	608,000	76,000
New Hampshire	418,000	814,000	......
Vermont	3,042,000	1,702,000	24,000
Massachusetts	280,000	1,944,000	......
Rhode Island	52,000	402,000	......
Connecticut	308,000	2,348,000	......
New York	43,114,000	15,020,000	6,700,000
New Jersey	1,972,000	10,665,000	1,408,000
Pennsylvania	35,774,000	56,326,000	21,862,000
Delaware	122,000	6,206,000	1,638,000
Maryland	1,260,000	22,341,000	8,073,000
Virginia	4,020,000	51,480,000	10,064,000
West Virginia	2,664,000	22,692,000	2,957,000
North Carolina	4,251,000	55,302,000	7,055,000
South Carolina	8,225,000	38,844,000	972,000
Georgia	8,976,000	63,023,000	1,732,000
Florida	810,000	10,125,000	......
Ohio	55,055,000	149,775,000	34,326,000
Indiana	37,471,000	176,328,000	39,534,000
Illinois	102,435,000	284,877,000	41,963,000
Michigan	45,450,000	54,974,000	12,714,000
Wisconsin	83,768,000	66,096,000	3,665,000
Minnesota	112,531,000	94,280,000	67,959,000
Iowa	168,326,000	338,198,000	13,460,000
Missouri	26,246,000	129,378,000	39,586,000
North Dakota	57,928,000	9,821,000	79,695,000
South Dakota	42,294,000	66,810,000	33,075,000
Nebraska	60,288,000	114,135,000	61,682,000
Kansas	36,894,000	23,757,000	86,957,000
Kentucky	3,128,000	74,538,000	9,765,000
Tennessee	6,069,000	68,982,000	8,208,000
Alabama	5,863,000	56,121,000	374,000
Mississippi	2,600,000	64,600,000	126,000
Louisiana	748,000	42,482,000	......
Texas	29,250,000	169,944,000	11,812,000
Oklahoma	20,600,000	56,936,000	16,380,000
Arkansas	5,088,000	47,500,000	1,262,000
Montana	22,359,000	976,000	21,023,000
Wyoming	8,588,000	522,000	2,000,000
Colorado	10,570,000	6,300,000	10,122,000
New Mexico	1,680,000	1,610,000	1,219,000
Arizona	258,000	476,000	913,000
Utah	4,094,000	306,000	6,066,000
Nevada	430,000	34,000	1,097,000
Idaho	16,182,000	384,000	14,053,000
Washington	13,775,000	952,000	52,159,000
Oregon	15,186,000	598,000	15,655,000
California	6,257,000	1,485,000	3,822,000
Total bushels	1,122,139,000	2,463,017,000	753,233,000
Total acres	38,341,000	106,884,000	49,601,000
Total farm val., Nov. 1	$425,290,681	$1,741,353,019	$579,989,410
Yield per acre	29.3	23.	15.2
Farm price per bush. Nov. 1.	$0.379	$0.707	$0.77

RECORD OF CEREAL CROPS. (Reported by the Department of Agriculture)

Years	Indian Corn	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Buckwheat
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1894	1,212,770,052	460,267,416	662,086,928	61,400,465	26,727,615	12,668,200
1895	2,151,139,000	467,103,000	824,444,000	87,373,000	27,210,000	15,341,000
1896	2,283,875,000	427,684,000	707,346,000	69,695,000	24,369,000	14,090,000
1897	1,902,967,933	530,149,168	698,737,809	66,685,127	27,363,324	14,997,451
1898	1,924,185,000	675,149,000	730,905,000	55,792,000	25,657,000	11,722,000
1899	2,078,143,933	547,303,846	796,177,713	73,381,563	23,961,741	11,094,471
1900	2,105,102,516	522,229,505	809,125,989	58,925,833	23,995,927	9,566,966
1901	1,522,519,891	748,460,218	736,808,724	109,932,924	30,344,830	15,125,939
1902	2,523,648,312	670,063,008	987,842,712	134,954,023	33,630,592	14,529,770
1903	2,244,176,925	637,821,835	784,094,199	131,861,391	29,363,416	14,243,644
1904	2,467,480,934	552,399,517	894,595,552	130,748,958	27,241,515	15,008,336
1905	2,707,993,540	692,979,489	953,216,197	136,651,020	28,485,952	14,585,082
1906	2,927,416,091	735,260,970	964,904,522	178,916,484	33,374,833	14,641,937
1907	2,592,320,000	634,087,000	754,443,000	153,597,000	31,566,000	14,290,000
1908	2,668,651,000	664,602,000	807,156,000	166,756,000	31,851,000	15,874,000
1909	2,552,189,630	683,379,259	1,007,142,980	173,344,212	29,520,457	14,849,339
1910	2,886,260,000	635,121,000	1,186,341,000	173,832,000	34,897,000	17,598,000
1911	2,531,488,000	621,338,000	922,298,000	160,240,000	33,119,000	17,549,000
1912	3,124,746,000	730,267,000	1,418,337,000	223,824,000	35,664,000	19,249,000
1913	2,463,000,000	753,233,000	1,122,139,000	173,301,000	34,789,000	14,000,000

Agricultural Products:
  Beet Sugar—
    Culture of, 6939.
  Coffee—
    Production of, 6771.
  Commerce with foreign countries in, 4973.
  Corn—
    Commerce in, restrained by Great Britain, 138.
    Introduction of products of, into Europe discussed, 5764.
  Cotton—
    Captured and forfeited referred to, 3666.
    Commerce in, referred to, 4973.
    Culture of, in—
      African possessions of Portugal, 3864.
      Brazil, 4711.
    Discriminating duties on, from British North American colonies discussed, 996.
    Duty on, Lord Aberdeen's letter regarding, 1134.
    Persons engaged in bringing out, order regarding, 3439.
  Exportation of, discussed, 5887, 5979, 6171.
  Hay, exportation of, prohibited, 3476.
    Order rescinding, 3532.
  Referred to, 4800.
  Rice—
    Duties on, discussed and referred to, 1243, 1931, 2112, 2181, 2274, 2419.
    Production of, in U. S., 6767, 7036.
  Tobacco—
    Duties on, in foreign ports, 1648, 1738, 1909, 2167, 2192, 2909, 3120.
    Exportation of, to countries at peace with United States, orders regarding, 3379, 3434.
    From Netherlands and Dutch colonies, tax on, discussed, 4979, 4986, 5088.
    Growth, production, and trade of, referred to, 2133.
    Internal tax on, removal of, recommended, 5474.
    Trade with foreign countries to be promoted, 1588, 1713, 1822, 2167.
      Referred to, 1806.
    Value of annual production of, discussed, 5642, 5744, 5764, 5978.

Agricultural Land Grants. (See Agricultural Colleges.)

Agriculture:
  Advancement of, recommended, 58, 60, 61, 77, 78, 194, 197, 318, 361, 3776, 4457, 4530, 4947, 5112.
  Prosperous state of, 978, 1747.
  Reference to, 95, 175, 240, 3353.

Agriculture, Bureau of:
  Appropriations for, recommended, 3996.
  Discussed, 3334, 3452, 3564, 4066, 4106, 4364, 4645, 4947, 5112, 5383.
  Employees in—
    To participate in decoration of graves of soldiers, 4753, 4818, 4899, 5078, 5350.
    To participate in dedication of Washington Monument, 4879.
    To witness inauguration of President Cleveland, 4881.
  Enlargement of facilities of, recommended, 4530.
  Establishment of, 3334.
    Recommended, 2556, 2622, 2663, 2714, 3253.
    Referred to, 4066, 4947.
  Experiment stations, recommendations regarding, 5384, 5888, 5980.
  Food adulteration discussed, 5384.
  Seed distribution. (See Seed Distribution.)

Agriculture, Commissioner of:
  Reply of, to Senate resolution regarding diseases prevailing among swine, 4435.
  Reports of, referred to, 4158, 4364, 4428, 4432, 4462, 4578.

Agriculture, Department of.—This Department of the Executive Branch of the Government had its origin in the recommendation of Washington. As early as Dec. 7, 1796, in his eighth annual address (page 194) he said that "with reference either to individual or national welfare agriculture is of primary importance," and at the same time urged the importance of the "establishment of boards . . . charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement." The sentiments expressed by Washington were reiterated and enlarged upon by all or nearly all of his successors (pages 3776, 4457, 4530, 4947, 5112).

From the very beginning of the Government its foreign representatives had sent home seeds and cuttings of agricultural products to be tried in the United States, and in 1839 Congress made an appropriation of $1,000 for the distribution of material thus collected and for the publication of agricultural statistics. This work was entrusted to the Patent Office, which belonged to the Department of State until 1840, when the Department of the Interior was established and the Patent office became a part of it. Up to 1849 the agricultural work was carried on by the Commissioner of Patents, Henry L. Ellsworth, but from that time until 1861, a special official, under the direction of the Commissioner, was employed for the work.

May 15, 1862, an act was approved which created the Department of Agriculture, the duties of which were to "diffuse useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of the word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants." It was provided that the head of this bureau should be a Commissioner

Agriculture, Department of—*Continued.* of Agriculture, to hold office by a tenure similar to that of other civil officers appointed by the President.

The bureau was made a full executive department by an act of Congress approved Feb. 9, 1889, and placed under a Secretary, who was made a member of the President's Cabinet. To promote the agricultural interests of the country in the most thorough manner an act of Congress approved March 2, 1887, provided for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations (see Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations), in connection with the agricultural colleges in the several states and territories, and placed the Commissioner of Agriculture over these stations in an advisory and administrative capacity.

To represent the Department of Agriculture in its relation with these experiment stations, the Office of Experiment Stations was established in the same year.

The Agricultural colleges established in the several states and territories in accordance with the land grant act of Congress of July 2, 1862, have no organic relation to the Department of Agriculture further than that the agricultural experiment stations are generally departments of the agricultural colleges, and that the president of each of these colleges is obliged to make an annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Weather Bureau (q. v.), an important branch of the Department, was authorized by Congress Feb. 4, 1870, under the direction of the War Department, but by an act of Oct. 1, 1890, it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

Some other important bureaus are:

Bureau of Animal Industry (established in 1884), which, besides its investigations to improve the condition of the animal industries of the country, has wide powers of inspection and supervision as to the health of live stock.

Bureau of Forestry (1881), which has charge of the administration of the national forest reserves. (See Forest Service.)

Bureau of Entomology (1863), which obtains and disseminates information regarding injurious insects and their relation to plant and animal life.

Bureau of Chemistry (1862), whose work includes the investigation of food products imported into the United States, analysis of adulterated products, and experiments to determine the effect of adulterants upon the human system.

Bureau of Statistics, organized as the Division of Statistics in 1863 and made a bureau in 1903. This bureau is the oldest distinctively statistical agency of the Government, its work being the fathering of material of interest to the agriculturist, from all parts of the world.

Agricultural Colleges.—Large tracts of land in the northwest territory were granted to the states formed therefrom, to be sold by the legislatures or by the Federal Government for educational purposes. As early as 1785 Congress, foreshadowing the permanent policy of the nation in encouraging education, enacted that one thirty-sixth of all the public lands should be set apart for and dedicated to the cause of education, and by the act of July 23, 1787, this reservation was made perpetual. The further to encourage and dignify the science of husbandry, Congress, by the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, provided "that there be granted to the several states . . . an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each state a quantity equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the states are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860," but excepting mineral lands, to found colleges of agriculture and the mechanical arts. This act was amended by an act of March 3, 1833, which provided that all money derived by the states from the sale of land apportioned by the general Government must be invested in stocks of the United States or in the several states, or in some safe manner to be prescribed by the legislature of the several states in such a manner as to yield not less than five per cent., the principal to remain forever inviolate and undiminished.

By an act approved Aug. 30, 1890, Congress provided an annual appropriation of $15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1890, and an annual increase of this amount for ten years by an additional sum of $1,000 over the preceding year, the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each state or territory to be $25,000. This appropriation must, however, be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanical arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science with special reference to their application to the industries of life.

College instruction in agriculture is given in the colleges and universities receiving the benefits of the acts of Congress of July 2, 1862, August 30, 1890, and March 4, 1907, which are now in operation in all the states and territories except Alaska. The total number of these institutions is sixty-eight, of which sixty-five maintain courses of instruction in agriculture. In twenty-three states the agricultural colleges are departments of the state universities. In sixteen states and territories separate institutions having courses in agriculture are maintained for the colored race. All of the agricultural colleges for white persons and several of those for negroes offer four-year courses in agriculture and its related sciences leading to bachelors' degrees, and many provide for graduate study. About sixty of these institutions also provide special short, or correspondence, courses in the different branches of agriculture, including agronomy, horticulture, animal husbandry, poultry raising, cheese making, dairying, sugar making, rural engineering, farm mechanics, and other technical subjects. Officers of the agricultural colleges engage quite largely in conducting farmers' institutes and various other forms of college extension.

The agricultural experiment stations, with very few exceptions, are departments of the agricultural colleges. The total number of persons engaged in the work of education and research in the land-grant colleges and the experiment stations in 1913 was 7,651, the number of students (white) in interior courses in the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, 47,216; the total number of students in the whole institutions, 88,408 (not including students in correspondence courses and extension schools), the number of students (white) in the four-year college courses in agriculture, 12,462; the total number of students in the institutions for negroes, 8,561, of whom 1,795 were enrolled in agricultural courses. With a few exceptions, each of these colleges offers free tuition to residents of the state in which it is located. In the excepted cases scholarships are open to promising and energetic students, and in all opportunities are found for some to earn part of their expenses by their own labor. The expenses are from $125 to $300 for the school year.

Agriculture, Department of—*Continued.*

Location of agricultural colleges (including only institutions established under the land-grant act of July 2, 1862):

- Alabama—Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
  - Agricultural School of the Tuskegee Normal Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute.
  - Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, Normal.
- Arizona—University of Arizona, Tucson.
- Arkansas—College of Agriculture of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.
  - Branch Normal College, Pine Bluff.
- California—College of Agriculture of the University of California, Berkeley.
- Colorado—The State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins.
- Connecticut—Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs.
- Delaware—Delaware College, Newark.
  - State College for Colored Students, Dover.
- Florida—College of Agriculture of the University of Florida, Gainesville.
  - Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, Tallahassee.
- Georgia—Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens.
  - Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah.
- Hawaii—College of Hawaii, Honolulu.
- Idaho—College of Agriculture of the University of Idaho, Moscow.
- Illinois—College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, Urbana.
- Indiana—School of Agriculture of Purdue University, La Fayette.
- Iowa—Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames.
- Kansas—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.
- Kentucky—The College af Agriculture of the State University, Lexington.
  - The Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute for Colored Persons, Frankfort.
- Louisiana—Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge.
  - Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College of the State of Louisiana, Scotland Heights, Baton Rouge.
- Maine—College of Agriculture of the University of Maine, Orono.
- Maryland—Maryland Agricultural College, College Park.
  - Princess Anne Academy, Eastern Branch of the Maryland Agricultural College, Princess Anne.
- Massachusetts—Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.
  - Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.
- Michigan—Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing.
- Minnesota—College of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul.
- Mississippi—Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College.
  - Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, Alcorn.
- Missouri—College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri, Columbia.
  - School of Mines and Metallurgy of the University of Missouri, Rolla.
  - Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City.
- Montana—Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman.
- Nebraska—College of Agriculture of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
- Nevada—College of Agriculture of the University of Nevada, Reno.
- New Hampshire—New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham.
- New Jersey—Rutgers Scientific School (the New Jersey State College for the Benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts), New Brunswick.
- New Mexico—New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College.
- New York—New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca.
- North Carolina—The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, West Raleigh.
  - The Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race, Greensboro.
- North Dakota—North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College.
- Ohio—College of Agriculture of Ohio State University, Columbus.
- Oklahoma—Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.
  - Agricultural and Normal University, Langston.
- Oregon—Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis.
- Pennsylvania—The Pennsylvania State College, State College.
- Porto Rico—College of Agriculture of the University of Porto Rico, Mayaguez.
- Rhode Island—Rhode Island State College, Kingston.
- South Carolina—The Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina, Clemson College.
  - The Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural, and Mechanical College of South Carolina, Orangeburg.
- South Dakota—South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings.
- Tennessee—College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
- Texas—Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station.
  - Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View.
- Utah—The Agricultural College of Utah, Logan.
- Vermont—College of Agriculture of the University of Vermont, Burlington.
- Virginia—The Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.
  - The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton.
- Washington—State College of Washington, Pullman.
- West Virginia—College of Agriculture of West Virginia University, Morgantown.
  - The West Virginia Colored Institute, Institute.
- Wisconsin—College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, Madison.
- Wyoming—College of Agriculture, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Location of Experiment Stations:

- Alabama (College), Auburn.
- Alabama (Canebrake), Uniontown.
- Alabama (Tuskegee), Tuskegee Institute.
- Alaska, Sitka (Rampart, Kodiak, and Fairbanks).
- Arizona, Tucson.
- Arkansas, Fayetteville.
- California, Berkeley.
- Colorado, Fort Collins.
- Connecticut (State), New Haven.
- Connecticut (Storrs), Storrs.
- Delaware, Newark.
- Florida, Gainesville.
- Georgia, Experiment.
- Guam.
- Hawaii (Federal), Honolulu.
- Hawaii (Sugar Planters'), Honolulu.
- Idaho, Moscow.

Agriculture, Department of—*Continued.*

Illinois, Urbana.
Indiana, La Fayette.
Iowa, Ames.
Kansas, Manhattan.
Kentucky, Lexington.
Louisiana (Sugar), New Orleans.
Louisiana (State), Baton Rouge.
Louisiana (North), Calhoun.
Louisiana (Rice), Crowley.
Maine, Orono.
Maryland, College Park.
Massachusetts, Amherst.
Michigan, East Lansing.
Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul.
Mississippi, Agricultural College.
Missouri (College), Columbia.
Missouri (Fruit), Mountain Grove.
Montana, Bozeman.
Nebraska, Lincoln.
Nevada, Reno.
New Hampshire, Durham.
New Jersey (State), New Brunswick.
New Jersey (College), New Brunswick.
New Mexico, State College.
New York (State), Geneva.
New York (Cornell), Ithaca.
North Carolina (College), West Raleigh.
North Carolina (State), Raleigh.
North Dakota, Agricultural College.
Ohio, Wooster.
Oklahoma, Stillwater.
Oregon, Corvallis.
Pennsylvania, State College.
Pennsylvania (Institute of Animal Nutrition), State College.
Porto Rico (Federal), Mayaguez.
Porto Rico (Sugar), Rio Piedras.
Rhode Island, Kingston.
South Carolina, Clemson College.
South Dakota, Brookings.
Tennessee, Knoxville.
Texas, College Station.
Utah, Logan.
Vermont, Burlington.
Virginia (College), Blacksburg.
Virginia (Truck), Norfolk.
Washington, Pullman.
West Virginia, Morgantown.
Wisconsin, Madison.
Wyoming, Laramie.

Experiment Stations.—A law approved March 2, 1887, provided for the establishment—under the direction of the agricultural colleges, or agricultural departments of colleges, established in each state or territory in accordance with the law of July 2, 1862, mentioned above—of departments to be known as Agricultural Experiment Stations. It was provided that the duties of these stations should consist in conducting original research as to the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are subject and their remedies; the chemical composition of useful plants; the comparative advantages of rotative croppings as pursued under varying series of crops; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical compositions of natural and artificial fertilizers; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other matters bearing directly upon the agricultural industries of the United States as might be deemed advisable by the directors of the several stations. For carrying on this work the act provided $15,000 a year to each state and territory out of funds proceeding from the sale of public lands.

Agricultural experiment stations are now maintained in whole or in part by the federal government, and exist in every state and territory. The total amount expended in one recent year was $3,053,446, of which nearly half was received from the National government. Agricultural experiment stations represent one of the most important institutions in the United States, doing much to promote intensive farming and to show farmers how to reduce costs and derive the greatest benefit from their crops.

The following persons have held the office of Commissioner of Agriculture in the order named: Isaac Newton, Pennsylvania; Horace Capron, Illinois; Frederick Watts, Pennsylvania; William G. Le Duc, Minnesota; George B. Loring, Massachusetts; and Norman J. Colman, Missouri.

Following is a list of the secretaries of agriculture and the Presidents under whom they served:

President	Secretary of Agriculture	Appointed
Cleveland..	Norman J. Colman, Missouri....	1889
B. Harrison	Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wisconsin...	1889
Cleveland..	J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska....	1893
McKinley .	James Wilson, Iowa............	1897
Roosevelt..	" " "	1901
Taft......	" " "	1909
Wilson....	David F. Houston, Missouri....	1913

For more detailed information as to the scope of the activities of the Department of Agriculture consult the index references to the Presidents' Messages and Encyclopedic articles under the following headings:

Forest Reserve.	National Forests.
Forest Service.	Weather Bureau.

Agriculture, Department of:
Creation of, discussed, 5486.
Discussed, 5554, 5641, 5763, 5886, 5978, 6169, 6346, 6390, 6455, 6653.
Educational work of, 7035, 7036.
Efforts of, in behalf of farmers, 8289.
Expenditures of, 5886, 5981.
Experiment Stations of, 6773, 7035.
Forest Service recommended, 7040.
Land reserved for use of, 6749.
Law officer for, recommended, 5487.
Statistical division of, 5982.
Sugar-beet culture, 4534, 5554, 6280, 6347, 6356, 6415, 6455, 6939.
Sugar cane experiments, 7079.
Transfer of Weather Service to, 5487.
Usefulness vindicated, 7471.
Works of, 6653, 6767, 7036, 7057.

Alabama.—One of the southern group of states; nicknamed, the "Land of Flowers." The name is Indian and means "Here we rest," and has been adopted as the motto of the State. Alabama is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Georgia, and on the west by Mississippi. A small portion of the southern boundary extends to the Gulf of Mexico, the remainder being separated from the Gulf by the western projection of Florida. It lies between lat. 30° 13′ and 35° north and between long. 84° 53′ and 88° 35′ west. It is about 330 miles in length from north to south and its greatest width is 200 miles. It contains 51,998 square miles of area, or about 33,000,000 acres. The State was admitted into the Union Dec. 14, 1819, seceded Jan. 11, 1861, and was readmitted by act of Congress June 25, 1868 (pages 3521, 3857). The population in 1910 was 2,138,093, of which 45 per cent. are negroes.

The staple production of Alabama is cot-

Alabama—*Continued.*
ton, though corn, oats, wheat, and all kinds of vegetables are produced in abundance, besides butter, cheese, and lumber. Alabama is particularly rich in mineral deposits. A vein of bituminous coal runs eastward from Tuscaloosa into Georgia. The statuary granite of Alabama is among the best in the United States. The chief industries of the State are farming and the manufacture of iron and cotton fabrics.

Cotton is grown on about 3,436,000 acres, and the yield in 1913 was 1,489,326 bales. Other field crops were: corn, 3,000,000 acres, 54,000,000 bushels, valued at $42,120,000; oats, 283,000 acres, 5,434,000 bushels, $3,586,000; hay, 120,000 acres, 168,000 tons, $2,150,000. There are more than 171,000 horses in the State, worth about $22,525,000; 253,000 mules, 817,000 cattle, worth $11,399,000; 178,000 sheep, $325,000, and 1,176,000 pigs, $7,056,000. The wool clip of 1909 weighed about 552,250 pounds and sold for $185,650. About 96,000,000 gallons of milk are annually produced, from which are made twenty million pounds of butter and forty thousand pounds of cheese.

The iron ores of Alabama, though inferior to those of Lake Superior, have a compensating advantage in lying near beds of good coking coal and of limestone suitable for fluxing, so that Birmingham, the Pittsburgh of the South, can manufacture pig iron cheaper than any other place in the world. Before 1882, when the boom began, the coal production of Alabama had not amounted to as much as half a million tons in any one year; in 1913 it was 17,678,522 tons. The value of the coal product of Alabama is approximately two-thirds that of the total mineral output, amounting in 1913 to $23,083,724.

In 1882 Alabama produced about 100,000 long tons of pig iron; in 1913 the marketed production of pig iron amounted to 1,924,762 long tons, valued at $23,242,374.

The capital is Montgomery and the commercial metropolis is Mobile. Birmingham is one of the most important manufacturing cities.

Alabama (see also Confederate States; Tuscaloosa, Ala.):
  Act prescribing number of district attorneys and marshals in, vetoed, 5785.
  Direct tax due from, request of United States for payment of, 3579.
  Fifteenth amendment ratified by, 3998.
  Fourteenth amendment ratified by, 3843.
    Proclaimed, 3837.
  Indian depredations in, 1645.
  Indians attempt to establish government in, 1020.
  Lands granted to, in aid of railroads referred to, 3580.
  Memorial from colored citizens of Montgomery asking rights of citizenship referred to, 4258.
  Property owners in, should be compensated for losses sustained, 1474.
  Provisional governor for, appointed and restoration of, into Union, 3521.
  Railroads in, memorial from legislature of, asking extension of time to complete, 3579.

Alabama Claims.—During the Civil War in the United States the Queen of England issued a proclamation of neutrality, May 13, 1861, granting belligerent rights to both combatants and forbidding her subjects to take part with either. Great Britain's laws prohibited the equipment of any land or naval forces within her dominions to act against any friendly power. Notwithstanding this prohibition, the *Alabama*, *Florida*, *Georgia*, *Shenandoah*, and other vessels were built in Great Britain for the Confederate States, and, regardless of the remonstrances of the American ministry, were allowed to escape from British ports fitted out as commerce destroyers. In less than two months the *Alabama* had taken twenty-seven prizes. After a long cruise among islands of the East and West Indies and along the coast of Brazil the *Alabama* came to anchor at Cherbourg, France. Off this harbor she was sunk by the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, after having destroyed 58 vessels and about $6,550,000 worth of property. After the war the United States pressed a claim for damages against Great Britain. After much discussion it was agreed to submit the matter to a court of arbitration composed of Charles Francis Adams, appointed by the President of the United States; Sir Alexander Cockburn, by the Queen of England; Count Federigo Sclopis, by the King of Italy; M. Jacques Staempfli, by the President of Switzerland, and Viscount d'Itajuba, by the Emperor of Brazil. The commissioners met at Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 15, 1871, Count Sclopis presiding. The United States was awarded $15,500,000 in gold in satisfaction for all claims. All claims to indirect damages were rejected, and Great Britain was held culpable for not doing more to prevent the sailing and success of the cruisers. The award was paid. (See Geneva Tribunal.)

Alabama Claims:
  Arbitration of, proposed by United States, and reply of Great Britain discussed, 3565.
  Commission to take proof on, recommended, 4056.
  Correspondence regarding mode of settling, 4075.
  Court of Commissioners of—
    Discussed, 4244, 4296, 4356, 4372.
    Time of duration of, extended, 4278, 4296.
  Discussed, 3565, 3655, 3777, 3987, 4056, 4321.
  Transfer of indemnity to United States referred to, 4312.
  Tribunal at Geneva for settlement of, award of, 4138.
    Commissioners to report on distribution of, appointment of, recommended, 4139, 4190.
      Payment of, 4190.
    Case of United States and counter case referred to, 4115, 4118, 4119.
    Difference of opinion regarding powers of, 4120, 4122.
    Discussed, 4097, 4138.
    Legislation in connection with, urged, 4164.
    Referred to, 4161.
Alabama Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Alabama, The, destruction of, by the *Kearsarge* referred to, 3457. (See also Alabama Claims.)

Alamo.—Originally built as a church, situated on the San Antonio River, near San Antonio, Texas, it was converted into a fort. In February, 1836, it was occupied by Colonel W. B. Travis with 140 men who were in arms against the government of Mexico. The party was besieged by some 2,000 Mexicans under Santa Ana from February 23 until March 6, when the place was surrendered to Santa Ana under the promise of his protection. At the command of that general, however, the six survivors, including David Crockett and Colonel Bowie, famous frontiersmen, were massacred, and the bodies of their comrades were mutilated. Thereafter Texans were roused to fury by the cry, "Remember the Alamo!" In allusion to the heroic defense made by the Greeks of antiquity at Thermopylæ, this struggle was sometimes referred to as the Thermopylæ of Texas.

Alaska.—A territorial possession of the United States lying in the extreme northwestern part of North America, about 600,000 square miles in area. It was discovered by an expedition sent out from Russia under Bering, in 1741; and from 1799 to 1863 it was held by the Russo-American Fur Company under a grant from the Russian emperor. As early as 1859 official communications passed between the United States and Russia concerning the purchase of Alaska, or, as it was then called, Russian America. Russia was desirous of parting with the territory, and the fishing and trading interests favored the change of sovereignty. It was not until 1867, however, that definite steps were taken toward the transfer. In March of that year the Russian minister at Washington reopened negotiations, and on the 23d of that month Secretary Seward made an offer of $7,200,000 for the peninsula. A week later the minister communicated the Czar's acceptance, and at four o'clock on the morning of the 30th the treaty was signed, and later ratified by the Senate, and on Oct. 18 following the formal transfer was made at Sitka, Gen. Rousseau taking possession for the United States.

Ever since the acquisition of the territory by the United States there had been trouble between that country and Great Britain on account of the endeavor of the United States to protect its Alaskan seal-fisheries against Canadian vessels. In 1893, however, an agreement was made with Great Britain covering this point. (See Paris Tribunal of Arbitration and also Bering Sea Fisheries.)

There had also been a disagreement with Great Britain over the location of the boundary line between Canada and Alaska, owing to a difference in the interpretation of a treaty made between Russia and Great Britain in 1825, defining this boundary; and on the discovery of gold in Alaska, in 1859-96, this matter reached a serious stage. The main point of difference was whether the boundary line should be thirty marine leagues (mentioned in the Russia-Great Britain treaty of 1825) east from the western boundary of the islands off the Alaska coast, or that distance east of the mainland coast. In 1899 a provisionary boundary was agreed upon, and on Jan. 24, 1903, a treaty was signed between Great Britain and the United States providing for a tribunal of three British and three American commissioners to settle the dispute. The treaty was ratified by the United States Senate on Feb. 11, 1903, and on March 3 ratifications were exchanged between the two governments. The commission sat in London and on Oct. 17, 1903, made a decision mainly in favor of the United States, granting Canada access to the Pacific only near the southern end of the boundary and giving her Wales and Pease islands, in Portland Canal. In June, 1904, a survey of the boundary thus determined was begun by engineers of the United States and Canada.

Mining is the chief industry and its settlement was due largely to the discovery of gold.

The general question of the public lands was opened up by President Taft in throwing open to private entry in July, 1911, a tract containing 12,800 acres of land on Controller Bay, near the Bering coal fields. In these fields are situated the Cunningham claims, which were the chief subject of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. Charges were made that these grants were made in favor of a monopoly which was endeavoring to secure control of the one good harbor from which coal mined in these fields could be brought. President Taft on July 26, 1911, sent a message to Congress with the avowed purpose of reassuring the American people that the alleged danger of monopoly was not a real danger (page 7979). In this message (*q. v.*) he set forth at considerable length his reasons for throwing open this tract of land for private entry. The population of Alaska in 1910 was 64,356, about half of whom were white.

The Sixty-second Congress on Aug. 24, 1912, passed a law creating a territorial government for Alaska and establishing Juneau as the capital. In order to develop the mineral possibilities and prevent a threatened monopoly of the coal fields a railroad commission was appointed to conduct an examination into the transportation question in the Territory of Alaska; to examine railroad routes from the seaboard to the coal fields and to the interior and navigable waterways; to secure surveys and other information with respect to railroads, including cost of construction and operation; to obtain information in respect to the coal fields and their proximity to railroad routes; and to make report of the facts to Congress. Upon the reception of this report Congress passed a law providing for the leasing of the coal lands to competitive bidders.

Alaska's mineral output for 1913 had a value of $19,413,084. Of this amount the gold production was valued at $15,626,813. The total value of the gold production up to the close of 1913 was $228,392,540. In addition nearly $17,000,000 worth of silver has been produced in Alaska.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Alaska from the United States for the year 1913 was $20,827,262, and goods to the value of $24,634,987 were sent thither—a balance of $3,807,725 in favor of Alaska.

Alaska:
- Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition commended, 7432, 7483.
- Attempted occupation of portion of, by Great Britain and Canada, 6097.
- Attempts of Great Britain and Canada to establish post routes in, 6097.
- Boundary line with British possessions—
  - Commission to determine, recommended, 4141, 4918.

Alaska—*Continued.*
        - Discussed, 4141, 4917, 4985, 5366, 5400, 5958, 6063, 6370, 6430, 6866, 6868, 6900.
        - Report regarding, referred to, 4985.
- Cession of, to United States—
    - Discussed, 3778, 3886.
    - Referred to, 3798.
    - Treaty regarding, referred to, 3719, 3722.
        - Appropriation for payment under, recommended, 3719, 3778.
- Chinamen in, cruel treatment of, 5083.
- Coal fields of, 7941, 7944, 8100.
- Collection district established at Sitka, 3865.
- Commission government suggested for, 7816, 7915, 8102.
- Conditions of, 6765, 6766, 6866, 6873, 7048, 7049, 7400.
- Controller Bay, opening to settlement of land on, discussed, 7979.
- Delegate to Congress from, 7050, 7399.
- Education in, appropriation for, recommended, 4667, 5483, 6453.
- Encroachments of Hudsons Bay Company upon trade of, 3898.
- Government for—
    - Act providing for, 4879.
    - By commission, 7816, 7915, 8102.
    - Discussed by President Benj. Harrison, 5760.
    - Municipal governments recommended by President Benj. Harrison, 5483, 5641.
    - Recommended by President—
        - Arthur, 4651, 4731, 4771.
        - Hayes, 4522, 4573.
        - Taft, 7816, 7915.
- Government railroad suggested for, 8101.
- Importation of breech-loading rifles and fixed ammunition into, forbidden, 4282.
    - Instructions regarding, modified, 4711.
- Lands in—
    - Proclamation modifying order reserving, 612.
    - Set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 5795.
- Legislation, recommended, 3722, 6269, 6400, 7816, 7915, 8102.
- Light-house on coast of, point to be selected for, 3902.
- Military arrests in, 4312, 4313, 4314.
- Military Department of, 3830, 6269.
- Mineral wealth in, discussed, 6063.
- Necessity for development of, 7998.
- Port of entry in, establishment of, recommended, 5484.
- Privileges of hunting, trading, and fishing in, referred to, 3829, 3830.
- Property rights of natives, 7050, 7051.
- Public Lands of, 6735, 6873, 8099.
- Railways in, should be built and operated by government, 8291.
- Referred to, 3818, 3829, 6269, 6352, 6453.
- Report of governor of, 4975.
- Report of Lieut. Emmons, 7071.
- Resources of, must be used, not wasted or monopolized, 8292.
- Seal fisheries within limits of. (See Bering Sea.)
- Seal islands in, sale of, recommended, 3990.
- Territorial Government recommended for, 8291.

Alaska Salmon Commission, mentioned, 6934.

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. — For the purpose of exploiting the resources and potentialities of the Alaska and Yukon territories and to demonstrate the progress of the western parts of the United States and Canada, as well as to foster the trade of the countries bordering on the Pacific, an international exposition was held at Seattle, Wash., from June 1, to Oct. 15, 1909. Eleven exhibition palaces were built on the Campus of the University of Washington (a tract of 225 acres). The expenses preliminary to opening were $10,000,000. The funds were raised by appropriations by the federal government, the State of Washington and the City of Seattle.

Albania.—An extensive tract of the western littoral of the Balkan Peninsula, from the southern frontier of Montenegro to the northern frontier of Greece. Within these limits are included an area of close on 22,000 square miles, with a population of three to three and a half million persons. Of this area about 12,000 square miles have been absorbed by Servia, Greece, and Montenegro, leaving the area of the autonomous portion at about 10,000 square miles, with a population of 2,000,000, of whom about 1,200,000 are Albanians and the remainder principally Serbs, Bulgars and Greeks.

History.—Albania was governed by native rulers until the close of the thirteenth century, when the Kingdom of Albania was formed by the Sicilian House of Anjou. This kingdom was perpetually at war with Servia, and for many years with Venice, until the advance of the Mohammedan forces extinguished the independence of the kingdom in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. From 1571 to 1913 Albania was under Turkish rule, forming the vilayets of Scutari and Jannina and the western portions of the vilayets of Kossovo and Monastir. The Balkan Wars of 1912-13 were nominally caused by the desire of the Allied States (Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro and Greece) to free the Albanians from Turkish misrule, and one of the pretexts of the first war was the inability of Turkey to cope with the Albanian risings.

By the Treaty of London (May 30, 1913), the Ambassadors of the assembled Powers agreed upon the principle of an autonomous Albania, and the throne was accepted by Prince William of Wied. Since the date of the treaty the claims of Servia to additional Albanian territory led to desultory fighting between Serbo-Albanian forces, and to a threat of interference on the part of other Powers. Servia finally withdrew from the disputed territory in October, 1913, owing to pressure from Austria-Hungary, but the new country is still a prey to internal dissensions.

Albania—*Continued.*

Transportation.—Albania is traversed from Scutari (in the north) to Valona (in the southwest) by a railway from Montenegro, and lines from Servia cross the eastern frontier at Pizrend, Dibra, and Struga. The principal ports are Durazzo and Valona.

Government.—The Government is at present entrusted to an International Commission of Control, consisting of representatives of the great European Powers.

The delimination of the southern boundary (where Albania is conterminous with the extended Kingdom of Greece) has also been entrusted to an International Commission.

The capital is Scutari, population 30,000.

Albany, The, cruise of, referred to, 2838.

Albany Convention.—One of the important predecessors of the Continental Congress and among the first definite steps taken toward national union. Upon a call issued by the Lords of Trade, commissioners from the Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, met at Albany, N. Y., on June 19, 1754, to arrange a treaty with the Six Nations of Indians. Benjamin Franklin proposed and the convention adopted a plan for colonial union. It provided for a president-general of all the Colonies, with veto power, and a grand council to be composed of from two to seven delegates from each Colony, chosen by assembly for a term of three years each. This grand council was to be authorized to equip forces for the common defense of the Colonies and to levy taxes for their maintenance and have control of all Indian affairs. The plan was rejected by the Crown because it gave too much power to the Colonies.

Albany Regency.—A combination of politicians of the Democratic party. Prominent among these were Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, John A. Dix, and Silas Wright. This combination was, it was charged, organized to manage and control that party in New York State from about 1820 to 1855. Their organization was quite thorough and complete, and its success was mainly due to this fact. A majority of those in the combination resided in Albany or operated from that city. The name arose from this circumstance.

Albemarle, The.—A Confederate iron-clad ram built on the Roanoke River, below Weldon, N. C., in 1863. She was destroyed with a torpedo by Lieut. W. B. Cushing on the night of Oct. 27, 1864 (3457). Before her destruction she did much damage to vessels of the United States. In 1867, she was raised, towed to Norfolk, and sold.

Albemarle, The:

Destruction of, 3457.

Referred to, 6306.

Engagement of, with the *Sassacus* referred to, 3411.

Albion, The, seizure of, referred to, 2636.

Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Law. — A measure passed by Congress May 30, 1908, to render the currency of the United States more elastic by placing it within the power of the national banks to transform all suitable available assets into money in response to any financial emergency. The purpose of the law was to prevent panics, and was the direct result of the financial stringency of 1907. The law provided that the Comptroller of the Currency, who has governmental supervision over the national banks, shall cause to be printed and kept on hand at all times a special issue of currency amounting to 50 per cent. of the combined capital stock of all the national banks. To secure a portion of this emergency bank note issue a bank must be a member of a currency association formed by at least ten banks having a combined capital of not less than $5,000,000. State, county or municipal bonds, commercial paper or other valuable and readily convertible assets may be used as security, provided it first secures the approval of the association and the government. If the securities are acceptable the currency is immediately forwarded to the bank. It was superseded by the Glass-Owen currency law of 1913 (*q. v.*).

Aleutian Islands.—A chain of about 150 islands extending from the western extremity of Alaska near the continent of Asia. The area is about 6,000 square miles. The inhabitants, a half-civilized and declining race, about 2,000 in number, are variously regarded as of Asiatic or American origin. Their trade is chiefly in fish and furs. The islands belong to the United States by reason of the acquisition of Alaska. They were discovered by the Russians about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Alert, The, convention, between Nicaragua and Costa Rica signed on, 6325. (See also Greely, A. W.)

Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6735.

Alexandria, Va.:

Act incorporating church in, vetoed, 474.

Blockade of port of, removed by proclamation, 3371.

British retreat from, 582.

Property in, destroyed by British forces, 530, 532.

Alexandria County, D. C.:

Court-house in, unsafe and new one recommended, 1621.

Jail erected in, 930.

Retrocession of, to Virginia by proclamation, 2320.

Algeciras Convention.—At a conference of the Powers at Algeciras, Spain, Jan. 16 to April 7, 1906, France and Spain were commissioned to maintain order on the Moroccan coast. The town lies on the west side of the Bay of Gibraltar, seven miles from Europa Point. The convention was called in response to many complaints by Europeans and Americans that treaty rights were not respected by the Moors, and that life and property of foreigners were unsafe in Morocco. It was participated in by United States, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia and Sweden. The treaty was published Jan. 22, 1907. (See Treaties.) Before the end of the year French troops were landed at Ujda and Casablanca. Jan. 11, 1908, the religous authorities of Morocco deposed Abdel Aziz and proclaimed his brother Mulai Hafid Sultan. His embassy to Berlin was refused recognition without consent of the Powers. (See Morocco.)

Algeciras Convention, ratification urged, 7442.

Algeria.—A French possession on the north coast of Africa, about 343,500 miles in area and containing a population of about 5,600,000. This includes the acquisition since 1901 of some 250,000 square miles of territory on the south. The chief native people are Berbers and Arabs. Its capital and principal city is Algiers. It comprises the ancient country of Numidia and a portion of Mauritania. For many centuries it harbored a band of corsairs, who haunted the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean as far as the North Sea, preying upon the commerce of all nations which refused to pay them tribute. To pay this tribute was deemed wiser by many European powers than to wage war against them. Following the examples of other nations, the United States signed a treaty in 1795, agreeing to pay the Dey $1,000,000 for the ransom of American captives and promising an annual tribute (see pages 115, 174).

Algeria made war against the United States in 1815. Commodore Decatur, with ten vessels, sailed against the Dey and met with such success that he was enabled to exact indemnity from the Dey himself, and also a treaty renouncing all claim to tribute, presents, or ransoms, and a promise not to reduce prisoners of war to slavery (see page 547). France has since reduced Algeria to the dominion of her Government, organizing it as a colonial possession in 1834, of which it is now the most important. The chief resource of the country is agriculture. Since 1870 there have been a number of extended revolts; and in recent years the country has suffered from serious anti-Jewish agitations. (See also Africa.)

Algeria:
- Consuls of United States in, 169, 380, 506.
  - Banished, 503.
  - Change in pay of, 1318.
  - Powers of, should be increased, 238.
  - Salary of, should be increased, 238.
  - Unjustifiable proceedings toward, by Dey of, 441.
- Declaration of war against, recommended, 539.
- Hostile attitude of toward United States, 42, 539, 560.
- Imprisonment of American citizens in, 80, 90, 115, 140, 169, 192, 197, 199, 539.
- Referred to, 144, 145, 202.
- Treaty of peace with, 554, 679.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 115, 174, 178, 184, 197, 554, 679.
  - Annulled by Algeria, with alternative of war or renewal of former treaty, 560.
- Tribute to be paid by United States to, 115, 174.
  - Payment of, 325.
- Vessels sold to, 237.
- War with United States. (See Algerine War.)

Algerine War.—The countries on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, from Egypt to the Atlantic, namely, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli (which are known collectively as the Barbary Powers) had been in the habit of preying on the commerce of nations that refused to pay a tribute to them. Shortly after the Revolution the operations of these pirates were directed against our commerce, to protect which treaties purchasing immunity by the payment of yearly tribute were negotiated with the Barbary States—in 1786-1787 with Morocco, in 1795 with Algiers, in 1796 with Tripoli, and in 1799 with Tunis.

In 1812 Algiers declared war against the United States. As soon as the war then commencing against England had been brought to an end, our government turned its attention to Algiers. The Algerian war was short and decisive. In the spring of 1815 Commodore Decatur was sent with nine or ten vessels to chastise the pirates. In June he captured the largest of their frigates, and soon after took another vessel. He then dictated a treaty to the Dey of Algiers, which was signed June 30, 1815, relinquishing all claims to tribute in the future.

Algerine War (see also Algeria):
- Declaration of war by Congress recommended, 539.
- Dey of Algiers begins war against United States, 428.
- Information of amicable settlement, 428.
- Termination of, 547.
- Threatened by Algiers, 560.
- Treaty of peace concluded, 554, 679.

Algiers, Treaties with.—Following the example of other nations, the United States in 1795 concluded a treaty with the Dey of Algiers agreeing to pay $1,000,000 for the ransom of American captives and promising annual tribute. This treaty, described as one of peace and amity, provided that the vessels and subjects of both nations should treat each other with civility, honor and respect; regulated the sale of prizes, forbade the sale of vessels of war by either country to the enemies of the other; declared that no citizen of the United States should "be obliged to redeem any slave against his will, even should he be his brother, neither shall the owner of a slave be forced to sell him against his will." Americans taken aboard an enemy's ship having passport specifying they are citizens shall be set at liberty, having no passport they and their property shall be lawful prize, as this regency know their friends by their passports."

Tribute.—The Algerians violated the treaty of 1795, and Commodore Decatur with an American squadron exacted a second treaty in June 1815, providing for the return of American prisoners and property held by the Dey, and stating it is distinctly understood between the contracting parties that no tribute, either as biennial presents or under any other form or name whatever shall ever be required by the Dey and Regency of Algiers from the United States on any pretext whatever. This treaty was renewed in 1816, and became obsolete in 1830 when Algiers became a province of France.

Algonquin Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Alien and Sedition Laws.—Two important acts of Congress passed by the Federalists in 1798. Their importance consists not so much in their essential character and the fact that they largely caused the downfall of the Federalist party as in their position in American history as a landmark beyond

Alien and Sedition Laws—*Continued.* which it is unsafe for the law-making power to go. During the French Revolution American feeling was high and bitter. Many public speakers and writers openly advocated intervention by the United States in favor of the one side or the other, denounced the neutral attitude of the Government as cowardly and ungrateful, and heaped invectives upon the Administration. The fact that many of the newspapers in which the Government was so bitterly assailed were in the hands of foreigners, had much to do with the passage of the alien act. This law authorized the President to order out of this country all such aliens as he might judge to be dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States or engaged in plotting against them. The sedition act provided heavy fines and imprisonment for any person who should conspire to oppose the United States Government or laws, or who should print or publish any false, scandalous or malicious writings against the Government, Congress, or the President intended to bring disrepute or hatred upon them or to stir up sedition. These laws were regarded by the Republican party of that day as unconstitutional and were denounced by the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions as subversive of the liberty of speech and the press. They expired in 1800 and 1801 respectively. (See also Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions.)

Alien Contract Law, amendment of, recommended, 6348, 6455.

Alien Laborers discussed, 6065.

Aliens. (See Naturalization.)

Aliens in United States (see also Naturalized Citizens):
  Abduction of foreigners claiming protection of United States should be made a crime, 2550.
  Allegiance of, to Government discussed and orders regarding, 3318.
  Claims of, court to try, recommended, 4191, 4243, 4297, 4360.
  Liability of, to perform military duty—
    Discussed, 3381.
    Proclaimed, 3369.
  Number of, employed in Executive Departments, report on, transmitted, 6102.
  Offenses against treaty rights of, should be cognizable in Federal courts, 5618.

Allatoona (Ga.), Battle of.—In the hope of drawing Gen. Sherman's army out of Georgia, the Confederates, 36,000 strong, under Gen. Hood, threatened his railroad communications with Nashville. Oct. 5, 1864, a division of Hood's infantry appeared before Allatoona Pass, where were stored about 1,500,000 rations. The post was held by Col. Tourtelotte, who was re-enforced by Gen. Corse, thus increasing the Union force to 1,944 men. The attack was made on the 6th. The conflict lasted from 8:30 A. M. until night, when the Confederates withdrew, leaving 231 dead and 411 prisoners. Corse lost 707 men and was himself wounded. Hood crossed the Coosa Oct. 10, and Sherman's army followed him to Gaylesville by way of Rome, and then returned to Atlanta.

Allegiance.—According to Blackstone, allegiance is "less the tie which binds the subject to the sovereign in return for that protection which the sovereign affords the subject." Natural or implied allegiance is that obligation which one owes to the nation of which he is a natural-born citizen or subject so long as he remains such, and it does not arise from any express promise. Express allegiance is that obligation which arises from an expressed oath or promise. Local allegiance is that obedience and temporary aid due by an alien to the State or community in which he resides. Local allegiance is temporary and expires with residence.

Allegiance, Oath of, army officers directed to subscribe anew, 3219.

Allentown, Pa., act for erection of public building at, vetoed, 5243.

Allianca, The, firing upon, by Spanish vessel disavowed by Spain, discussed, 6068.

Allotment of Lands. (See Lands, Indian.)

Almirante Oquendo, The, mentioned, 6317.

Alsop Case.—The Alsop case, which was settled by King George V of England, as arbitrator, was a dispute with the Republic of Chile of forty years' standing. It grew out of a debt incurred by a Brazilian to the firm of Alsop & Co., of Valparaiso, a chartered Chilean concern with American members. In settlement of the debt the Brazilian made over to the Chilean firm certain claims from Bolivia lying in territory which was afterward, as a result of the war of 1879, ceded to Chile. In 1909 Secretary Knox demanded the reference of the claim to The Hague, but Chile objected to this unless her government was allowed to use the argument that Alsop & Co. had been expressly excluded from the rights of American nationals by the Chilean-American Claims Tribunal in 1900, the American Government having insisted on this exclusion. Then Secretary Knox issued an ultimatum demanding reference of the case to The Hague or payment of a million dollars to the United States. Finally an alternative was offered of reference of the claim to King Edward as arbitrator, and Chile was induced to accept this, Dec. 1, 1909. King Edward died, and his son and successor on July 10, 1910, rendered his award in the Alsop claim. It assigned £187,000 to the Alsop firm in full settlement, and Chile paid this amount through the United States Government Nov. 18, 1910. The original amount of the claim was £600,000 with interest. The award was received with satisfaction in the United States.

Alta Vela Island (Santo Domingo), claim of citizens of United States to guano on, 3827.

Altamaha River, canal from Tennessee River to, referred to, 1027.

Amazon River. (See also Brazil. *Physical Features.*)
  Explorations of, by officers of Navy, 2712, 2724, 2762, 4449.
    Appropriation for, recommended, 4201.
  Free navigation of, desired, 2744.
    Attempts to secure, unsuccessful, 2813.
  Opened to commerce, 3776.

Ambassador.—This term was long erroneously used in reference to our envoys to foreign countries. The United States did not appoint diplomatic representatives of higher rank than envoy or minister until the year 1893, when by act of March 3 of that year the higher grade was established. Thomas F. Bayard was raised to the rank of ambassador to Great Britain, being the first to hold that rank. Ambassadors are now duly accredited to Argentina, Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Turkey, Brazil, and Austria-Hungary (5874, 6335) and receive salaries of $17,500 per annum. In ancient times ambassadors were appointed on special occasions. Mediæval republics, like Venice, both received and sent ambassadors.

Ambassadors (see also Ministers):
- Elevation of missions of—
  - Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany to grade of, and like action of United States, 5874.
  - Russia to grade of, and like action of United States, 6335.
    - Announced, 5874.
- Official residences for, recommended, 6072, 6155.

Amelia Island.—A coast island, N. E. of Florida, between St. Marys and Nassau rivers.
- Colonial governments not responsible for unlawful conduct of persons in, 601.
- Governor Mitchell ordered to restore, to the Spanish, 493.
- Possession of—
  - Inquired into, 620.
  - Taken by Gen. Matthews, 492.
- Unlawful expeditions to, discussed, 582, 590, 592, 601, 609, 620.

Amendments.—One of the chief defects of the original Articles of Confederation was that they could only be amended by the unanimous consent of the thirteen States. Three needful changes having failed of ratification, a convention was called in 1787 to consider amendments. The result of the deliberations of this convention is the present Constitution, which provides for amendments in the following words: "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided," etc. (Art. V. 25.)

Many amendments to the Constitution have been proposed, but only seventeen have been ratified. They relate to (1) freedom of speech, the press, and religion; (2) right to establish State militia; (3) quartering of troops in private houses; (4) security against unreasonable search and seizure; (5) capital crime; (6) criminal prosecutions; (7) trial by jury under common law; (8) forbidding excessive bail or fines and cruel and unusual punishment; (9) relation of constitutional to natural rights; (10) powers reserved to the States; (11) suits of non-residents against States in Federal courts; (12) election of President and Vice-President; (13) slavery; (14 and 15) abridgment of the franchise, etc., by States; (16) taxes on incomes; (17) election of senator by direct vote.

The first ten of these amendments were submitted to the several State legislatures by a resolution of Congress which passed on Sept. 25, 1789, at the first session of the First Congress, and were ratified by a sufficient number of States on or before Dec. 15, 1791. The eleventh amendment was declared adopted Jan. 8, 1798; the twelfth Sept. 25, 1804; the thirteenth Dec. 18, 1865; the fourteenth July 28, 1868; the fifteenth March 30, 1870; the sixteenth, Feb. 25, 1913, and the seventeenth, May 31, 1913.

Amendment, Constitutional:
- Proposed by Johnson, 3840, 3889.
  - By Taft, 7770, 7771.

America.—The entire Western Continent or grand division of the world, including North, Central, and South America and the adjacent islands. It was named in honor of Amerigo Vespucci, an early explorer, whose accounts of the country received wide publicity. It was visited by Norse navigators as early as about 1000 A. D., and there are myths of Chinese and Irish discoveries, but it was not until after its discovery by Columbus in 1492 that it became generally known to Europeans. In a treatise on the new country published in 1507, called Cosmographiæ Introductio, by Waldseemüller, a teacher of geography in the college of St. Dié in the Vosges, the name of American was proposed. (See North America and South America.)

America, Four Hundredth Anniversary of Discovery of:
- Celebration of. (See Madrid, Spain; World's Columbian Exposition.)
- Observance of, enjoined by proclamation, 5724.

American Continentals.—Uniformed patriotic corps composed of descendants of officers and soldiers of the War of the Revolution. The staff headquarters and offices of the Adjutant are Drexel Building, Wall and Broad Streets, New York.

American Cross of Honor.—This life-saving order was organized A. D. 1898, and is composed of persons upon whom the United States Government has conferred the life-saving medal of honor. May 1, 1906, Congress incorporated the order, and the following officers were elected: Thomas H. Herndon, President; John J. Delaney, Vice-President; Harry A. George, Secretary, and Richard Stockton, Treasurer. All persons who have received the life-saving medal of honor under any act of Congress are eligible to membership in the order. No membership fees or annual dues are collected from any member of this order, only voluntary contributions being received to assist in paying the current expenses.

The cross of the order will be conferred annually upon the person who has rendered the most heroic service in saving life and who, also, has received the medal of honor of the United States Government.

American Flag Association.—Organized Feb. 17, 1898, its motto being, "One Flag, One Country, God over all." Its object is to secure National and State legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and desecrating uses, and to secure a

American Flag Association—*Continued.* general observance of June 14 as "Flag Day," because on that day in 1777 Congress adopted the United States flag. The Association is composed of individual members and also the members of the Flag Committees of patriotic societies for the purpose of fostering public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country and preserving it from desecration. It aims to co-ordinate the efforts of all flag committees.

American Party.—From the beginning of the government, movements against aliens have been common. In New York City, a center of foreign population, this subject had, from time to time, been agitated, and after a period of success in 1844, it had again sunk out of view. About 1852, when the Whig Party was breaking asunder, a secret, oath-bound organization, said to have been called "The Sons of '76," or "The Order of the Star-Spangled Banner," was formed. Those of its members that had not been admitted to the higher degrees were kept in ignorance of the aims and name of the organization, and their constant answer of "I don't know" to questions regarding the society gave them the title of "Know-Nothings." All meetings of the party were secret. It carefully avoided the subject of slavery, and attempted to draw the voters that were tired of agitation on that subject by confining itself to vigorous opposition to Catholics and aliens. Its principle was "Americans must rule America."

The first national convention of the party met in February, 1856. The day previous a secret convention of the order had adopted sixteen resolutions abolishing much of the secrecy, demanding the lengthening of the residence necessary to naturalization and condemning Pierce's administration for "reopening sectional agitation by the repeal of the Missouri compromise." It favored more stringent naturalization laws; opposed foreign immigration suffrage and office-holding by foreign-born citizens; opposed the withdrawal of the Bible from the public schools. The refusal to consider a resolution regarding the restriction of slavery led to the withdrawal of about fifty "Anti-Nebraska" or "North" American delegates. Millard Fillmore, of New York, was then nominated for President and Andrew Jackson Donelson for Vice-President. These nominations were endorsed by a Whig convention in September. Fillmore carried but one state, Maryland, while his total popular vote was about 850,000.

In 1860 Presidential candidates were again nominated, but under another name. (*See Constitutional Union Party.*) After Fillmore's defeat, the party in 1857 carried the State elections in Rhode Island and Maryland, and in 1859 it was still represented by a few members in Congress. The party never had foothold in the West, its strength lying in the Middle and Southern States. (*See Anti-Masonic Parties.*)

The second party of this name was founded on opposition to secret societies, unlike the first, which had itself been such a society. The name was adopted by the members of the National Christian Association when that body began in politics. Its platform demanded prohibition of the sale of liquor, recognition of the Sabbath, the withdrawal of the charters of secret societies and legislative prohibition of their oaths, arbitration of international disputes, the introduction of the Bible into schools, the restriction of land monopolies, resumption of specie payments, justice to the Indians and a direct popular vote for President and Vice-President. The origin of the party is as follows: The meeting in 1872 in Oberlin, Ohio, of the National Christian Association was adjourned in order to allow a political mass meeting in sympathy with its views to be held. This meeting nominated Charles Francis Adams for President. This organization for political purposes was completed at a convention in Syracuse, New York, in 1874, and the name American party was adopted. A convention at Pittsburgh, June 9, 1875, adopted a platform of the principles above set forth and nominated James B. Walker, of Illinois, for President. In 1880 nominations were again made; in 1884 the nominee, S. C. Pomeroy, withdrew in favor of St. John, the Prohibition candidate, on his assurance that he "stood on every plank of the American platform." The party is inclined to endorse the Prohibition candidates if these are satisfactory, on the score of the secret society plank.

A third American party was organized by a convention held in Philadelphia, Sept. 16-17, 1887. Its platform declares the "present system of immigration and naturalization of foreigners detrimental to the welfare of the United States; demands amendment of the naturalization laws so as to make fourteen years' residence a prerequisite to citizenship; excludes from citizenship all anarchists, socialists, and other dangerous characters; condemns alien proprietorship in land; grants of land to corporations; reasserts American principles of absolute freedom of religious worship and belief and the permanent separation of Church and State and declares in favor of the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine.

American Merchant Marine, need for, 8054.

American National Red Cross.—Incorporated by Congress, 1905, National Headquarters, Room 341, War Department, Washington, D. C. President, William H. Taft; Treasurer, Beekman Winthrop; Counsellor, Alford W. Cooley; Secretary, Charles L. Magee; Chairman of Central Committee, Maj.-General Geo. W. Davis, U. S. A., Ret.; Board of Consultation, Brig.-General Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral Presley M. Rixey, Surgeon-General, U. S. N.; Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

American National Red Cross.
- Aid furnished Cubans by, discussed, 6284, 6308.
- Work accomplished by, in Spanish-American War, discussed, 6320.

American Nations, Congress of. (See Pan-American Union, also Panama, Isthmus of.)

American Peace Society.—National Headquarters, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. Organized in New York City, May 8, 1828, and formed by the merging of many State and local societies, the oldest of which, the New York, dated back to 1815. Located in Boston from 1837 to 1911. Moved headquarters to Washington, D. C., May 1, 1911. President, Theodore E. Burton, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, George W. White, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Benjamin F. Trueblood; Field Secretary, Charles E. Beals, 30 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; Pacific Coast Representative, Robert C. Root, Los Angeles, Cal.; New England Representative, James L. Tryon, Boston, Mass.

American Protective Association.—While disclaiming to be a political party, this association, popularly known as the A. P. A., has influenced results in many localities. Its principles, as set forth in a platform adopted at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1894, are (1) protection of our nonsectarian free public-school system; (2) no public funds or property to be used for sectarian purposes; (3) preserving and maintaining the Constitution and Government of the United States; (4) restriction of immigration, and (5) extension of time required for naturalization. The association was organized in 1887, and soon had well-attended councils in nearly every State of the Union.

American Republics, Bureau of the International Union of. (See also Pan-American Union, International American Conference.)

American Republics, Bureau of:
- Buildings of, 6898.
- Bulletins of, transmitted, 5678, 5785.
- Discussed, 6338, 6349, 6381, 6436.
- Report of, transmitted, 5647, 5769, 5907, 6001, 6099, 6183, 6349.
  - Collection by governments of debts due their citizens, from other countries, by force of arms, referred to The Hague Tribunal by, 7440.
  - Conference at Rio Janeiro, visited by Secretary of State Root, 7438.

American Seamen. (See Seamen, American.)

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, memorial of, relating to Ericsson transmitted, 5565.

American System.—In his annual message, December, 1848, President Polk discussed what its authors and advocates called the "American system" (2504). He insisted that this so-called system was founded on a departure from the earliest policy of the Government; that it depended on an enlargement of the powers of the Federal Government by construction and was not warranted by a just interpretation of the Constitution. One branch of the new system, it was claimed, was the establishment of a large national bank. The next branch was a high protective tariff, levied not to raise the revenue needed, but for protection merely; the next was a comprehensive scheme of internal improvements, and finally a plan for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States. But the term "American system," as most generally understood, is used to denote the policy of protection to home industries by means of high duties on imports. The term was probably first used by Henry Clay in the debates which preceded the enactment of the tariff law of 1824, when he called his plan of protective duties and internal improvements the "American system."

American Wood Preserving Co., purchase of machinery from, referred to, 4676.

Americanism, President Roosevelt defines, 7045.

Americans in Europe:
- Board of relief established for, 8342.
- Relief, protection and transportation home of, 8341.

Amistad Case.—The case of the United States against the Spanish vessel, *Amistad*. A cargo of kidnapped Africans who had been landed near Havana, Cuba, by a Portuguese slaver, was shortly afterwards placed aboard the Spanish vessel *Amistad* for shipment to Puerto Principe. On the voyage the negroes took possession of the vessel and ordered the crew to return to Africa; but the sailors brought her into American waters, where, off the coast of Long Island, she was captured by a United States war vessel and carried into New London, Conn., Aug. 29, 1839. On a libel for salvage the Supreme Court of the United States held on appeal that the negroes, having been kidnapped from a foreign country, were free men, and not bound by treaties with Spain.

Amistad, The:
- Appropriations for claimants in case of, recommended, 2401, 2742, 2977, 3042, 3092.
- Claims arising out of, 2634, 2720.
- Negroes taken on board, referred to, 1856.
- Reference to, 2128, 3172.
- Release of, demanded by Spanish minister, 1805.

Ammunition. (See Arms and Ammunition.)

Amnesty.—An act of pardon for political offenses. The effect of it is that the crimes and offenses against the State specified in the act are so obliterated that they can never again be charged against the guilty parties. When amnesty is proclaimed without restriction as to persons or localities it is called absolute. Numerous instances of qualified amnesty are found in ancient and modern history. When Thrasybulus overthrew the oligarchy at Athens he proclaimed an amnesty, excepting thirty tyrants and a few of their followers. President Lincoln's first amnesty proclamation excepted all officers or agents of the Confederate government, all army officers above the rank of colonel, all naval officers above the rank of lieutenant, all persons who left the service of the United States to participate in the insurrection, and all those who had resigned from the military or naval service and afterwards participated in rebellion; also all those who had treated colored persons or those in charge of them otherwise than as prisoners of war (3414). Dec. 25, 1868, President Johnson proclaimed absolute amnesty (3906).

Amnesty (see also Pardons):
- Proclamation of President Lincoln, 3414.
  - Discussed, 3390, 3455.
  - Persons entitled to benefits of, defined, 3419.
  - Referred to, 3508.
- Proclamation of President Roosevelt, 6718.
- Proclamations of President Johnson, 3508, 3745, 3853, 3906.
  - Authority for, discussed, 3895.
  - Circular regarding, 3539.
  - Persons worth more than $20,000 to whom special pardons issued, referred to, 3583.
- Referred to, 3659, 3669, 3722, 3779.
- Recommendations of President Grant regarding, 4107, 4209.

Amphion, H. R. M. S., protects American interests, 6809.
Amphitrite, The, mentioned, 6318.
Amsterdam, Netherlands:
  Accounts of bankers of United States in, rendered, 113.
  Loan contracted by United States with, 120.
Anarchy, legislation for suppressing, recommended, 6641, 6642.
Anatolia College (Marsovan, Turkey), partial destruction of by mob, and indemnity paid for, discussed, 5872.

Andorra.—A neutral, autonomous and semi-independent state on the frontier of France and Spain in the Eastern Pyrenees. Area 175 English square miles. Population 6,000.

Government and People.—The State is divided into the six communes or parishes of Andorra Vicilla, Canillo, Encamp, Massana, Orvino and San Julian de Loria, which are sub-divided into fifty-two *pueblos;* and is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. The Andorrans are all Roman Catholics. The people are virile and independent, engaged mainly in pastoral pursuits and agriculture. France has agreed to extend a branch line of railway (from Toulouse to Ax), from Ax southwards to Andorra Vicilla, and Spain to continue the Barcelona-Ripoll line to Andorra Vicilla, which would thus become a station on a Toulouse-Barcelona line across the Pyrenees. The central government is administered by a General Council of twenty-four members (four from each commune), the executive power residing in the Syndic and Vice-Syndic of the Council. The French Republic (through the *préfet* of the Eastern Pyrenees) and the Bishop of Urgel receive a tribute of 960 fr. and 460 fr. respectively. Every alternate year two delegates visit the *préfet* of the Eastern Pyrenees to pay the tribute and renew the bond of fidelity.

The capital is Andorro Vicilla, population 600.

Animal Industry, Bureau of.—The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture has charge of the work relating to live stock. In general it deals with the investigation, control and eradication of diseases of animals, the inspection and quarantine of live stock, the inspection of meat and meat-food products, and with animal husbandry and dairying. It investigates the existence of communicable diseases in live stock, makes original scientific investigations as to the nature, cause and prevention of such diseases, and takes measures for their repression and eradication.

The Animal Husbandry Division gathers information and makes studies and experiments concerning the breeding and feeding of farm animals and poultry. The Biochemic Division prepares tuberculin and mallein and furnishes them free of charge to health officers. The Dairy Division makes investigations as to the manufactures of butter and cheese, including European varieties of cheese, as well as the sanitary handling of milk supplies. The Meat Inspection Division includes the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of cattle, sheep, swine and goats slaughtered for food. A live stock experiment station is maintained at Bethesda, Md. Bulletins on special subjects are published at frequent intervals in addition to animal reports.

Animal Industry, Bureau of:
  Appropriation for, 5887, 5979.
  Inspector and assistant inspector in, recommendation that diplomas and examinations be required of applicants for, 5887.
  Report of, 6774, 6931.
  (See also Agriculture, Department of.)
Animals and Animal Products. (See also Agricultural Products.)
  Commission appointed to report on unhealthfulness of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4793.
  Contagious diseases among animals discussed, 4578, 4580, 4771, 5112, 5383, 5764, 5887.
  Exportation of, discussed, 4578, 5554, 5763, 5887, 5978.
  Importation of, into United States—
    Discussed, 5887.
    Laws prohibiting, in certain cases recommended, 5197.
    Proclamation removing prohibition on, 6025.
  Preserves for native animals, recommended, 7041.
  Restrictions upon importation of, into foreign countries—
      Austria, 4916.
      Belgium, 5956, 6325.
      France, 4693, 4758, 4789, 4916, 5194, 5545.
      Germany, 4758, 4789, 4916, 5957, 6061, 6330.
      Great Britain, 4519, 5764, 6178.
    Correspondence regarding, referred to, 4979.
    Decrees of—
      France regarding, 5517.
      Germany, France, Belgium, and Denmark regarding, 6100.
    Discussed, 4947, 5554, 5641.
    Removed, 5616, 5641, 5763.

Annals of Congress.—A record of the debates and proceedings of Congress from the commencement of the First Congress, March 4, 1789, to the close of the first session of the Eighteenth Congress, May 27, 1824. The Annals also contain many valuable State papers, public documents, laws, and much correspondence. (See Congressional Globe; Congressional Record; Register of Debates.)

Annapolis, Md.:
  Act for erection of public building at, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5071.
  Naval Academy at. (See Naval Academy.)

Annexation.—After the adoption of the Federal Constitution the individual states ceded to the United States all territory west of the lines they established as their western boundaries. In the original charters this territory extended nominally to the Pacific Ocean, but really only to the Mississippi River, for Louisiana and Florida were Spanish possessions. In 1800 Louisiana was retroceded by Spain to France, and

Annexation—*Continued.*
was acquired by the United States from the latter April 30, 1803, by payment of $15,000,000. The territory embraced all of the present State of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi River, together with New Orleans and the adjacent district east; Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, a portion of Idaho and Minnesota, all of the Dakotas, most of Kansas, all of Nebraska and Indian Territory, part of Colorado, most of Wyoming, and the whole of Montana, and contained 1,171,931 square miles. Feb. 22, 1819, Florida was ceded to the United States by Spain for $5,000,000. Texas, which had for nine years existed as an independent Republic, was added to the United States as a State Dec. 29, 1845. As a result of the Mexican War and the payment of $18,250,000 to Mexico and $10,000,000 to Texas, territory including what are now California and Utah and portions of New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, Wyoming and Colorado was added, and later the southern part of Arizona and New Mexico were by the Gadsden Treaty purchased from Mexico. Alaska was acquired in 1867 by purchase, the price being $7,200,000, and Hawaii in 1898 by treaty. By the Treaty of Paris, between the United States and Spain at the close of the Spanish-American War, Dec. 10, 1898, the Philippine Islands; Guam, of the Ladrone Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Isle of Pines were ceded to the United States. Tutuila, Tau, Onesinga and Ofu, of the Samoan group, were acquired in 1899 by treaty with Great Britain and Germany. Wake and other small islands in the Pacific were taken in 1899. The Panama Canal Zone (see Panama Canal) was acquired in 1903.

Annual Addresses of President—
- Adams, John, 240, 261, 279, 295.
- Washington, 57, 73, 95, 117, 130, 154, 174, 191.
- Wilson, 8286.

Annual Messages of President—
- Adams, John (addresses), 240, 261, 279, 295.
- Adams, J. Q., 865, 916, 944, 973.
- Arthur, 4624, 4713, 4757, 4822.
- Buchanan, 2967, 3028, 3083, 3157.
- Cleveland, 4909, 5082, 5165, 5358, 5866, 5955, 6058, 6146.
- Fillmore, 2613, 2649, 2699.
- Grant, 3981, 4050, 4096, 4138, 4189, 4238, 4286, 4353.
- Harrison, Benj., 5467, 5542, 5615, 5741.
- Hayes, 4410, 4444, 4509, 4553.
- Jackson, 1005, 1063, 1107, 1154, 1238, 1316, 1366, 1455.
- Jefferson, 314, 330, 345, 357, 370, 393, 413, 439.
- Johnson, 3551, 3643, 3756, 3870.
- Lincoln, 3245, 3327, 3380, 3444.
- McKinley, 6251, 6307, 6356, 6416.
- Madison, 458, 467, 476, 499, 519, 532, 547, 558.
- Monroe, 580, 608, 623, 642, 667, 754, 776, 817.
- Pierce, 2740, 2806, 2860, 2930.
- Polk, 2235, 2321, 2382, 2479.
- Roosevelt, 6639, 6749, 6858, 7024, 7353, 7403, 7450.
- Taft, 7789, 7872, 8024, 8146.
- Taylor, 2547.
- Tyler, 1927, 2047, 2110, 2187.
- Van Buren, 1590, 1700, 1746, 1819.
- Washington (addresses), 57, 73, 95, 117, 130, 154, 174, 191.
- Wilson (addresses), 8286.

Antarctic Regions.—Lands discovered within Antarctic regions are almost everywhere inaccessible. Recent explorations have determined the character of the polar region as an elevated land-mass of continental proportions, containing beds of coal and other mineral wealth. Antarctic regions as compared with Arctic are remarkable for low temperature. While icebergs from Arctic Ocean are carried south as far as the 40th parallel, bergs and floes from Antarctic are found, even in summer, 10 or 15 degrees nearer the equator. In the warmest part of midsummer the temperature is practically at freezing point. The entire region is within the snow line.

Explorations—Cook (1772) reached lat. 71° 10′ S.; Weddell (1823) lat. 74° S.; Ross (1841-42) lat. 78° 10′ S.; sighted a land with mountain ranges 7,000 to 15,000 feet high; traced coast from 72d parallel 800 miles S. and W.; named it Victoria Land; on it observed an active volcano, Mt. Erebus (13,300 feet). A Belgian expedition, De Gerlache commandant (1899), reached lat. 71° 36′ 5″. Borchgrevink (1898-1900) reached lat. 78° 34′; Scott (1902) lat. 82° 17′; Shackleton (1909) lat. 88° 23′, expedition located S. Magnetic Pole at 72° 25′ S. 155° 16′ E. Amundsen discovered the south pole in 1912.

Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, referred to, 6777.

Anti-Federalists.—A political party which opposed the adoption and ratification of the Constitution. Its fundamental principle was opposition to the strengthening of the National Government at the expense of the States. George Clinton, George Mason, and Patrick Henry were its leaders. Their strength was shown in the First and Second Congresses. They opposed Hamilton and his followers and championed a strict construction of the Constitution as against monarchial federalism. They later became merged into the Republican party, under the leadership of Jefferson. There have been many political parties, termed "antis." As their names imply, they have opposed some specific measure, organization, or person. Though acting as political parties, they are not such in the strict sense of the word, for they have no affirmative policy and their claims are negative. Organized with specific purpose to oppose, they disappear with the issue. Prominent among quasi parties have been the Anti-Lecompton, Anti-Masonic, Anti-Monopoly, Anti-Nebraska, and Anti-Renters.

Anti-Masonic Party.—In 1826 William Morgan and David C. Miller, of Batavia, N. Y., announced that they were about to publish an exposé of Free-masonry. Before the book was produced Morgan was arrested for debt and confined in the jail at Canandaigua, whence he disappeared on the night of Sept. 12, 1826. It was charged, but never shown to be true, that he had been foully dealt with by members of the Masonic order, as all attempts to discover his whereabouts were unavailing. The oft-reiterated charges aroused a bitter opposition to the order, and Thurlow Weed began the publication of the Anti-Masonic *Enquirer* at Rochester.

In 1827 a convention was held by the Anti-Masons of Genesee County at Le Roy, N. Y., and a political party organized. It

Anti-Masonic Party—*Continued.* was claimed that many of the State officials were Masons and regarded their fraternal obligations as more binding than their civil oaths. The Anti-Masonic feeling grew rapidly. The party cast 33,000 votes in New York State in 1828, 70,000 in 1829, and 128,000 in 1830, though many of the latter were anti-Jackson men regardless of Masonry.

In September, 1830, a national convention met at Philadelphia, Francis Granger, of New York, presiding. In 1831 they nominated William Wirt for President, but carried only the State of Vermont. In 1835, through a Democratic split, they elected Joseph Ritner governor of Pennsylvania. After this date the Anti-Masonic party declined as rapidly as it had arisen.

Anti-Monopoly Party.—The Anti-Monopoly Organization of the United States met at Chicago, May 14, 1884, and nominated Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, for the Presidency. It adopted a platform demanding economical government, and the enactment and enforcement of equitable laws, including an Interstate Commerce Law (one has since been enacted), establishing Labor Bureaus, providing Industrial Arbitration, a direct vote for Senators, a graduated income tax, payment of the national debt as it matures, and "fostering care" for agriculture; while it denounced the tariff and the grant of land to corporations. Their nominee was also selected by the Greenback Labor party, the joint ticket being known as the People's party. It polled 130,000 votes.

Anti-Saloon League.—Founded in 1890, and is installed in practically every State of the Union. The League throughout the nation employs 500 persons, who give their entire time to the work of this institution, and it has over 100 offices from which were distributed during the year 100,000,000 pages of anti-saloon literature. The annual income is about $400,000.

Anti-Trust Law.—In 1887 Congress enacted the Interstate Commerce Law, having for its purpose the regulation and control of the business of common carriers engaged in commerce between the States. The main object of this law was to prevent favoritism and unfair discrimination in freight rates, which had, it was claimed, contributed largely to the upbuilding of trusts and monopolistic enterprises and worked to the disadvantage of smaller competing concerns. This was amended and passed in 1890 as the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. It provides that all contracts, combinations in form of trusts or otherwise, or conspiracies in restraint of interstate or international commerce are illegal, and that all persons participating in such agreement, combination or conspiracy are guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a penalty for violation of the act. The statute also provides that all goods in transportation in violation of the act may be seized and forfeited by the Government, and that injunction proceedings may be brought by the Attorney-General under the act. Although supplemental acts were passed in 1903, on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, the Sherman law was found ineffectual in the purposes for which it was intended, *i. e.*, restraining the growth of monopolies or trusts, so-called, and that it operated against both reasonable and unreasonable restraints of trade, and prohibited all combinations, both good and bad. Further criticism of the law was invoked when the Supreme Court decided that a trade union boycott was a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The law creating the Department of Commerce and Labor provided for a Bureau of Corporations, whose duty it should be to collect data regarding trusts, which might be used in shaping further legislation.

The decisions of the Supreme Court and of the United States Circuit Court indicate that the government has the power to prevent combinations among railroads or manufacturing corporations engaged in interstate business, even when such combination only tends toward monopoly. (See Northern Securities Case.)

While the law seems effective against railroads, it was set at defiance by the Addyston Pipe and Steel Company, which pending the decision of a case brought against it by the Attorney-General, sold out the six defendant companies to a New Jersey corporation and continued the alleged unlawful practices. (See Addyston Case.)

Commissioner Garfield, of the Bureau of Corporations, recommended, and President Roosevelt has urged upon Congress the necessity of a federal incorporation law. (7073, 7454.) To compel a corporation doing business in any State to secure a federal franchise to transact business in another State is of doubtful constitutionality.

Commissioner H. K. Smith of the Bureau of Corporations in 1908 said: "Corporate combination seems to be not only an economic necessity but also largely an accomplished fact. It is not the existence of industrial power, but rather its misuse, that is the real problem." Senator Beveridge said the most urgent legislation needed by honest business was a law legalizing capitalistic corporations for honest purposes. President Roosevelt declared it to be "profoundly immoral to keep on the statute books a law, nominally in the interest of public morality, that really puts a premium upon public immorality by undertaking to forbid honest men from doing what must be done under modern business conditions." (7455.)

Following is a complete list of suits brought and prosecutions instituted by the United States under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law:

President Harrison's Administration.—Seven Cases.

[William H. H. Miller, Attorney-General, March 5, 1889, to March 6, 1893.]

1. *United States v. Jellico Mountain Coal Company.* Suit against the members of the "Nashville Coal Exchange," composed of various coal-mining companies operating mines in Kentucky and Tennessee, and of persons and firms dealing in coal in Nashville, formed for the purpose of fixing prices and regulating the output of coal. A preliminary injunction was denied on Oct. 13, 1890. Upon full hearing the court, on June 4, 1891, held the combination to be in violation of the anti-trust law and enjoined the further carrying out of the agreement.

2. *United States v. Greenhut et al.* A proceeding by indictment against the officers of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co. (Whisky Trust) for an alleged violation of the anti-trust law. Indictment quashed, as allegations were held not to constitute an offense under the statute.

2a. *In re Corning.* Application for a warrant of removal from Ohio to Massachusetts to answer to the indictment found in the Greenhut case. Application denied and prisoner discharged.

2b. *In re Terrell.* Application for a writ of habeas corpus to secure a discharge from arrest and detention upon a warrant for removal from New York to Massachu-

Anti-Trust Law—*Continued.*
setts to answer to the indictment found in the Greenhut case. Petitioner discharged.

2c. *In re Greene.* Petition for writ of habeas corpus to secure release from the custody of the marshal, by whom he was held awaiting an order for the removal of Greene to Massachusetts to answer to the indictment in the Greenhut case. Prisoner discharged.

3. *United States v. Nelson.* Indictment of a number of lumber dealers for conspiring together to raise the price of lumber in violation of the anti-trust law. Demurrer to indictment sustained, the court holding that an agreement between a number of dealers to raise prices, unless they controlled nearly the entire commodity, could not operate as a restraint of trade under the act.

4. *United States v. Trans-Missouri Freight Association.* Bill filed Jan. 6, 1892, to enjoin the operations of a combination of railroads engaged in interstate commerce, formed for the purpose of maintaining "just and reasonable rates," etc. Bill dismissed by Circuit Court; decree of dismissal affirmed by Circuit Court of Appeals, and reversed by the United States Supreme Court on March 22, 1897.

5. *United States v. Workingmen's Amalgamated Council of New Orleans et al.* Suit to restrain defendants, a combination of workmen, from interfering with interstate and foreign commerce, in violation of the anti-trust law. The injunction was granted and the law held to apply to combinations of laborers as well as capitalists. This decree was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

6. *United States v. Patterson et al.* Cash register case. Indictment of members of a combination formed for the purpose of controlling the price of cash registers. A demurrer was sustained as to certain counts of the indictment and overruled as to others and leave granted to file special demurrers to the counts which were sustained. The special demurrers were heard on June 1, 1893, and the demurrers overruled, the court adhering to its former ruling. Letter of Attorney-General dated Oct. 16, 1893, shows case was allowed to lapse because of reconciliation of complaining witness with defendants.

7. *United States v. E. C. Knight Company* (Sugar Trust). Bill in equity to enjoin the operations of the Sugar Trust, charged with a violation of the anti-trust law. The bill was dismissed Jan. 30, 1894. Appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals and the decree affirmed. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where, the decree of dismissal was affirmed.

President Cleveland's Second Administration.—Eight cases.

[Richard Olney, Attorney-General, March 6, 1893, to June 7, 1895; Judson Harmon, Attorney-General, June 8, 1895, to March 5, 1897.]

1. *United States v. Eugene V. Debs et al.* Petition filed on July 3, 1894, in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Indiana, seeking to restrain interference by American Railway Union and forty-nine individual defendants with mails and interstate commerce carried by all railroads operating in Indiana. An injunction was issued on July 3, 1894, which was continued in force until September 19, 1898, when the case was dismissed at the instance of the Government.

1a. *United States v. Agler.* Information charging contempt of court in disobeying in injunction restraining Agler and others from interfering with interstate commerce and obstructing the mails. Information quashed. It was charged that Agler was a member of the American Railway Union, the members of which order were on a strike and had been enjoined under the anti-trust law from interfering with the carrying of the mails and from obstructing interstate commerce. Information quashed. This is one of the "Debs" cases.

2. *United States v. Elliott.* Suit to restrain Elliott, Debs, and other members of the American Railway Union, from carrying out their unlawful conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce and to obstruct the carrying of the mails, in violation of the anti-trust law. Preliminary injunction granted. A demurrer to this bill was overruled. Final decree entered April 6, 1896, against 295 defendants, and temporary injunction made permanent.

3. *United States v. Debs et al.* Petition filed on July 2, 1894, in the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, alleging conspiracy to obstruct the mails and to interfere with interstate commerce. A temporary injunction was issued on July 2, 1894, for violation of which contempt proceedings were instituted. Original petition dismissed on July 28, 1899, at the instance of the Government.

3a. *United States v. Debs et al.* Proceedings in contempt to punish Debs and others for disobeying an injunction restraining them from interfering with interstate commerce and with obstructing the mails, by means of a conspiracy, in violation of the anti-trust law. Defendants found guilty and punished.

3b. *In re Debs, petitioner.* Proceedings instituted July 2, 1894. Application for a writ of habeas corpus to secure a discharge from imprisonment for disobeying an injunction of the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, restraining Debs and others from conspiring to interfere with interstate commerce, in violation of the anti-trust law. Petition for the writ denied.

4. *United States v. Cassidy.* Cassidy and others were indicted under section 5440, United States Revised Statutes, for conspiring to commit offenses against the United States, which acts consisted in a combining and conspiring to restrain trade and commerce between the States, in violation of the anti-trust law, and grew out of the Pullman strike in California. The trial lasted five months and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. A *nolle prosequi* entered July 1, 1895.

5. *Moore v. United States.* Indictment of the members of an association of dealers in coal at Salt Lake City for entering into a conspiracy to regulate the price of coal. Indictment returned Nov. 4, 1895. Moore was tried and convicted in the District Court of Utah upon this indictment. The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of conviction, for the reason that upon the admission of Utah as a State it was no longer a "Territory" within the meaning of the anti-trust act, and the combination was not in restraint of interstate commerce, and the court therefore had no jurisdiction of the offense.

6. *United States v. Joint Traffic Association.* Suit instituted Jan. 8, 1896. Bill in equity to enjoin the alleged violation of the anti-trust law by a combination of railroads. The Circuit Court dismissed the bill, and the Court of Appeals affirmed the action of the Circuit Court. These judgments were reversed by the United States Supreme Court.

7. *United States v. Addyston Pipe and Steel Company.* Suit instituted Dec. 10, 1896. Bill in equity to enjoin the opera-

Anti-Trust Law—*Continued.*

tions of the Cast-Iron Pipe Trust, which attempted to control the price of cast-iron pipe. The bill was dismissed by the Circuit Court. The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decree of the Circuit Court and remanded the case, with instructions to enter a decree for the Government. On appeal to the Supreme Court the action of the Circuit Court of Appeals was affirmed.

8. *United States v. Hopkins et al.* Suit instituted Dec. 31, 1896. Bill to restrain the operations of the "Kansas City Live Stock Exchange," organized to control the shipments of live stock. The injunction was granted, but on appeal the Supreme Court reversed the decree of the Circuit Court and remanded the case, with instructions to dismiss the bill.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION. —Three cases.

[Joseph McKenna, Attorney-General, March 5, 1897, to June 25, 1898; John W. Griggs, Attorney-General, June 25, 1898, to March 29, 1901; Philander C. Knox, Attorney-General, April 5, 1901, to June 30, 1904.]

1. *Anderson v. United States.* Bill in equity to restrain the operations of "The Traders' Live Stock Exchange," of Kansas City, an association formed for the purpose of buying cattle on the market. This suit was instituted June 7, 1897, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri. Decree of temporary injunction was granted and the case appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. From there it was certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for instructions upon certain questions, under the provisions of section 6 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 828). The Supreme Court reversed the decree of the Circuit Court and remanded the case, with directions to dismiss the bill, holding that the acts complained of were not a violation of the anti-trust law.

2. *United States v. Coal Dealers' Association.* Suit brought Dec. 16, 1897. Bill for injunction to restrain the operations of a combination of coal dealers known as the "Coal Dealers' Association of California." A temporary injunction was granted from which no appeal was taken and final decree ordered May 2, 1899, granting relief prayed for.

3. *United States v. Chesapeake and Ohio Fuel Company et al.* Bill filed May 8, 1899, to annul a contract and dissolve a combination of producers and shippers of coal in Ohio and West Virginia, engaged in mining coal and making coke intended for "Western shipment," under agreement to sell the same at not less than a memorandum price, to be fixed by an executive committee appointed by the producers. Defendants enjoined, contract declared void and illegal, and the combination dissolved. Affirmed by Circuit Court of Appeals. No appeal taken.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADMINISTRATION. —Forty-four cases.

[Philander C. Knox, Attorney-General, April 5, 1901, to June 30, 1904; William H. Moody, Attorney-General, July 1, 1904, to Dec. 16, 1906; Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney-General, Dec. 17, 1906, to March 4, 1909.]

1. *United States v. Northern Securities Co., Great Northern R'y Co., Northern Pacific R'y Co. et al.* This suit was brought on March 10, 1902, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota, to enjoin the defendant, the Northern Securities Co., from purchasing, acquiring, receiving, holding, voting, or in any manner acting as the owner of any of the shares of the capital stock of the two defendant railway companies, and to restrain the defendant railway companies from permitting the securities company to vote any of the stock of said railways, or from exercising any control whatsoever over the corporate acts of either of said railway companies, it being charged that the securities company was formed for the purpose of acquiring a majority of the capital stock of the two railway companies in order that it might in that way effect practically a consolidation of the two companies by controlling rates and restricting and destroying competition, in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The Circuit Court on April 9, 1903, entered a decree in favor of the Government as prayed for in the petition, and this decree was, on March 14, 1904, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

2. *United States v. Swift & Co. et al.* Suit brought on May 10, 1902, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois to restrain the defendants (commonly known as the Beef Trust), who are engaged in the buying of live stock and the selling of dressed meats, from carrying out an unlawful conspiracy entered into between themselves and with the various railway companies, to suppress competition and to obtain a monopoly in the purchase of live stock and in the selling of dressed meats. A preliminary restraining order was granted on May 20, 1902. The defendants having demurred to the bill, the court, after hearing, on April 18, 1903, overruled the demurrers and granted a preliminary injunction. The defendants having failed to answer, the court, on May 26, 1903, entered an order making the decree final and perpetually enjoining the further operations of the trust. The defendants, on Aug. 14, 1903, appealed from the final decree of the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, where decree was affirmed Jan. 30, 1905.

3. *United States v. The Federal Salt Company et al.* Suit brought in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, on Oct. 15, 1902, to restrain the defendants (known as the Salt Trust) from unlawfully combining and conspiring to suppress competition in the manufacture and sale of salt in the States west of the Rocky Mountains, in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. A temporary restraining order was issued on that date, and the cause coming on for hearing, the court, on Nov. 10, 1902, granted an injunction *pendente lite*, thus, in effect, making the restraining order perpetual. No appeal was taken from this order.

4. *United States v. The Federal Salt Company.* On Feb. 28, 1903, the grand jury for the United States District Court for the Northern District of California returned an indictment against the Salt Trust for having violated the anti-trust law. On May 12, 1903, the trust pleaded guilty, and the court sentenced it to pay a fine of $1,000, which was paid.

5. *United States v. Jacksonville Wholesale Grocers' Association.* A proceeding in equity, instituted on Sept. 12, 1903, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Florida, for the purpose of dissolving a combination of wholesale grocers operating in violation of the anti-trust law, Nov. 1, 1907, dismissed.

6. *United States v. General Paper Co. et al.* Dec. 27, 1904, a bill in equity was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota against the General Paper Co. and twenty-three

Anti-Trust Law—*Continued.*
other corporations engaged in the manufacture and sale of paper, alleging that they had entered into combination and conspiracy to restrain trade and commerce in the manufacture of news print, manila, fiber, and other papers by making the General Paper Co. their common sales agent. On May 11, 1906, the court ordered judgment in favor of the Government, dissolving the combination and affording all relief prayed for in the bill.

7. *United States v. Armour & Co. et al.* After the affirmance by the Supreme Court of the decree of the Circuit Court in United States v. Swift & Company (above referred to) complaints from various quarters were made to the department that the combination still continued. The department thereupon began an exhaustive inquiry before the grand jury for the northern district of Illinois, which resulted in the return of an indictment on July 1, 1905, against Armour & Co., J. Ogden Armour, president; Patrick A. Valentine, treasurer; Arthur Neekler, general manager; Thomas J. Connors, superintendent, and Samuel A. McRobert, assistant treasurer, of Armour & Co.; the Armour Packing Co., and Charles W. Armour, president; Swift & Co., and Louis F. Swift, president; Lawrence A. Carton, treasurer; D. Edwin Hartwell, secretary, and Albert H. Veeder and Robert C. McManus and Arthur F. Evans, agents of Swift & Co.; the Fairbank Canning Co., and Edward Morris, vice-president; Ira N. Morris, secretary of the Fairbank Canning Co.; the Cudahy Packing Co., and Edward A. Cudahy, vice-president and general manager of the Cudahy Packing Co.

Against this indictment many preliminary objections were urged. All were disposed of in favor of the Government, except certain special pleas of immunity in bar, based upon information concerning the matters for which the defendants were indicted, which they had given to the Department of Commerce and Labor. The court sustained the pleas so far as the individual defendants were concerned and overruled them with respect to the corporations. Dismissed Feb. 5, 1913.

8. *United States v. MacAndrews & Forbes Company et al.* In June, 1906, the grand jury returned an indictment against the MacAndrews & Forbes Co., the J. S. Young Co., a corporation of Maine, and Karl Jungbluth and Howard E. Young, their respective presidents, for illegally combining and conspiring to regulate the interstate trade and sale in licorice paste, an article used in the manufacture of plug and smoking tobacco, snuff, and cigars. Defendants entered pleas of not guilty, with leave to withdraw or demur on or before July 9, 1906. July 9, 1906, demurrers filed by all of the defendants. Dec. 4, 1906, demurrers overruled. Dec. 19, 1906, trial commenced. Jan. 10, 1907, MacAndrews & Forbes Co. was found guilty on first and third counts of indictment, the J. S. Young Co. guilty on first and third counts; verdict of acquittal as to individual defendants. MacAndrews & Forbes Co. fined $10,000. J. S. Young Co. fined $8,000.

8a. *The Tobacco Trust Cases.* (*Hale v. Henkel; McAlister v. Henkel.*) These cases grew out of an investigation by a Federal grand jury in the Southern District of New York of the American Tobacco Co. and the MacAndrews & Forbes Co., believed to be violating the anti-trust laws, the matter having been brought to the attention of the grand jury by the officers of the Department of Justice, special counsel having been appointed for the purpose of investigation and prosecution. Subpœnas *duces tecum* were served upon the officers of the companies directing them to produce papers and other documentary evidence belonging to the corporations. They refused to obey the subpœna to answer questions propounded to them. The Circuit Court adjudged them in contempt and committed them until they should produce the books and answer the questions. They applied to another judge of the same court for writs of habeas corpus, which, upon hearing, were discharged. Upon appeal the Supreme Court affirmed the orders denying the writs.

9. *United States v. Metropolitan Meat Company et al.* Bill filed in equity in October, 1905, in the United States Circuit Court for Hawaii, to restrain the operation of alleged unlawful combinations in restraint of the trade in beef and beef products. Demurrer to bill overruled Oct. 2, 1906.

10. *United States v. Nome Retail Grocers' Association.* Nov. 4, 1905, the department directed the United States attorney for the Second Division of Alaska to file a bill in equity against the Nome Retail Grocers' Association, alleging a combination to fix prices and to suppress competition. Suit was promptly instituted, whereupon the defendants agreed to the entry of a decree granting all the relief prayed for in the petition. A decree dissolving the combination was entered accordingly.

11. *United States v. Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis et al.* Petition filed in Circuit Court of United States for the Eastern District of Missouri on Dec. 1, 1905, to enjoin the defendant railroads from continuing an unlawful combination entered into between them to operate Eads Bridge and Merchants Bridge as a common agency of interstate commerce. Upon disagreement of Circuit Judges case was carried to the Supreme Court and was remanded by that court for further proceedings. The petition was then dismissed by the Circuit Court, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, where, on April 22, 1912, the decree of the Circuit Court was reversed, and the case remanded with directions to enter a decree in conformity with the opinion of the Supreme Court. A controversy having arisen as to whether the district judge or the three circuit judges had jurisdiction a writ of prohibition was filed against the district judge, which was sustained by the Supreme Court. The form of final decree to be entered is now under consideration by the circuit judges, the respective parties having submitted their views on December 6, 1913.

12. *United States v. Allen & Robinson et al.* Bill filed in October in United States Circuit Court for the District of Hawaii, alleging unlawful combination to control the trade in lumber in that Territory. Answers filed Jan. 2, 1906. Decision adverse to Government and petition ordered dismissed March 30, 1911.

13. *United States v. Otis Elevator Co. et al.* Bill filed March 7, 1906, in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of California against the Otis Elevator Co. and a number of other corporations and individuals, in which it was alleged that they were maintaining a combination in restraint of trade in the matter of the manufacture and sale of elevators. June 1, 1906, a decree was entered by consent dissolving the combination and granting the relief prayed.

14. *United States v. F. A. Amsden Lumber Company et al.* Indictment returned in the District Court of Oklahoma

Anti-Trust Law—*Continued.*
May 4, 1906, for violation of the Sherman Act in restricting competition and maintaining prices in the sale of lumber. May 13, 1907, change of venue granted to Grant County. Sept. 25, 1907, pleas of guilty and fines imposed aggregating $2,000, which were paid.

15. *United States v. National Association of Retail Druggists et al.* Bill in equity filed May 9, 1906, in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Indiana against the National Association of Retail Druggists, alleging a combination in restraint of interstate trade in the sale of drugs and proprietary medicines. May 9, 1907, final decree entered by agreement, giving the Government all the relief prayed for in the petition.

16. *United States v. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company et al.* May 25, 1906, the Federal grand jury for the Middle District of Tennessee, upon information furnished by the Department of Justice, returned an indictment against thirty-one corporations and twenty-five individuals engaged in the fertilizer business in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee, charging them with engaging in a conspiracy in violation of the Federal anti-trust act and with conspiring to commit an offense against the United States, viz., the aforesaid conspiracy, in violation of section 5440 of the Revised Statutes. The fertilizer manufacturers combined to fix the price of fertilizers in the territory mentioned and to apportion the trade among themselves according to an agreed percentage. July 11, 1906, all the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States from an order of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Virginia denying the right of habeas corpus and remanding them to the custody of the marshal for removal to the Middle District of Tennessee for trial. The case before the Supreme Court was argued on Dec. 3, 1906, and on March 4, 1907, the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia was reversed and the case remanded to that court for further proceedings in accordance with the opinion of the Supreme Court. April 17, 1908, various motions, pleas in abatement, and demurrers filed. July 3, 1908, certain motions and demurrers overruled, plea in abatement allowed, and indictment quashed.

17. *United States v. American Ice Company et al.* July 12, 1906, indictment returned in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, charging an unlawful agreement to control prices and restrict competition in the sale of ice. No further action taken.

18. *United States v. Chandler Ice and Cold Storage Plant et al.* Sept. 19, 1906, indictment returned in the District Court for the territory of Oklahoma against the Chandler Ice and Cold Storage Plant and others, charging a combination to apportion territory in the matter of the sale of ice. May 5, 1907, demurrer filed by defendant Groves and overruled. May 20, 1907, demurrer filed by Chandler Ice and Cold Storage Plant. Dismissed.

19. *United States v. Alfred M. Gloyd et al.* Sept. 21, 1906. indictment returned against Alfred M. Gloyd and others in the District Court for the Territory of Oklahoma, charging a combination to maintain prices and restrict competition in the sale of lumber. Dismissed.

20. *United States v. People's Ice and Fuel Company, a corporation, and W. B. Lount.* Oct. 23, 1906, indictment returned in the District Court for the Territory of Arizona, charging a combination to control prices and restrict competition in the sale of ice. Jan. 5, 1907, trial commenced. Verdict not guilty as to People's Ice and Fuel Co. and company held to next grand jury. Trial of W. B. Lount continued over term. Oct. 16, 1907, plea in bar filed. Oct. 17, 1907, plea in bar sustained.

21. *United States v. Demund Lumber Company et al.* Oct. 23, 1906, indictment returned in the District Court for the Territory of Arizona, charging a combination to control prices and restrict competition in the sale of lumber. Jan. 2, 1907, trial commenced. Verdict of not guilty as to Demund Lumber Co. Jan. 7, 1907, cases against Chamberlain Lumber Co. and Valley Lumber Co. continued over term. May 8, 1907, motion made to court to instruct for acquittal. Motion argued and taken under advisement. May 9, 1907, motion sustained and verdict of acquittal returned.

22. *United States v. Phœnix Wholesale Meat and Produce Company, a corporation, P. T. Hurley, and S. J. Tribolet.* Oct. 23, 1906, indictment returned in the District Court for the Territory of Arizona, charging a combination to control prices and restrict competition in the sale of meats. Jan. 7, 1907, trial commenced. Verdict of not guilty as to Phœnix Wholesale Meat & Produce Co. Jan. 8, 1907, indictment against Hurley dismissed. Verdict of guilty as to defendant S. J. Tribolet, Jan. 12, 1907. Tribolet sentenced to pay fine of $1,000. Jan. 9, 1907, case against Phœnix Wholesale Meat & Produce Co. dismissed. Appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona. Supreme Court affirmed decision of lower court. Fine paid.

23. *United States v. Standard Oil Company of N. J. et al.* Nov. 15, 1906, bill in equity filed in United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri against the Standard Oil Co. and others, in which it is alleged that they are maintaining a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of petroleum. Case argued in Circuit Court April, 1909; decision by unanimous court in favor of the Government Nov. 20, 1909. Appealed to Supreme Court; argued March, 1910, reargued January, 1911, and judgment affirmed May 15, 1911.

24. *United States v. T. B. Hogg et al.* Dec. 8, 1906, indictment returned in the District Court for the Territory of Oklahoma, charging a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce in the sale of lumber. March 25, 1907, plea of not guilty. Change of judge granted on application of defendants. Dismissed.

25. *United States v. Atlantic Investment Company et al.* Feb. 11, 1907, indictment returned in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia against the Atlantic Investment Co. and others, charging a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the matter of the manufacture and sale of turpentine. Feb. 18, 1907, four corporations and two individuals, defendants to this indictment, entered pleas of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of $5,000 upon each of the six defendants, making a total of $30,000.

26. *United States v. American Seating Company et al.* March 12, 1907, indictment returned to the District Court of the Northern District of Illinois charging a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by engaging in a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of school and church furniture. April 1, 1907, defendant corporations entered pleas of guilty,

Anti-Trust Law—*Continued.*
with one exception. May 20, 1907, fines imposed aggregating $43,000. Defendant E. H. Stafford Manufacturing Co. filed demurrer April 3, 1907. May 31, 1907, demurrer overruled and plea of not guilty entered. Dismissed Jan. 27, 1913.

27. *United States v. American Seating Company et al.* March 12, 1907, bill in equity filed in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois against the American Seating Co. and others, in which it is alleged that they are maintaining a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of school and church furniture. Aug. 15, 1907, decree entered granted perpetual injunction against all defendants, except E. H. Stafford Manufacturing Co., E. H. Stafford, E. M. Stafford, and E. G. Bentley. As to these defendants the case was dismissed Jan. 27, 1913.

28. *United States v. Santa Rita Mining Company and Santa Rita Store Company.* April 4, 1907, indictment returned in the district of New Mexico charging a violation of section 3 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law for engaging in a combination in restraint of trade. Demurrer filed and overruled. Fine of $1,000 imposed on each defendant; total, $2,000. Appeal taken to the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico, where judgment of the lower court was reversed, and the case was subsequently dismissed.

29. *United States v. The Reading Company et al.* Petition filed June 12, 1907, in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to dissolve a combination among the anthracite coal-carrying roads and others. December 8, 1910, a decision was handed down by the Circuit Court adjudging that defendants were joined in a combination in restraint of trade through the instrumentality of the Temple Iron Co., but dismissing the charge of the petition as to the so-called 65 per cent. contracts whereby it was alleged the independent output was controlled, and also the charges as to certain so-called minor combinations. Cross appeals were taken to the Supreme Court, where the decree of the lower court, in so far as it adjudged the defendants parties to a combination in restraint of trade through the instrumentality of the Temple Iron Co., was affirmed, but was reversed as to the so-called 65 per cent. contracts with instructions to cancel them, and was further modified by dismissing the petition in other respects without prejudice, instead of absolutely.

30. *United States v. National Umbrella Frame Company et al.* July 1, 1907, indictment returned in the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania charging a conspiracy to restrain interstate trade and commerce in the manufacture and sale of umbrella material in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and section 5440, R. S. Pleas of guilty entered and fines aggregating $3,000 imposed and collected.

31. *United States v. American Tobacco Company et al.* Bill in equity filed July 10, 1907, by the United States against the American Tobacco Co. and others, in which it was alleged that they were maintaining a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the manufacture and sale of tobacco. Nov. 7, 1908, decision rendered in favor of the Government, except as to individual defendants and certain foreign and other corporations. Cross appeals were taken to the Supreme Court, where case was argued March, 1910, and reargued January, 1911. May 29, 1911, a decision was rendered sustaining the Government on every point, and the case was remanded to the Circuit Court and the unlawful combination was dissolved in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court.

32. *United States v. E. H. Stafford Manufacturing Company et al.* July 10, 1907, indictment returned in the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois charging a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by engaging in a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of school and church furniture. Dismissed Jan. 27, 1913.

33. *United States v. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. et al.* July 30, 1907, bill in equity filed in the Circuit Court for the District of Delaware against E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and others, in which it is alleged that they are maintaining a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of gunpowder and other high explosives. June 21, 1911, a decision was rendered holding combination illegal and ordering its dissolution. Final decree dissolving the combination was approved by the court June 13, 1912.

34. *United States v. One Hundred and Seventy-five Cases of Cigarettes.* Oct. 28, 1907, information filed in the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia covering the seizure of 175 cases of cigarettes under Section 6 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Cigarettes subsequently released under bond. Decree of dismissal entered Jan. 31, 1913.

35. *United States v. H. D. Corbett Stationery Company et al.* Nov. 1, 1907, indictment returned in the District Court for the District of Arizona charging a combination in restraint of trade. Nov. 4, 1907, demurrer filed. Nov. 14, 1907, demurrers sustained and defendants referred to next grand jury. Oct. 28, 1908, reindicted. Nov. 6, 1908, verdict not guilty.

36. *United States v. Union Pacific Coal Company et al.* Nov. 20, 1907, indictment returned in the District Court for the District of Utah, charging a conspiracy to violate and a violation of the Sherman Act. Jan. 6, 1908, demurrer filed. March 2, 1908, demurrer sustained as to first count and overruled as to second count. Dec. 3, 1908, verdict guilty. March 29, 1909, fines aggregating $13,000 imposed. November, 1909, judgment reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, and the suit was dismissed March 21, 1910.

37. *United States v. Chas. L. Simmons et al.* Jan. 20, 1908, indictment returned in the District Court for the Southern District of Alabama charging a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the matter of the manufacture and sale of plumbers' supplies. Dec. 1, 1910, pleas of guilty, and fines aggregating $265 imposed.

38. *United States v. Union Pacific Railroad Company et al.* Feb. 1, 1908, a bill in equity was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Utah, charging a combination and conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Act on the part of the so-called Harriman lines. June 23, 1911, decision by Circuit Court to the effect that the roads involved were not competing lines and hence the combination was not a violation of law, Hook, J., dissenting. An appeal was taken to Supreme Court, which handed down a decision reversing the lower court on December 2, 1912. Final decree entered at St. Paul, Minn., on June 30, 1913.

39. *United States v. E. J. Ray et al.* Feb. 14, 1908, indictment returned in the Circuit Court for the Eastern Distrist of Louisiana against seventy-two laborers, charging a combination and conspiracy in

Anti-Trust Law—*Continued.*
restraint of foreign trade and commerce, in violation of the Sherman Act. See note under following case.

40. *United States v. E. J. Ray et al.* Feb. 15, 1908, indictment returned in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana against seventy-two laborers, charging a combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce, in violation of the Sherman Act.

NOTE.—Jan. 26, 1911, cases consolidated for trial. Verdict of guilty as to three defendants and fines amounting to $110 imposed. Appeal granted and judgment of the lower court was affirmed.

41. *United States v. Joseph Stiefvater et al.* Feb. 15, 1908, indictment returned in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, charging a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the matter of the manufacture and sale of plumbers' supplies. June 25, 1910, dismissed.

42. *United States v. American Naval Stores Company et al.* April 11, 1908, indictment returned in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Georgia, charging a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the matter of the manufacture and sale of turpentine. May 10, 1909, verdict guilty as to five individual defendants. Fines aggregating $17,500 imposed and two defendants sentenced to three months in jail. Appealed to Circuit Court of Appeals and judgment affirmed. Certiorari granted by Supreme Court. Judgment of lower Court reversed June 9, 1913, on ground of error in judge's charge to jury. Pending 1914.

43. *United States v. New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company et al.* May 22, 1908, a bill in equity was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, charging the New Haven Co. with combining and attempting to combine and attempting to combine under one common control the various railroad and electric railway systems in New England in violation of the Sherman Act. Dismissed June 26, 1909.

44. *United States v. John H. Parks et al.* June 16, 1908, indictment returned in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, charging a combination in restraint of trade in the matter of the manufacture and sale of papers. June 19, 1908, defendants plead guilty and sentenced to pay fines aggregating $50,000, which were paid.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S ADMINISTRATION.—Eighty-nine cases.

[Geo. W. Wickersham, Attorney-General, March 4, 1909.]

1. *United States v. American Sugar Refining Company et al.* Indictment under Sherman law July 1, 1909. A plea of the statute of limitations was interposed by the defendant Kissell, which was taken to the Supreme Court, where it was decided in favor of the Government. March 31, 1912, trial of the case resulted in disagreement of the jury.

2. *United States v. Albia Box & Paper Company et al.* Dec. 7, 1909, indictment returned in Southern District of New York charging combination in restraint of trade in paper board. Feb. 7, 1910, all defendants plead guilty and fines aggregating $57,000 were assessed and collected.

3. *United States v. John S. Steers et al.* Indictment returned in Eastern District of Kentucky Feb. 17, 1910, charging conspiracy to restrain trade. This is the so-called "Night Rider" case where the restraint consisted in preventing the shipment of tobacco in interstate commerce by means of violence and intimidation. After the overruling of demurrers and various pleas in abatement a trial was had, and on April 16, 1910, a verdict of guilty was returned as to eight of twelve defendants and fines aggregating $3,500 imposed. Appealed to Circuit Court of Appeals, argued November, 1911, and the judgment was affirmed May 11, 1912. The sentences were commuted by the President to payment of costs of suit.

4. *United States v. Imperial Window Glass Company et al.* Indictment found in western Pennsylvania April 7, 1910, charging combination and conspiracy to enhance the price of window glass. Demurrers to the indictment were overruled, and on Nov. 10, 1910, pleas of nolo contendere were entered and fines aggregating $10,000 and costs were imposed and collected.

5. *United States v. National Packing Company et al.* Indictment returned in Northern District of Illinois, March 2, 1910, charging combination to restrain trade in fresh meats. Demurrer to indictment sustained June 23, 1910.

6. *United States v. National Packing Company et al.* Northern Illinois. Bill in equity charging combination in restraint of trade in fresh meats and praying for dissolution filed March 21, 1910. Dismissed in order to facilitate the prosecution of later criminal case.

7. *United States v. Armour Packing Company et al.* Indictment returned at Savannah, Ga., in April, 1910, charging combination to control prices and restrict competition. Pending on demurrer, 1914.

8. *United States v. Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and twenty-four other railroads.* Petition to restrain violation of Sherman law filed May 31, 1910, and temporary restraining order issued on that day enjoining advances in freight rates in western trunk-line territory, which would have become effective June 1, 1910. Thereupon the railroads, after consultation with the President, withdrew their proposed advances in freight rates, and after the passage of the act of June 18, 1910, the matter was referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Thereafter the Interstate Commerce Commission enjoined the rate advances which the temporary restraining order obtained by the department on May 31, 1910, had prevented from going into effect and the petition was dismissed.

9. *United States v. Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association.* Bill in equity charging combination to regulate prices of necessities of life, filed at Birmingham, Ala., June 9, 1910. An agreement was reached between the Government and defendant's counsel, and a decree prepared, submitted to, and passed by the court Oct. 17, 1911, perpetually restraining the association, its officers and members, from doing any and all of the acts complained of. Some of the grocers violated the agreement with the Court and contempt proceedings were brought on a petition for rule to show cause why an attachment for criminal contempt of court for alleged violation of decree entered Oct. 17, 1911, should not issue was filed in the District Court at Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 10, 1913. The association and three of its members were found guilty of contempt and fines aggregating $5,500 were imposed.

10. *United States v. Great Lakes Towing Company et al.* Petition filed in Northern District of Ohio on June 19, 1910, against an alleged combination of towing facilities on the Great Lakes. A decision in favor of the Government was handed

Anti-Trust Law—*Continued.*

down Feb. 11, 1913. The plan of dissolution is now under consideration by the court.

11. *United States v. Chicago Butter & Egg Board.* Bill asking for dissolution filed at Chicago, June 13, 1910. A demurrer to the petition was sustained with leave to amend, and an amended petition was filed. Set for hearing on master's report on Jan. 8, 1914.

12. *United States v. Frank Hayne, James A. Patten et al.* Indictments returned, New York City, against alleged cotton-pool conspirators, Aug. 4, 1910. Demurrers were sustained as to certain counts of indictment and overruled as to others, and the Government appealed to the Supreme Court, where case was argued November, 1911, and reargued at the October term, 1912. Decision by Supreme Court Jan. 6, 1913, sustaining indictments. Patten entered plea of guilty Feb. 11, 1913, and was fined $4,000. Indictment dismissed as to other defendants, and another indictment was returned July 1, 1913. See case No. 6, page 56.

13. *United States v. Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company et al.* Petition filed at Baltimore July 22, 1910, charging a combination, under cover of a patent licensing arrangement, to restrain competition and enhance prices of enamel ware. Four volumes of testimony were taken and case set for argument at Richmond on June 15, 16, and 17, 1911. In a decision rendered Oct. 13, 1911, the court sustained all the Government's contentions, and a decree was entered Nov. 25, 1911, from which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. Decision of lower court affirmed Nov. 8, 1913.

14. *United States v. Louis F. Swift et al.* Indictment returned by the grand jury at Chicago, in September, 1910, against ten prominent individuals engaged in the meat-packing industry. Defendants have filed numerous pleas in bar, demurrers, etc., all of which were decided in favor of the Government. Defendants applied to Circuit Judge Kohlsaat for writ of certiorari based on contention that anti-trust law was unconstitutional. Petition dismissed. Defendants appealed to Supreme Court and gave notice of motion Dec. 4, 1911, for stay of trial pending appeal. March 27, 1912, after a trial lasting over three months the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

15. *United States v. John Reardon & Sons Company and Consolidated Rendering Co.* Indicted jointly by Federal grand jury at Boston in October, 1910. Demurrer to indictment sustained June 23, 1911.

16. *United States v. Ferdinand Sulzberger*, doing business under the name of *John Reardon & Sons Company, and Horatio W. Heath*, of Boston, doing business as the *Consolidated Rendering Company.* Jointly indicted at Boston in October, 1910, for violation of the Sherman law. Demurrer to indictment sustained June 23, 1911.

17. *United States v. Horatio W. Heath and Cyrus S. Hapgood.* Indictment returned in October, at Boston, charging violation of the Sherman law. Demurrer to indictment sustained June 23, 1911.

(Note.—In the last three indictments, which were found simultaneously, the Government charges that the defendants have attempted to divide territory between themselves throughout New England, so as to avoid competition and drive out competitors in the hide and rendering business.)

18. *United States v. Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company et al.* In addition to the above suit in equity (No. 13, supra), indictments were returned by grand jury at Detroit on Dec. 6, 1910, against the same corporations and individuals charging the same acts. Various demurrers and dilatory pleas have been filed, argued, and overruled. After a trial lasting six weeks the jury reported a disagreement on March 14, 1912. Retrial in February, 1913, resulted in a verdict of guilty and fines aggregating $51,006 were imposed.

19. *United States v. American Sugar Refining Company et al.* A suit in equity was filed at New York on Nov. 28, 1910, against this corporation, its officers and agents, and its owned and controlled corporations, attacking it as a combination in restraint of trade and praying for its dissolution. Pending, 1914.

20. *United States v. General Electric Company et al.* Bill in equity filed at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 3, 1911, charging a combination in incandescent electric lamps. This suit is the outcome of an extensive investigation into the electrical industry. Like the enameled-ware combination, it is founded on a cross-licensing arrangement under patents. A formal decree has been agreed upon between counsel for the Government and the defendant companies, and was submitted to and passed by the Circuit Court Oct. 12, 1911.

21. *United States v. Purrington et al.* Indictment returned in the Northern District of Illinois Sept. 14, 1910, charging combination to restrain trade in paving bricks and paving blocks. Demurrer overruled Nov. 9, 1911. Nolle prosequi entered June 3, 1913.

22. *United States v. Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt Actien Gesellschaft and others.* (Trans-Atlantic steamship pool.) Combination of steamship lines regulating steerage traffic on the Atlantic Ocean. Suit filed Jan. 4, 1911, at New York City. Testimony complete and case set for argument April 17, 1914.

23. *United States v. William C. Geer, president Albia Box and Paper Company, et al.* Indictment returned April 28, 1911, in the Southern District of New York, alleging a combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce in paper board. Demurrer overruled May 9, 1913. Case being prepared for trial.

24. *United States v. Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.* Suit in equity filed at New York on May 19, 1911, charging the Eastern States Lumber Dealers' Association, its officers and members, with a conspiracy in restraint of trade through the instrumentality of black lists and trade agreements. Decision by lower court in favor of Government Jan. 9, 1913, and decree entered March 1, from which appeal was taken to Supreme Court. Argued at October term. Decided June 22, 1914.

25. *United States v. Isaac Whiting, John K. Whiting, Charles H. Hood, Edward J. Hood, and William A. Grautstein.* Indictment returned by the grand jury at Boston, Mass., on May 26, 1911, charging a combination to restrain trade in milk throughout the New England States. Pending, 1914.

26. *United States v. Isaac Whiting, John K. Whiting, Charles H. Hood, Edward J. Hood, and William A. Grautstein, and William A. Hunter, Secretary of Producers' Co.* May 26, 1911, indictment returned by the grand jury at Boston, Mass., charging a conspiracy to restrain trade in milk throughout the New England States. Pending, 1914.

27. *United States v. Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information et al.* Indictment returned June 23, 1911, in the Northern

Anti-Trust Law—*Continued.*
District of Illinois, charging that the secretaries of fourteen retail lumbermen's associations, covering twenty-three States from Pennsylvania to the Pacific coast, were in a conspiracy by means of a central controlling bureau to control the marketing of lumber by forcing the product through the retailer to the consumer, and restraining the trade of the manufacturer, wholesaler, and consumer, and eliminating competition for the trade of the consumer. Demurrer filed. Nolle prosequi entered June 6, 1913.

28 to 36. *United States v. Philip H. W. Smith et al.* Indictments returned at New York City, June 29, 1911, against various individuals charging violations of Sections 1 and 2 of the anti-trust law through the conduct and operation of the Underground Power Cable Association, Telephone Cable Association, Fine Magnet Wire Association, Wire Rope Manufacturers, Horseshoe Manufacturers' Association, Lead-encased Rubber Cable Association, and the Rubber-covered Wire Association.

Defendants appeared and pleaded, and fines aggregating $128,700 have been imposed.

37. *United States v. Periodical Publishing Company.* Bill in equity filed in New York in June, 1911, against the members of the so-called Magazine Trust. The trial resulted in an equally divided court, and an order of dismissal was entered May 29, 1913.

38. *United States v. Jay B. Pearce et al.* Indictment returned against certain manufacturers and jobbers at Cleveland, Ohio, July 19, 1911, for combination and conspiracy in the manufacture and sale of wall paper. Demurrer overruled May 13, 1912. Verdict of not guilty May 24, 1912.

39. *United States v. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R., Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., Hocking Valley R. R., Toledo & Ohio Central Ry., Kanawha & Michigan Ry., Zanesville & Western R. R. and others.* Bill in equity filed at Columbus, Ohio, Aug 4, 1911, to enjoin combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade. Decision of lower court in favor of Government Dec. 28, 1912. Proposed plan of dissolution being considered by court.

40. *United States v. Edward E. Hartwick et al.* Petition filed at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 31, 1911, alleging conspiracy and unlawful restraint of trade on the part of members of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, The Scout Publishing Co., and the Lumbermen's Secretaries' Bureau of Information. Issues joined and testimony complete.

41. *United States v. Standard Wood Company et al.* Petition filed in the Circuit Court at New York City in September, 1911, against the members of the so-called Kindling Wood Trust, praying for injunction against the further carrying into effect of trade agreements and combination and conspiracy to monopolize trade. On default of answer, decree was entered against defendants March 11, 1912.

42. *United States v. Hunter Milling Company, Blackwell Milling and Elevator Company, and Frank Foltz.* Indictment returned by grand jury to District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma, Sept. 10, 1911, on one count, charging violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act. Demurrer overruled Dec. 16, 1912, and verdict of guilty rendered. Fines aggregating $2,000 were imposed.

43. *United States v. S. W. Winslow, Wm. Barbour, E. P. Howe, Ed. P. Hurd, Geo. W. Brown, and Jas. J. Storrow.* Two indictments returned by the grand jury at Boston, Mass., Sept. 19, 1911, charging combination, conspiracy, and monopoly in trade in shoe machinery. One indictment sustained and one partially overruled. Appeal taken by Government. Pending.

44. *United States v. The Colorado and Wyoming Lumber Dealers' Association and the Lumbermen's Secretaries' Bureau of Information.* Bill in equity filed at Denver, Colo., Sept. 25, 1911, for injunction against defendants for conspiracy to restrain trade in lumber and its products. Testimony complete. Further action deferred awaiting decision of Eastern States Lumber Dealers' case.

45. *United States v. Willard G. Hollis et al.* Petition filed in October, 1911, at St. Paul, Minn., in the United States Circuit Court, against the Lumbermen's Secretaries' Bureau of Information, The Lumberman Publishing Company, and certain individuals, alleging conspiracy and combination in the lumber trade. Testimony complete. Further action deferred awaiting decision of Eastern States Lumber Dealers' case.

46. *United States v. United States Steel Corporation and others.* Petition for injunction and dissolution filed at Trenton, N. J., Oct. 27, 1911. Thirty-seven cases. Issues joined and testimony on behalf of Government has been taken.

47. *United States v. Joe Cotton et al.* Defendants were, on Nov. 15, 1911, indicted in the Southern District of Mississippi for conspiring to restrain interstate commerce during course of a strike on the Illinois Central Railroad. The strike having been terminated, no further action has been taken.

48. *United States v. National Cash Register Co. et al.* Petition filed December 4, 1911, in Circuit Court, Southern District of Ohio, alleging conspiracy and monopoly in the manufacture, sale, and shipment of cash registers and other registering devices. Issue joined and taking of testimony will shortly be commenced. Delay due to prosecution of criminal case.

49. *United States v. United Shoe Machinery Co. et al.* Petition in equity filed Dec. 12, 1911, in Circuit Court, District of Massachusetts, alleging combinations and conspiracies in restraint of interstate and foreign trade in shoe machinery, and praying for perpetual restraining order, dissolution of company, and restoration of normal conditions. Testimony now being taken in open court.

50. *United States v. A. Haines et al.* Two indictments returned Dec. 16, 1911, in the Southern District of Florida against members of Longshoremen's Association for combining, conspiring, and agreeing to interfere with interstate operations of the Mason Forwarding Company which had declined to recognize one of the conspirators known as the "walking delegate." See note to following case.

51. *United States v. A. Haines et al.* Two indictments returned Dec. 16, 1911, in the Southern District of Florida for combining, conspiring, and agreeing upon rules, regulations, requirements, etc., with reference to the employment of workmen to load vessels with lumber for interstate shipment.

> NOTE.—Two above cases consolidated for trial. Defendants entered pleas of guilty and were sentenced each to four hours' confinement.

52. *United States v. Pacific Coast Plumbing Supply Association et al.* Petition filed Dec. 18, 1911, in Circuit Court, Southern District of California, alleging unlawful restraint of trade and commerce in plumbing supplies on the Pacific coast. Decree enjoining defendants from further com-

Anti-Trust Law—*Continued.*

mitting the acts complained of was entered Jan. 6, 1912.

53. *United States v. The Keystone Watch Case Company et al.* Petition filed Dec. 20, 1911, in the Circuit Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, alleging unlawful contracts, combinations, and conspiracies to monopolize trade in filled watch cases and watches, and praying for a permanent decree ordering the dissolution of the company and enjoining defendants from further committing the unlawful acts complained of. Issues joined, taking of testimony completed, and case is now ready for trial.

54. *United States v. American Naval Stores Company et al.* Petition filed Jan. 8, 1912, in the District Court, Southern District of Georgia, alleging unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate and foreign commerce in turpentine and resin. Demurrer overruled Jan. 2, 1913. Defendant suspended business in March, 1913, on account of financial difficulties, and since then no further action has been taken.

55. *United States v. New Departure Manfacturing Company et al.* Indictment returned Jan. 8, 1912, in the Western District of New York against six corporations and eighteen individual defendants, charging unlawful combination and conspiracy for the purpose of monopolizing the coaster-brake business, and fixing and maintaining prices for coaster brakes. Plea in abatement overruled April 2, 1912. Demurrer overruled March 12, 1913. Defendants entered pleas of guilty and nolo contendere and fines aggregating $81,500 were imposed in May, 1913.

56. *United States v. The North Pacific Wharves & Trading Co. et al.* Indictment returned Feb. 12, 1912, in the First Division, District of Alaska, charging defendants with conspiring to monopolize and monopolizing the coal business at Skagway. Demurrer sustained May 3, 1912.

57. *United States v. Pacific & Arctic Railway & Navigation Co. et al.* Indictment returned Feb. 12, 1912, in the First Division, District of Alaska, charging defendants with engaging in a conspiracy to monopolize and monopolizing the transportation business between the head of Lynn Canal and the headwaters of the Yukon River. Demurrer sustained on May 3, 1912.

58. *United States v. The North Pacific Wharves & Trading Co. et al.* Indictment returned Feb. 12, 1912, in the First Division, District of Alaska, charging defendants (1) with engaging in a conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade and commerce by way of combining the four wharves at Skagway under one management, and (2) with monpolizing the wharfinger business at Skagway. Demurrer overruled on May 3, 1912. First trial resulted in disagreement of jury on Jan. 27, 1913. Pending.

59. *United States v. Pacific & Arctic Railway & Navigation Co. et al.* Indictment returned Feb. 13, 1912, in the First Division, District of Alaska, charging defendants with engaging in a conspiracy to monopolize and monopolizing the steamship transportation between Puget Sound and British Columbia ports in the south and Skagway in the north. Demurrer sustained, except as to corporation defendants to count No. 6. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings. Pending.

60. *United States v. John H. Patterson et al.* Indictment returned Feb. 22, 1912, in the Southern District of Ohio, against John H. Patterson, president, and twenty-nine other officials and employees of the National Cash Register Company, alleging a conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in cash registers, resulting in an unlawful monopoly of the industry. Demurrer overruled June 26, 1912. Trial resulted in a verdict of guilty as to twenty-nine of the thirty defendants and fines aggregating $135,000 and jail sentences ranging from nine months to one year were imposed. Pending on appeal.

61. *United States v. American-Asiatic Steamship Company et al.* Petition in equity filed March 30, 1912, in Southern District of New York, charging defendants with combining and conspiring, entering into unlawful contracts and pooling agreements, and allowing rebates, for the purpose of securing a monopoly of the business of transporting freight between ports on the Atlantic coast of the United States and ports in the Philippine Islands, Japan, China, and the Far East. Issue joined. Taking of testimony on behalf of Government nearing completion.

62. *United States v. Julius F. Miller, Secretary, New York Charcoal Company et al.* Indictment returned April 2, 1912, in the Eastern District of New York charging defendants with restraining interstate trade and commerce in charcoal. Demurrer sustained Oct. 17, 1912.

63. *United States v. International Harvester Company et al.* Petition filed April 30, 1912, in the District Court, District of Minnesota, alleging the acquisition and maintenance of a monopoly in harvesting and agricultural machinery and implements and twine. Testimony taken, expediting certificate filed, and case argued before three circuit judges at St. Paul during November, 1913.

64. *United States v. Aluminum Company of America.* Petition filed May 16, 1912, in the District Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, to prevent a further monopoly of and restraint upon the interstate and foreign trade and commerce in aluminum and aluminum wares. Consent decree granting relief substantially as prayed for was entered at Pittsburgh on June 7, 1912.

65. *United States v. Herman Sielcken et al.* Petition filed May 18, 1912, in the District Court, Southern District of New York, alleging conspiracy to reduce the production of coffee, especially in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, and to withdraw a large per cent. of coffee from the market by purchase. Motion for preliminary injunction denied. Upon the advice of the State Department that representations had been made by the Brazilian Government that the entire quantity of coffee which was being withheld from market had been sold to a large number of dealers throughout the United States, an order of dismissal was entered May 29, 1913.

66. *United States v. Prince Line (Limited) et al.* Petition filed June 5, 1912, in the District Court, Southern District of New York, charging defendants, as common carriers of freight and passengers between ports of the United States and ports in the Republic of Brazil, with acquiring and maintaining a substantial monopoly by means of contracts, rebates, and other unlawful acts, and praying for an annulment of said contracts, agreements, etc. Issue joined and testimony in chief on behalf of Government has been introduced.

67. *United States v. Central-West Publishing Co. et al.* Petition filed August 3, 1912, in the District Court, Northern District of Illinois, charging defendants with engaging in unfair competition against each

Anti-Trust Law—*Continued.* other and against others engaged in competing industries, with the intent to restrain and monopolize interstate trade and commerce in plate and ready-print matter. Consent decree granting relief as prayed for entered at Chicago on Aug. 3, 1912.

68. *United States v. Associated Billposters and Distributors of the United States and Canada et al.* Petition filed Aug. 3, 1912, in the District Court, Northern District of Illinois, charging defendants with engaging in a combination and conspiracy to place unlawful restraints upon interstate and foreign trade and commerce in posters. Hearing on demurrer set for Jan. 30, 1914.

69. *United States v. Motion Picture Patents Company et al.* Petition filed Aug. 15, 1912, in the District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to remove the restraints which defendants have imposed upon interstate and foreign trade and commerce in machines, appliances, and apparatus relating to the motion-picture art, and upon persons engaged in such trade and commerce. The taking of testimony in chief on behalf of Government has been completed.

70. *United States v. Calvin N. Payne et al.* Indictment returned August 29, 1912, in the Northern District of Texas, charging defendants with engaging in a conspiracy in restraint of interstate and foreign trade and commerce in oils and oil products. Nolle prosequi entered Feb. 25, 1913.

(15, 16, and 17 A.) *United States v. Consolidated Rendering Co.* Indictment returned Oct. 31, 1912, in the District of Massachusetts, charging monopoly of interstate trade and commerce in rendering materials. Dec. 1, 1913, plea of nolo contendere by defendant and fine of $5,000 imposed.

United States v. Consolidated Rendering Company et al. Indictment returned October 31, 1912, in the District of Massachusetts, charging monopoly of interstate trade and commerce in rendering materials. Dec. 1, 1913, plea of nolo contendere by corporation and fine of $3,000 imposed. Indictment nolle prossed as to individual defendants.

> Note.—These actions were instituted as a result of demurrers having been sustained in cases 15, 16, and 17, and are therefore not counted as additional cases.

71. *United States v. The Master Horseshoers' National Protective Association of America and others.* Petition filed Dec. 12, 1912, in the Eastern District of Michigan, charging defendants with engaging in a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce in drilled horseshoes, adjustable calks, and rubber hoof pads. Pending on demurrer.

72. *United States v. Philadelphia Jobbing Confectioners' Association et al.* Petition filed Dec. 13, 1912, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, charging defendants with unlawfully interfering with interstate commerce in candies and confections. Consent decree entered Feb. 17, 1913.

73. *United States v. Elgin Board of Trade et al.* Petition filed December 14, 1912, in the Northern District of Illinois, charging defendants with combining and conspiring in the interest of a number of large centralizing concerns to restrain interstate commerce in butter and butter fat, and arbitrarily fixing the price thereof to obtain throughout the United States. Issue joined and taking of testimony in open courts will be commenced on Jan. 8, 1914.

74. *United States v. Charles S. Mellen, Edson J. Chamberlin, and Alfred W. Smithers.* Indictment returned December 23, 1912, in the Southern District of New York, charging a combination and conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce by preventing the construction of subsidiary lines of the Central Vermont Railway Company (itself a subsidiary of the Grand Trunk Railway Company) from Palmer, Mass., to Providence, R. I.; from White River Junction, Vt., to Boston; and from Boston to Blackstone, connecting there with the Palmer-Providence line. Case at issue awaiting trial.

75. *United States v. Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company et al.* Petition filed Dec. 26, 1912, in the Eastern District of Michigan, alleging that the business policy of the defendant company in fixing and enforcing resale prices on Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes is unlawful and tends to restrain and monopolize interstate commerce in said product.

76. *United States v. Page et al.* Indictment returned Feb. 5, 1913, at Portland, District of Oregon, charging fifteen individuals, through the medium of the Produce Merchants' Exchange, of Portland, with unlawfully controlling the purchase, distribution, and sale of approximately 90 per cent. of the produce, fruit, and vegetables shipped into the State of Oregon. The defendants entered pleas of guilty on Feb. 21, 1913, and fines aggregating $8,450 were imposed and collected.

77. *United States v. Krentler-Arnold Hinge Last Company et al.* Petition filed Feb. 7, 1913, in the District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, alleging the unlawful control by defendant of the interstate trade and commerce in shoe and boot lasts, both patented and unpatented. Consent decree was entered at Detroit, Mich., on Feb. 7, 1913.

78. *United States v. United Shoe Machinery Company of New Jersey et al.* Petition filed Feb. 8, 1913, in the District Court at Trenton, N. J., seeking to have annulled an alleged unlawful contract involving "inseam trimming machines."

79. See No. 9.

80. *United States v. Board of Trade of the City of Chicago et al.* Petition filed Feb. 11, 1913, in the District Court at Chicago, Ill., attacking rule 33 of the Chicago Board of Trade, by virtue of which it is alleged the price of all corn, oats, wheat, and rye arriving in Chicago at times when the board of trade is not in session is arbitrarily determined. Motion to strike out certain portions of defendants' answer has been argued, and the ruling of the court is awaited.

81. *United States v. The Cleveland Stone Company et al.* Petition filed Feb. 12, 1913, in the District Court at Cleveland, Northern District of Ohio, charging defendants with establishing and maintaining a practical monopoly of the stone business.

82. *United States v. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company.* Petition filed February 13, 1913, in the District Court at Trenton, N. J., charging defendants with transporting coal in which it had an interest in violation of the commodities clause of the interstate-commerce act, and with entering into an unlawful contract whereby the Coal Company acquired a monopoly of the sale of anthracite coal produced along the line of the Railroad Company, in violation of the anti-trust act. The taking of testimony has been completed and brief is being prepared. Expediting certificate filed and case set for hearing on Jan. 27, 1914.

83. *United States v. The McCaskey*

Anti-Trust Law—*Continued.*

Register Company et al. Petition filed Feb. 20, 1913, in the District Court at Cleveland, Northern District of Ohio, charging defendants with conspiring to restrain and monopolize the manufacture and sale of account registers and appliances.

84. *United States v. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Unions Nos. 9 and 134, et al.* Petition filed Feb. 24, 1913, in the District Court at Chicago, Northern District of Illinois, seeking to enjoin defendants from interfering with the interstate business of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company. A temporary injunction was granted and is still in force.

85. *United States v. Corn Products Refining Company et al.* Petition filed March 1, 1913, in the District Court at New York City, charging defendants with monopolizing interstate trade and commerce in corn products, and praying for the dissolution of the combination. Issue joined.

86. *United States v. The American Thread Company et al.* Petition filed March 3, 1913, in the District Court at Trenton, N. J., charging defendants with monopolizing the thread industry. Answers of defendants filed Sept. 10, 1913. Issue joined.

87. *United States v. The Burroughs Adding Machine Company et al.* Petition filed March 3, 1913, in the District Court at Detroit, Mich., alleging that defendants were engaged in a conspiracy to monopolize interstate trade and commerce in adding machines. A consent decree was entered at Detroit on March 3, 1913.

88. *United States v. American Coal Products Company et al.* Petition filed March 3, 1913, in the District Court at New York City, charging defendants with monopolizing the supply of coal tar and restraining the trade of competitors in the purchase of coal tar and in the manufacture and sale of tarred roofing felts, coal-tar pitch, and other coal-tar products. A consent decree was entered on March 4, 1913.

89. *United States v. Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis et al.* Petition filed March 4, 1913, in the District Court at St. Louis, Eastern District of Missouri, alleging a conspiracy on the part of the members of the St. Louis Coal Traffic Bureau to suppress and eliminate competition in various rates for the transportation of soft coal from the State of Illinois to the city of St. Louis, Mo.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADMINISTRATION

[James C. McReynolds, Attorney-General, March 4, 1913.]

1. *United States v. The New Departure Manufacturing Company et al.* Petition filed May 27, 1913, in the District Court at Rochester, Western District of New York, alleging that defendants entered into a conspiracy and combination and devised a license agreement for the purpose of restraining and monopolizing the manufacture and sale of bicycle and motorcycle parts and coaster brakes. An agreed decree was entered at Rochester on May 27, 1913.

2. *United States v. White et al.* Indictment returned June 7, 1913, in the District Court for the Southern District of West Virginia, against nineteen members of the United Mine Workers of America, alleging a conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce in coal mined in West Virginia.

3. *United States v. Eastman Kodak Company et al.* Petition filed June 9, 1913, in the District Court at Buffalo, Western District of New York, alleging that defendants have acquired a monopoly of the business of manufacturing, selling, and distributing photographic supplies. Issue joined.

4. *United States v. The Quaker Oats Company et al.* Petition filed June 11, 1913, in the District Court at Chicago, Ill., alleging combination to restrain and monopolize interstate trade and commerce in oatmeal products and by-products. Issue joined.

5. *United States v. Hippen et al.* Indictment returned June 25, 1913, in the District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma against The Oklahoma Brokerage Company and two other corporations and the officers thereof, alleging a conspiracy to restrain and monopolize interstate trade and commerce in fruits and vegetables. Demurrer sustained Oct. 1, 1913.

6. *United States v. Thompson et al.* Indictment returned July 1, 1913, in the District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging that the defendants conspired to run a corner in cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange. Defendants entered pleas of nolo contendere in December, 1913, and fines aggregating $18,000 were assessed.

7. *United States v. American Telephone & Telegraph Company et al.* Petition filed July 24, 1913, in the District Court at Portland, Ore., seeking to destroy a monopoly of the telephone business on the Pacific Coast. Issue joined and taking of testimony on behalf of Government is nearing completion.

8. *United States v. Reading Company et al.* (Anthracite coal combination.) Petition in equity filed Sept. 2, 1913, in the District Court at Philadelphia, Pa., against a combination consisting of Reading Company and affiliated corporations, charging it with restraining and monopolizing trade in anthracite coal. Issue joined.

9. *United States v. The National Wholesale Jewelers' Association et al.* Petition filed Nov. 18, 1913, in the District Court at New York City, charging defendants with conspiring to eliminate all competition—except as between wholesalers or jobbers—for the trade of all classes of retail dealers in jewelry and jewelry products.

10. *United States v. American Can Company et al.* Petition filed Nov. 29, 1913, in the District Court at Baltimore, Md., alleging monopolization of the business of making tin cans.

11. *United States v. John P. White et al.* Indictment returned Dec. 1, 1913, in the District Court, Pueblo, Colo., charging officials and members of the United Mine Workers of America with monopolizing all diggers of coal and mine laborers and with restraining interstate commerce in coal.

12. *United States v. Frank J. Hayes et al.* Indictment returned Dec. 1, 1913, in the District Court, Pueblo, Colo., charging a combination and conspiracy by mine workers to interfere with the mining of coal in Colorado and its transportation to and sale in other States.

13. *United States v. Southern Pacific Company, Central Pacific Railway Company et al.* Petition in equity filed Feb. 11, 1914, in the District Court at Salt Lake City, Utah, to compel the Southern Pacific to relinquish its control of the Central Pacific.

14. *United States v. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company et al.* Petition filed March 18, 1914, in the District Court at New York City, N. Y., charging the defendants with having monopolized the production, transportation and sale of anthra-

Anti-Trust Law—*Continued.*

cite coal from mines tributary to Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in violation of the Anti-Trust Act, and charging the said Railroad Company with transporting in interstate commerce coal in which it has an interest, in violation of the Commodity Clause of the Act to Regulate Commerce.

15. *United States v. Knauer et al.* Indictment returned June 4, 1914, at Des Moines, Southern District of Iowa, charging defendants with having entered into a combination in restraint of trade in plumbing supplies.

16. *United States v. The American Wringer Company et al.* Indictment returned May 22, 1914, in the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, charging defendants with unlawfully engaging in a combination in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in clothes wringers.

17. *United States v. Booth Fisheries Company et al.* Indictment returned July 20, 1914, in the District Court at Seattle, Wash., charging defendants with entering into a combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in fresh fish.

18. *United States v. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company et al.* Petition filed July 23, 1914, in the District Court for the Southern District of New York, alleging monopolization of transportation facilities in New England and praying for a dissolution thereof.

19. *United States v. Western Cantaloupe Exchange et al.* Indictment returned Aug. 7, 1914, in the District Court at Chicago, Northern District of Illinois, charging defendants with having entered into a combination to restrain and monopolize interstate trade in cantaloupes.

Anti-Trust Law (see also Sherman Act):
- Amendment suggested, 7511.
- Common stock ownership, 8030.
- Confiscation not the purpose of the statute, 8029.
- Effectiveness of the decree, 8029.
- Explicit legislation under, 8290.
- Federal corporation commission proposed, 8034.
- Federal incorporation recommended, 8032.
- Force and effectiveness of statute a matter of growth, 8026.
- Futile provisions of, pointed out, 7511.
- Government administrative experts needed to aid courts in trust dissolutions, 8034.
- Importance of the Anti-Trust Act, 8035.
- Incorporation voluntary, 8035.
- Lack of definiteness in the statute, 8031.
- Labor organizations should be exempt from, 7575.
- Legislation urged, 7577.
- Movement for repeal of, 8030.
- New remedies suggested, 8031.
- No change necessary in rule of decision, merely in the form of expression, 8025.
- Opinion by Judge Hough cited, 7511.
- Remedy in equity by dissolution, 8027.
- Should be made clearer and fairer, 8290.
- Situation after readjustment, 8027.
- Size of new companies, 8028.
- Supreme Court decisions on, cited by Taft, 8024.
- Supplemental legislation needed, not repeal or amendment, 8032.
- Taft message on, 8024.
- Voluntary reorganization of other trusts at hand, 8030.

Anti-Trust Legislation. (See also Taft and Wilson.)
- Advice and guidance of trade commission desired, 8296.
- Co-operative groups of individuals, 8297.
- Effect of uncertainty regarding, 8296.
- Holding companies should be prohibited, 8297.
- Individual punishment for business irregularities, 8297.
- Individual suits should be based on government findings, 8298.
- Individuals put out of business, 8298.
- Industrial management usurped by investment bankers, 8295.
- Interlocking directorates of corporations, 8295.
- Monopoly indefensible and intolerable, 8295.
- Not to unsettle business, 8294.
- Production and transportation businesses, separation of, 8296.
- Railroads, financing under Interstate Commerce Commission, 8295.
- Railroads, harm done to, by financiers, 8295.
- Statute of Limitations should run from conclusion of government suits, 8272.
- Trade Commissions needed as guide to justice, 8296.
- Trade Commission to direct corrective processes, 8297.
- Trusts and monopolies, control of, 8293.

Antietam (Md.), Battle of.—After the severe engagement at South Mountain, Lee's army concentrated to the west of Antietam Creek, a small stream flowing into the Potomac River, eight miles above Harpers Ferry. Here, near the town of Sharpsburg, between the Potomac and the creek, Lee awaited the return of Jackson, who had been sent to capture Harpers Ferry. According to Federal accounts, Lee had not more than 25,000 men until Jackson's two divisions came up. Later he was joined by D. H. Hill's, McLaw's and Anderson's divisions. This raised the strength of Lee's command to over 45,000 combatants. Sept. 16, 1862, McClellan's army, about 70,000 strong, was re-enforced to 87,164, of which

Antietam (Md.), Battle of—*Continued.* 4,320 were cavalry. About 60,000 of this force bore the brunt of the battle. On the evening of the 16th Hooker's division crossed the creek and began an attack, which darkness ended. Fighting was resumed at daylight on the 17th and continued all day, with varying success and terrific slaughter. Darkness again put an end to the carnage. McClellan did not renew the attack on the 18th, but orders were issued to resume fighting on the 19th. During the night of the 18th, however, the Confederates withdrew to the west of the Potomac and proceeded toward Martinsburg. A few days later McClellan occupied Martinsburg. The total loss of the Union army was 12,469 (2,010 killed); of the Confederates, 25,899. Other estimates of the Confederate loss are 9,000 to 12,000. The official Confederate accounts claim that this was a drawn battle, and that the total effective force of Lee was a little more than 35,000. This was called by the Confederates the battle of Sharpsburg.

Antiquities, American, Preservation of.—Under the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, interdepartmental regulations governing the excavation, appropriation, etc., of prehistoric ruins or objects of antiquity have been promulgated by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War. Applications for permits to make excavations on the public lands, Indian reservations, or the national monuments named below should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior. The following have been reserved from entry and set aside as national monuments: Devils Tower, Wyoming; Montezuma Castle, Arizona; Petrified Forest, Arizona; El Morro, New Mexico; Chaco Canyon, New Mexico; Muir Woods, California; Natural Bridges, Utah; Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana; Tumacacori, Arizona; Navajo, Arizona; Mukuntuweap, Utah; Shoshone Cavern, Wyoming; Gran Quivira, New Mexico; Sitka National Monument, Alaska; Rainbow Bridge, Utah; Pinnacles, California; Colorado, Colorado. Eleven other national monuments within national forests have also been set aside under this act and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom inquiries in regard thereto should be addressed.

Apache Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Apalachicola Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Apollo, The, seizure of, by American Government referred to, 669.

Appeals, Courts of. (See Courts of Appeals.)

Appointing Power of President. (See Executive Nominations.)

Appointment to Office. (See Executive Nominations.)

Appomattox (Va.), Battle of.—After the battle of Farmville, April 7, 1865, Lee moved off toward the west, closely followed by Meade on the north side of the Appomattox. Sherman learning of the arrival of supply trains for Lee's Army at Appomattox Station, pushed forward for that place with all the cavalry. Lee's hopeless condition being now apparent, Grant sent him a note inviting surrender. Lee replied, asking for terms, and Grant insisted upon the unconditional surrender of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. On the night of April 8 Custer, who was in Sheridan's advance, reached Appomattox Station, where the Confederate advance had just arrived. He attacked the forces and captured 25 guns and 4 supply trains, a hospital train, and a park of wagons. During the night Sheridan came up, and by daylight was joined by Gen. Ord's command and the Fifth Corps. Lee was now only 20 miles from Lynchburg, his objective point. At first, underestimating the opposing forces, he ordered Gen. Gordon to make a reconnoissance and attack. Sheridan's cavalry withdrew to one side and revealed the lines of Ord's and Griffin's commands in line of battle. Gordon sent forward a white flag. Gen. Lee then dispatched a note to Gen. Grant requesting an interview, which being allowed closed with the signing of articles of surrender of Lee's army and camp followers, about 27,000 men. The officers and men were paroled April 12, and allowed to return to their homes. All public property was turned over, but the officers were allowed to keep their side arms and both officers and men to retain their private horses and baggage.

Apportionment.—The distribution of representation in the Federal House of Representatives and in the general assemblies of the various States. In the Continental Congress each State had but one vote. Long contention over the matter of representation finally led to the establishment of two Houses of Congress—the Senate, wherein all States should have equal representation regardless of area or population, and the House, in which each State should have representation in proportion to its population. President Washington vetoed a bill on this subject (116). A census was taken and 1 Representative was allowed for every 30,000 inhabitants. This rule governed apportionments for 70 years, though the ratio was changed from time to time as the population increased.

In order to keep the number of members of the House a fixed quantity, the Thirty-first Congress decided to divide the representative population by 233 after each census, and by the quotient thus obtained divide the representative population of each State. This gave the number of Representatives to which each State was entitled, and when the total number fell short of 233, Representatives were allowed the States having the largest fractions after division. According to the apportionment act of Jan. 16, 1901, it was provided that after March 3, 1903, the House should be composed of 386 members, to be chosen in districts composed of contiguous and compact territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, each district electing one Representative. It was also provided that in case of an increase allowed any State, such additional ones shall be elected by the State at large until the State shall be redistricted; and that whenever a new State is admitted to the Union the Representative or Representatives assigned to it shall be in addition to the number 386. According to the census of 1900 the ratio of apportionment was 194,182, and as this gave only 384 Representatives, Nebraska and Virginia were each allowed one additional, making a total of 386 Representatives. (See also Gerrymander.)

By an act of Congress approved Aug. 8, 1911, the ratio of representation under the thirteenth census was fixed at one for each 212,407 of population, increasing the number of representatives to 435. The accompanying table shows the ratio of representation in each Congress under the Constitution:

Apportionment—*Continued.*

APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

State	*Ratios under Constitution and at each Census, 1790 to 1910, by States*													
	Constitution	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
	30,000	33,000	33,000	35,000	40,000	47,700	70,680	93,423	127,381	131,425	151,911	173,901	194,182	212,407
	Representation													
Alabama	....	....	....	1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	4	6	7	8	11
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2
Illinois	....	....	....	1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27
Indiana	....	....	....	1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	6	9	11	11	11	11
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	7	8	8	8
Kentucky	....	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11
Louisiana	....	....	....	1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8
Maine	....	....	....	*7	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16
Michigan	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	5	7	9	10
Mississippi	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8
Missouri	....	....	....	....	1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	6	6	6
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	12
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3
Ohio	....	....	1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	3
Tennessee	....	1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	6	11	13	16	18
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Vermont	....	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	5
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	4	5	6
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	6	8	9	10	11	11
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1
Total	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	386	435

* Included in the 20 members originally assigned to Massachusetts, but credited to Maine after its admission as a State March 15, 1820.

Note—The following representation included in the table was added after the several census apportionments indicated: First—Tennessee, 1. Second—Ohio, 1. Third—Alabama, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 7; Mississippi, 1. Fifth—Arkansas, 1; Michigan, 1. Sixth—California, 2; Florida, 1; Iowa, 2; Texas, 2; Wisconsin, 2. Seventh—Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Oregon, 1. Eighth—Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Vermont, 1. Ninth—Colorado, 1. Tenth—Idaho, 1; Montana, 1; North Dakota, 1; South Dakota, 2; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 1. Eleventh—Utah, 1. Thirteenth—Alabama, 1; Arizona, 1; California, 3; Colorado, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 1; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 2; Louisiana, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Montana, 1; New Jersey, 2; New Mexico, 1; New York, 6; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 8; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 4; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 2; Utah, 1; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 1.

Apportionment:
- According to census of 1890 necessary, 5553.
- Approved and reasons therefor, 2012. Vetoed, 116.

Appropriations.—Article 1, section 7, clause 1, of the Constitution provides that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives"; a similar privilege has been claimed by the House in the case of appropriations of public money, but in this case the claim has not been insisted on. Previous to 1865 the appropriation bills were, in the House, considered by the Committee of Ways and Means, but in that year the Committee on Appropriations was formed. By a rule of the House and Senate, appropriation bills must include only items authorized by existing laws, and they cannot contain provisions changing existing laws. But this rule is frequently disregarded. These bills must be reported to the Committee of the Whole, and may be reported at any time, taking precedence of any other measures. This rule puts vast power into the hands of the chairman of the committee, and of late years this power has been used to choke discussion on the subject of the tariff, by withholding the report of the appropriation bills until the end of the session and then introducing them at a time when, the most urgent duties of Congress having been performed, that topic is most likely to come up for discussion. In the House the yeas and nays on the passage of these bills must be recorded. But bills are frequently passed under a suspension of this rule. In the Senate this is not necessary. The Appropriation Committee in that body was organized in 1867, the Finance Committee having previously had that matter in charge. The appropriation bills are made up from estimates furnished by the heads of the executive departments; these are usually much reduced in the House, and these estimates are again usually raised by the Senate (which body has less political capital to make out of a claim of economy); a compromise between the two usually results in appropriations considerably lower than the amount asked for by the department officers. This necessitates the passage, at the beginning of every session, of a bill to supply the deficiency of the previous appropriations; this bill is known as the Deficiency Bill.

Besides the appropriations there are "permanent annual appropriations," or money expended by the treasury by virtue of laws whose operation involves the expenditure without a specific appropriation renewed each year, as interest on the public debt. (See Riders.)

Appropriations:
- Acts making, vetoed. (See the several subjects.)
- Appropriation bill, special session messages regarding failure to pass, 2927, 4404, 4472.
- Appropriation bills failing to pass, effect of, discussed, 3101.
- General legislation in appropriation bills objected to, 2993, 3020, 5363.
- Power of Congress to designate officer to expend, discussed, 3128.
- Reference to, 2918.
- Should not be made unless necessary, 1248.
- Suspension of, referred to, 1839.

Aquiarius Forest Reserve, Utah, proclaimed, 6847.

Arabia is a peninsula in the southwest of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 34° 30′-60° E. long. and 12° 45′-34° 50′ N. lat. The northwestern limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akbar, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles northeast, and thence northwards to a point about fifty miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horseshoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a southeasterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman.

Turkish dependencies have a total area of about 438,000 square miles (the greater part inhabited by tribes only nominally subject to Turkey), with a population estimated at 3,400,000, almost entirely Mohammedan. The importance of Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. Medina ("the City"), 820 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Mahomet, who died in the city on June 7, 632. The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Mahomet. Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet, is forty-five miles east of the seaport of Jidda, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the Kaaba or sacred shrine of the Mohammedan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the southeast wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim.

Arapahoe Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Arbitration (International) and Disarmament.—The movement in behalf of universal peace between the nations has made great progress in recent years in the interest it has created and in the number and character of its advocates.

It is backed by many strong organizations throughout the civilized world and is advocated by statesmen and other able and leading men of many countries. The late King Edward of England was given the title of "Peacemaker" because of his encouragement of international comity and peace.

An International Peace Congress meets annually. Its eighteenth annual meeting, held at Stockholm in August, 1910, was attended by about 700 representatives of various countries. A "Palace of Peace" has been erected at The Hague through the munificence of Andrew Carnegie, and contributions to the adornment of this splendid building have come from all the principal countries. More recently Mr. Carnegie has donated a fund of $10,000,000, the revenue of which is to be used in the interests of peace.

The British Peace Society, founded in 1816, advocates gradual, proportionate and simultaneous disarmament, and the settlement of international disputes by pacific methods, especially by arbitration. This is practically the policy of all peace organizations to-day.

A Permanent International Court of Arbitration was established at The Hague

Arbitration—*Continued.*
by a treaty of July, 1899, which was signed and later ratified by twenty-four powers. Representation in the court by non-signatory powers was provided for by protocol of June, 1907. The permanent court consists of men of recognized authority on international law. The members on the part of the United States are Senator Elihu Root, John Bassett Moore, Judge George Gray and Hon. Oscar S. Straus. (See Hague Peace Conference.) A number of cases have been tried by this court—one of the most important being the Atlantic Fisheries Dispute, which threatened the friendly relations of Great Britain and Canada with the United States, and in which a satisfactory settlement was reached. (See Great Britain, Treaties with. Here, under the heading Arbitration, will be found the essential principles of all international arbitration treaties.)

Arbitration treaties are not infrequent. Such treaties between the United States and Great Britain and France, respectively, the ratification of which is strongly urged by President Taft, are now pending in the Senate, which has, however, postponed their further consideration until its next session.

The movement for disarmament, or the limitation of armaments, has made little material progress. It was opposed by Germany at The Hague Conference in 1907. Great Britain is willing to join the other powers in a plan to reduce armaments, provided they shall all agree to it, not otherwise. The Balkan Crisis in 1908, and the Italian-Turkish war have discouraged, if not, for the time being, destroyed, all hopes of any agreement between the powers to disarm, or reduce armaments, in the near future. The principle that to be prepared for war is the surest way to preserve peace is likely to be adhered to. The road to universal peace is evidently not yet in sight. (See also Hague Peace Conference; Peace, International.)

Arbitration, International:
- Arbitration treaties, ratification asked, 8266.
- Attitude of Great Britain and the United States discussed, 5874, 6154, 6178, 6241, 6267, 6432.
- Arbitration Court at Hague, United States and Mexico first to use, 6758.
- Chamizal boundary question with Mexico not satisfactory, 8038.
- Claim of Alsop & Co. against Chile settled by, 8037.
- Convention with republics of South and Central America for arbitration of pecuniary claims, 8362.
- Failure of treaty of, referred to, 5623.
- Movement for, among Powers, 8036.
- Panama and Costa Rica, Colombia and Haiti, 8037.
- Ratification of treaties asked, 8286.
- Reports adopted by International American Conference respecting, transmitted, 5518.
- Resolution of French Chambers favoring treaty of arbitration referred to, 6060.
- Treaty for, with Great Britain and France, transmitted, 7907.
- Treaty with Great Britain regarding, discussed, 6178, 6242, 6380.

Arbitration (Labor).—Submitting disputed points of agreement between employers and employees to a joint committee, composed of representatives of both parties, has been found effective in reducing the number of costly strikes and lockouts, so frequent a few years ago. An equal number of arbitrators is usually selected by each of the parties to the dispute, these in turn selecting an odd member of the commission. The method of procedure is usually prescribed by trade agreements between labor organizations and employers. Arbitration and conciliation are usually brought about by the interference of State or National labor bureaus in the interest of the public, who often suffer through the interruption of services on which they have come to depend for the supply of commodities necessary to life or health. The federal labor law of 1898, known as the Erdman law, provides for the mediation and arbitration, by the labor bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in cases of disputes between interstate common carriers and their employees. There is no power but public opinion to compel resort to arbitration, but this has been found effective in many cases; but when agreed to by both parties to a dispute the decision of the arbitration is final. In 1908, a bill was introduced in Congress favoring compulsory investigations of labor disputes. It was opposed by organized labor, and failed of passage. England, Canada, New Zealand and New South Wales have established boards of arbitration for trade disputes. (See Labor, Bureau of, and Labor Statistics.)

Arbitration (Labor):
- Arbitration (compulsory) of disputes between employees and employers urged, 7469.
- Machinery for compulsory investigation of controversies between employers and employees recommended, 7416.

Arbor Day.—The first suggestion of tree planting under the direction of state authority was made by B. G. Northrop, then Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education, about 1865, in an official state report. In 1876 this same gentleman endeavored to stimulate "centennial tree planting" by the offer of prizes to the children of Connecticut. But the idea of setting apart a day for the work had originated with ex-Governor J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, who, about 1872, induced the Governor of that state to issue a proclamation appointing a day for the planting of trees throughout the state. In honor of Mr. Morton his birthday, April 22, was made a legal holiday by the Legislature, and provision was made for awarding premiums to those who put out the most trees. It is said that nearly 700,000,000 Arbor Day trees are now in thriving condition on the prairie tracts of the state.

The example of Nebraska was soon followed by Kansas, and with grand results. Arbor Day in Minnesota, first observed in 1876, resulted, it is said, in planting over a million and a half of trees. In Michigan the Arbor Day law was passed in 1881, and in Ohio in 1882. Since then Arbor Day has been observed in Colorado, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Indiana, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Florida, Alabama, Missouri, California, Kentucky, Maine and Georgia. In several other states its observance has been secured by the recom-

Arbor Day—*Continued.*
mendation of the Grange, the Grand Army of the Republic, or by state agricultural societies. On the first Ohio Arbor Day the children of Cincinnati joined in an attractive celebration, in the form of planting memorial trees and dedicating them to authors, statesmen, and other distinguished citizens. The date is not uniform, but is usually late in April or early in May, varying from January to March.

B. G. Northrop says concerning the value of the observance of Arbor Day: "While forests should not be planted on our rich arable lands, there are in New England and all the Atlantic states large areas of barrens, worthless for field crops, that may be profitably devoted to wood-growing. The feasibility of reclaiming our most sterile wastes is proved by many facts both at home and abroad. Our Atlantic sand plains were once covered with forests and can be reforested. Over 10,000 acres on Cape Cod, which thirty years ago were barren, sandy plains, are now covered with thriving planted forests." (See Holidays.)

Arcachon, France, exhibition of fishery and water culture at, referred to, 3578, 3584.

Arcas Cays, guano deposits on, 5679.

Archives, public building for, recommended, 8108.

Arctic Circle.—Known lands of the arctic regions are estimated at 1,233,000 square miles in area. The most important is Greenland, discovered by Eric the Red in 986. Later explorers were Davis (1585), Kane, Hall, Nares, Greely, Nansen, and Peary. It is regarded as a Danish possession. The islands of the Arctic Archipelago of North America belong to Great Britain. Spitzbergen was visited by Dutch navigators in 1596. It belongs to Russia, and affords a base for Swedish explorers of the arctic regions. Nova Zembla and Kolguev also belong to Russia. Franz Josef Land was discovered by Austrian explorers. It is uninhabited. The productions of these frigid lands are sealskins, blubber, cod liver oil, furs and ivory.

Arctic Expedition, Second, publication of second edition of, suggested, 4666. (See also Exploring Expeditions.)

Arctic Explorations.—Arctic explorations to the north of the American continent begin with Frobisher (1576), Davis (1585-88), and Baffin (1616) who discovered the straits and bay which bear their names. In 1612 Henry Hudson entered Hudsons Bay and wintered there, but was abandoned by his men the next spring and perished.

For 200 years nothing more was done in this direction, although Hearne (1770) and Mackenzie (1789) had located the mouths of the Coppermine and Mackenzie rivers and traced a part of the coast, while Vitus Bering (1641) and other Russian captains explored the shores of Alaska. The reports of Scoresby, a Scotch whaler, in the summer of 1817, excited new interest in the problem of a northwest passage, and in 1818 the British Government sent out an expedition under John Ross. Ross penetrated Lancaster Sound for some fifty miles, but, believing it was closed by mountains, returned to England. His second in command, W. E. Parry, sent out the next year, sailed over the supposed mountains and reached Melville Island in longitude 114°, where he wintered, but was unable to go further. In 1827, however, in an expedition toward the pole through the Spitzbergen Sea, he reached 82° 45′, which remained for some years the highest latitude attained. An expedition in 1829-33 under John Ross and James C. Ross made extensive explorations in the region of the North Magnetic Pole. Land expeditions by Sir John Franklin (1820-21), Franklin and Richardson (1825-26), Back (1833-34), Dease and Simpson (1838-39), and Rae (1846-47) practically determined the northern coastline of the continent.

In 1845 Sir John Franklin sailed on another expedition from which he never returned. In the course of the expeditions to rescue his party or learn their fate the islands and channels north of the continent were pretty thoroughly explored and mapped. From the west, McClure (1850) reached Parry Sound, discovered by Parry; his crew, joining by sledge the eastern squadron under Sir Edward Belcher, was the only party to accomplish the Northwest Passage; Collinson, sailing at the same time, coasted the northern shore of the continent, reaching, without knowing it, the scene of Franklin's death on King William Land. From the east between 1849 and 1855, eight expeditions, fitted out by the British Government, by private parties, and by Lady Franklin, searched in vain for Franklin and his men.

The work of American explorers begins with the Grinnell expedition under De Haven and Kane, in 1850. Information obtained by Dr. Rae, in a land journey in 1854, had already made evident the loss of Franklin and his men; but Lady Franklin determined to make one last effort, sent out, in 1859, the *Little Fox*, under the command of McClintock, who obtained a record (the only one found) stating the abandonment of the ships and Franklin's death. But little has been done in this field since 1855, although in 1898-99, Sverdrup (Norwegian) visited Jones Sound, traced the west coast of Grinnell Land, and discovered several islands. Two American expeditions, those of Kane in 1853, and Hayes in 1860, undertaken with the object of exploring Smith Sound, discovered Kane Sea and Kennedy Channel, and reached 80° 35′ and 81° 35′ respectively. In 1870, C. F. Hall, an American, who had already spent several years among the Hudson Bay Eskimos, searching for traces of the Franklin expedition, reached 82° 11′ in the sea north of Kennedy Channel; a record which was surpassed five years later by the British expendition under Nares, with 83° 20′.

In 1881 an American expedition under Lieut. A. W. Greely was sent to establish one of the International Circumpolar Stations at Lady Franklin Bay. It secured valuable scientific data, made extensive explorations, and a party under Lieutenant Lockwood reached the farthest north up to that time attained, 83° 24′. In the fall of 1883 the party was forced to retreat to Cape Sabine, where they were rescued the next spring, after much suffering and the loss of several lives.

In the interior of Greenland, important explorations have been made by Nordenskjöld in 1870 and 1883; Nansen in 1888; and especially by the American expeditions commanded by Lieut. Peary in 1886, 1891-92, and 1893-95. In these expeditions, and in a longer and still more successful visit in 1898-1902 Peary determined the northern limits of Greenland, besides exploring Grinnell Land and reaching 84° 17′.

July 17, 1905, Lieut. Peary sailed in the new ship *Roosevelt* on another expedition, intending to push his ship as far north as possible through Smith Sound and make a dash for the Pole by sledges.

This trip proving fruitless, a second voy-

Arctic Explorations—*Continued.*
age was made by the *Roosevelt,* leaving New York, July 6, 1908, and arriving at Etah, Greenland, Aug. 18. Proceeding thence overland, Lieut. Peary arrived at 90° N. Lat. (the north pole) April 6, 1909.

The history of hoaxes and human gullibility contains no more amusing episode than the claims of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, N. Y., that he reached the north pole, April 21st, 1908, one year before Peary. The denunciations of Peary, who was being cheated of his just reward, merely heightened popular interest. Very few were sufficiently conversant with conditions in the arctic zone to pass intelligent judgment, but sympathy went out to the haggard doctor, when he related his odyssey of days and nights of suffering and danger.

Spitzbergen and the seas north of Asia have been the field of many expeditions. The exploration of Spitzbergen, discovered by Barents (1596), was carried on by Nordenskjöld in 1863-64, and 1872; the islands served as a starting point for André's ill-fated balloon (1897), and were visited by Wellman (American), 1894. Franz Josef Land, discovered by the Austrian expedition under Weyprecht and Payer in 1873, was chosen as a base for the Harmsworth-Jackson expedition in 1893, and the two expeditions sent out by William Ziegler of Brooklyn, under Baldwin (1901), and Fiala (1903), neither of which succeeded in reaching its objective point, the north pole. The Duke of Abruzzi's expedition from the same quarter in 1902 was more successful, reaching 86° 34′, the farthest north ever attained. A French expedition led by the Duke of Orleans was, at the beginning of 1906, somewhere north of Franz Josef Land. In 1893, Frithiof Nansen, a Norwegian, entering the ice north of Asia, allowed himself to be carried by the currents until, leaving his ship, he reached by a sledge journey 86° 14′.

The Northeast Passage, long an object of English and Russian exploration, was accomplished by Nordenskjöld in 1878-79. The westernmost of the Asiatic islands were discovered by the American expedition under G. W. DeLong in the *Jeannette,* which, setting out from San Francisco in 1879, was crushed in the ice, DeLong and the larger part of the crew perishing during the retreat. Late in 1905 the Amundsen expedition returned with valuable discoveries concerning the position of the North Magnetic Pole.

Argentina.—A republic occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the northeast by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the southeast and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes.

Physical Features.—On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains (known as El Gran Chaco) and the treeless pampas, which together constitute La Plata, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, and in the northwestern states by the eastern spurs of the Andes. The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Uruguay River, flows through the northeastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows southeast for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

History.—The Argentine was discovered in 1516 by Juan Diaz de' Solis and the capital, Buenos Aires, was founded in 1580; it remained a Spanish colony until 1817, when it gained its independence under the leadership of Jose de San Martin. The official designation of the country is Argentine Nation. Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego were divided between Argentina and Chile in 1881.

From 1835 to 1852 the country was under the dictatorship of Rosas. Brazil and Argentina were allied in a war with Paraguay from 1865 to 1870. In 1902 a dispute of considerable bitterness arose with Chile, respecting the armaments and size of their respective navies. It was eventually settled by treaty in January, 1903, by which it was agreed that both navies were to be maintained at identical strength and that certain ships, then being built for both parties in various European yards, were to be sold.

AREA AND POPULATION

PROVINCES	Area Sq. Miles	*Population, 1912
Buenos Aires	117,778	1,670,660
Catamarca	47,531	108,755
Cordoba	62,160	480,185
Corrientes	32,580	332,144
Entre Rios	28,784	428,387
Jujuy	18,977	62,477
Mendoza	34,546	225,530
Rioja	56,502	93,900
Salta	62,184	152,087
San Juan	33,715	112,487
San Luis	28,535	112,898
Santa Fé	50,916	823,269
Santiago del Estero	39,764	201,404
Tucuman	8,926	306,183
Total Provinces	618,898	5,110,366
TERRITORIES		
Chaco	52,741	26,379
Chubut	93,427	29,500
Formosa	41,402	10,408
Los Andes	21,989	2,500
Misiones	11,282	40,321
Neuquen	42,345	29,746
Pampa	56,320	50,546
Rio Negro	75,924	25,498
Santa Cruz	109,142	5,198
Tierra del Fuego	8,299	1,822
Indian Nomads	......	46,518
Total Territories	512,871	267,436
Capital:—Buenos Aires	72	1,358,979
Grand Total	1,131,841	6,736,781

* The population figures are the estimates of the National Statistical Society, no census having been taken for 20 years. The language of the people is Spanish and their religion Roman Catholic, the foreign element (1,750,000) being composed of 850,000 Italians, 450,000 Spanish, and 100,000 French, with 30,000 English, 25,000 Austrians, 22,000 Germans, 17,000 Swiss, and 256,000 of various nationalities.

Government.—The constitution is that of a Federal Republic modelled upon that of the United States of America, and embodied in the fundamental law of May 25,

Argentina—*Continued.*
1853 (with amendment of Nov. 11, 1859). The President and Vice-President are elected for six years by an electoral college.

President (Oct. 12, 1910-1916), Dr. Roque Saenz Pena.

There is a responsible Ministry, appointed by the President, consisting of eight Secretaries of State.

Congress sits annually from May 1 to September 30, and consists of a Senate of thirty members (two from each of the fourteen Provinces, and two from the capital), elected (by an electoral college) for nine years, one-third being renewable every three years; and of a Chamber of Deputies of 120 members, elected by the people for four years, and one-half renewable every two years.

The Judicial System consists, like that of the United States, of a Federal Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeal, with Provincial Courts in each State for non-national or single state causes.

Production and Industry.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising, and vast tracts are held by the Federal Government for sale or lease to colonists. In 1911 close on 50,000,000 acres were under cultivation, wheat, maize, oats, linseed, cotton, sugar, wine and tobacco being grown, while the surplus wheat exported in 1910 exceeded 2,500,000 metric tons. The live stock in 1910 included 30,000,000 cattle, 7,500,000 horses, 67,000,000 sheep, 4,000,000 goats, and 1,500,000 pigs; the total value of the live stock is estimated at $1,650,000,000. There is a large export trade in frozen and chilled meats, seven factories being in operation with American and British capital. There are 32,000 industrial establishments, employing close on 330,000 persons, the output including cottons and woolens, but at present failing to supply the demand for home consumption. The mineral output includes gold, silver and copper, and coal, petroleum, manganese, wolfram, and salt.

Army.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory on all citizens between the ages of 20 and 45: for 10 years in the Active Army; then 10 years in the National Guard; 5 years in the Territorial Guard. The Peace Establishment is 2,000 officers and 19,000 others. The War Establishment of the Active Army is 125,000. (See Armies of the World.)

Navy.—Two Dreadnought battleships (*Moreno* and *Rivaldavia*) of 28,000 tons (22½ knots, 12 12-inch guns), 12 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 12 torpedo-boats were laid down under a recent naval programme, the remaining ships being five small battleships, seven cruisers, and seventeen units of torpedo craft; the navy is manned by about 5,000 men. The naval port is Bahia Blanca. (See Navies of the World.)

Education.—Primary Education is secular, free and nominally compulsory from the ages of six to fourteen, but Schools are maintained by provincial taxation, and controlled by provincial boards. Secondary Education is controlled by the Federal Government. There are also naval, military, mining, and agricultural schools. There are National Universities at Cordoba and Buenos Aires, and Provincial Universities at La Plata, Santa Fé, and Paraná.

Railways.—On Dec. 31, 1912, there were 33,029 kilometres of railway (31,049 kilometres open and working). Of the total length open, 3,971 kilometres (2,220 miles) were the property of the State, the remainder being owned by Companies with a total capital of over £170,000,000, of which over £150,000,000 was supplied by British investors. The capital has an efficient service of electric trams.

Post Offices and Telegraphs.—In 1912 there were 2,655 post offices. In 1911 there were 2,628 telegraph offices and 12 radio-telegraph stations; the former possessed 69,603 kilometres of line, with 212,237 kilometres of telegraph wire.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine in 1912 numbered 228 steam (171,631 tons) and 66 sailing vessels (32,720 tons). The number of ocean-going vessels entered in cargo and in ballast at Argentine ports in 1912 was 4,655 steam vessels (11,220,540 tons), and 255 sailing vessels.

The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca.

Towns.—Capital, Buenos Aires, estimated population (1910), 1,300,000; other towns are Bahia Blanca, Barracas al Sud, Chivilcoy, Concordia, Cordoba, Corrientes, Gualeguaychu, La Plata, Mendoza, Paraná, Rio Cuarto, Rosario, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, San Nicolas, Santa Fé, Tucuman.

The Metric System of Weights, Measures, and Currency is compulsory.

The currency unit is the Peso of 100 Centavos, equal to $0.964 American money, but the circulating medium is paper. By a Conversion Law of 1899 a gold standard has been adopted and the paper peso is convertible at .44 gold.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Argentina from the United States for the year 1913 was $52,894,834, and goods to the value of $26,863,732 were sent thither—a balance of $26,031,102 in favor of the United States.

Argentine Republic:
- Agricultural exhibition in, 7795.
- Battleships for, constructed by Americans, 7881, 7979.
- Boundary question with—
  - Brazil submitted to President of United States, 5867.
    - Award of, discussed, 6058.
  - Chile referred to, 4629, 6323.
  - Paraguay submitted to President of United States, 4449.
- Cables of American company, questions regarding rate charges imposed upon by, 6323.
- Claims of, against United States, 4910.
- Claims of United States against, 1246, 1594, 4806.
  - Adjusted, 6324.
- Coined silver, and products of, referred to, 5908.
- Consul at Buenos Aires, recommendation regarding salary of, 4849.
- Cordialty of relations with, 7878.
- Diplomatic relations with Buenos Aires discussed, 2116.
- Imprisonment of American citizens in, 632.
- Independence of Buenos Aires asserted, 612, 627.
- Internal disorders in, 4563.
- Joint resolution relating to congratulations from, vetoed, 4384.
- Minister of United States in Buenos Aires, return of, 1171.
- Minister to be sent to United States, 1370.
  - Received, 1706, 4718.

Argentine Republic—*Continued.*

Outrages upon American vessels in Falkland Islands discussed, 1116, 1246.

Revolution in Buenos Aires discussed, 2702.

Tariff laws of, modifications in, discussed, 6058.

Treaty with, 2759, 2813, 4852, 5115, 6425.

Return of, requested, 4888.

War between Buenos Aires and Brazil—

Peace concluded, 977.

Questions between United States and Brazil arising out of, 929, 951.

Argentina, Treaties with.—In 1853 a treaty was concluded with the Argentine Confederation granting the United States free navigation of the rivers Paraná and Uruguay. This was followed by another of friendship, commerce and navigation, and provided for the exchange of diplomatic and consular agents. An extradition convention was signed in 1896 providing for the extradition of prisoners accused of the following crimes: Homicide, or attempted homicide; arson; burglary; housebreaking; robbery with violence, actual, attempted or threatened; larceny of property of the value of $200; forgery, or the utterance of the thing forged; counterfeiting; embezzlement of public or private money in excess of $200; fraud, or breach of trust committed by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member or public officer of any company, when such act is punishable by the laws of both countries; perjury; rape; abduction; kidnapping or child-stealing; any act committed with criminal intent, the object of which is to endanger the safety of any person traveling or being upon a railway; crimes committed at sea, and trading in slaves when the offense is declared criminal by the laws of both countries.

Arid Lands. (See Lands, Public; also Irrigation.)

Reclamation of, 6875, 7384.

Arizona.—One of the southwestern states of the Union; motto, "Ditat Deus." It is separated from the Pacific Ocean on the west by California and Nevada, and bounded on the north by Utah and Nevada, on the east by New Mexico, and on the south by the Republic of Mexico. It lies between the parallels 31° 20′ and 37° north lat. and the meridians of 109° and 114° 45′ west long., including an area of 113,956 square miles. In addition to whites there are Apache, Moqui, Pueblo, Arivaipa, Chemehuevi, Cohahuila, Cocopa, Walapai, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Papago, Pima, and Paiute Indians. The chief industry is mining gold, silver, and copper. In the northern portion of the State there are large pine forests and the lumber trade is rapidly progressing. The surface is much broken by the erosion of the streams, which cut deep gorges in the rocks, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado at some points being more than a mile deep.

The greater portion of the State was acquired by treaty with Mexico in 1848, the remainder by the Gadsden Purchase of 1853.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 9,227, comprising 1,246,613 acres, valued with stock and improvements at $75,123,970. The cattle numbered 824,970, valued at $14,624,708; horses, 99,578, $4,209,726; mules, 3,963, $399,447; swine, 17,208, $113,714; sheep, 1,226,723, $4,400,513. The acreage, production and value of the principal field crops for 1911 were: corn, 15,000 acres, 495,000 bushels, $480,000; wheat, 27,000 acres, 800,000 bushels, $760,000; oats, 6,000 acres, 252,000 bushels, $151,000; hay, 130,000 acres, 502,000 tons, $6,024,000. The State ranks first in the production of copper. The production in 1910 was 297,481,151 pounds, valued at $37,781,376, a decrease from the figures of 1909, and the reports for 1911 show a still further decline in the production. The largest producer in 1911 was the Bisbee district, with 133,000,000 pounds; the Globe-Miami district produced 40,000,000 pounds. The United Verde mine, in the Jerome district, showed a decrease from the 38,600,000 pounds produced in 1910. Extensive pasture lands are favorable for the rearing of cattle and sheep. The federal Reclamation act provided for the irrigation of 210,000 acres of land in the Salt River region of Arizona by the end of the year 1911, at a cost of $6,300,000. The population in 1910 was 204,354.

Arizona Territory:

Act to authorize leasing of lands for educational purposes in, vetoed, 6102.

Admission to Statehood proposed, 7400.

Admission to Statehood recommended, 7609.

Admission to Statehood, joint act vetoed, 8016.

Appropriation for, recommended, 4691.

Barracks, etc., within limits of Military Department of, construction of, recommended, 4696.

Bill to authorize issuance of bonds in aid of railroads in, vetoed, 5523.

Indian outrages in, discussed, 4933, 4943.

Lands in—

Claims under Spanish and Mexican grants, discussed, 5484, 5510, 5561.

Records of Mexican Government regarding, 4257.

Set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 5811, 6690, 6716, 6727, 6742, 7088, 7323.

Lawlessness prevailing in, and means for suppressing, discussed, 4640, 4663, 4688.

Proclamation against, 4709.

Population of, 3045, 3099.

Territorial government for, recommended, 2987, 3045, 3100.

Arkansas.—One of the southern states of the Union; nickname, the "Bear State"; motto, "Regnant Populi" (The people rule). It is bounded by Missouri on the north, on the east by Tennessee and Mississippi (from both of which it is separated by the Mississippi River), on the south by Louisiana, and on the west by Texas and Indian

Arkansas—*Continued.*
Territory. It extends from lat. 33° to 36° 30′ north and from long. 89° 40′ to 94° 42′ west. It contains 53,335 square miles, and in 1910 the population was 1,750,000. By legislative enactment the name of the State is pronounced Ar′kansaw. The State contains rich forests of oak, pine, walnut, hickory, cypress, cedar, and other lumber-producing timber. Coal, iron, and building stone exist in abundance. The Mississippi River bottom lands are a fine cotton region. One of the curiosities of the State is the large number of medicinal springs, the most popular of which—the Hot Springs—is visited annually by thousands of people. One spring in Fulton County discharges 15,000 barrels of water per day, at a temperature of 60°. The State was first settled by the French in 1685, and formed part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. It was organized as a Territory March 2, 1819, admitted as a State into the Union June 15, 1836, seceded May 6, 1861, and was readmitted June 22, 1868. Population (1912) 1,574,449.

National forests cover an area of 3,189,781 acres in the State. The original homestead entries in 1909 covered 153,568 acres. The live stock reported for the last federal census consisted of 505,000 horses and mules, 961,000 cattle, 233,000 sheep, and 978,000 swine. According to the last statistics the annual production of butter was 21,585,250 pounds; cheese, 18,375 pounds, and milk, 109,861,393 gallons. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 was: corn, 2,390,000 acres, 49,712,000 bushels, $35,793,000; wheat, 96,000 acres, 1,008,000 bushels, $907,000; oats, 205,000 acres, 4,100,000 bushels, $2,173,000; rye, 1,000 acres, 10,000 bushels, $9,000; rice, 71,600 acres, 2,792,000 bushels, $2,289,000; potatoes, 26,000 acres, 1,430,000 bushels, $1,644,000; hay, 200,000 acres, 230,000 tons, $2,990,000; tobacco, 800 acres, 480,000 pounds, $57,000; and cotton, 915,000 bales.

Arkansas is first among the states in the production of two minerals—bauxite and novaculite, the former being the ore of aluminum and the latter the source of the larger part of the oilstones produced in the United States. The principal mineral product of Arkansas, however, is coal, the annual value of which constituted over fifty per cent of the state's total. The total value of all the mineral products of Arkansas in 1913 was $6,780,760, according to the United States Geological Survey, compared with $6,258,726 in 1912. The coal production was 2,234,107 short tons, valued at $3,923,701, in 1913, against 2,100,819 tons, valued at $3,582,789, in 1912. The coals of Arkansas are generally of high grade, particularly in the eastern part of the coal field, where they approach anthracite in character. The semianthracite of Arkansas is an excellent domestic fuel and reaches markets as far north as Kansas City.

Bauxite, from which aluminum is derived, is second among the mineral products of the state. It is mined near Benton, in Saline County, and in Pulaski County.

In 1913 the stone quarries of Arkansas furnished products valued at $525,050, exclusive of novaculite and of limestone burned for lime. In 1912 the quarry products were valued at $513,844. The clay-working industries, while not highly developed, take third place and in 1913 produced an output valued at $529,624, an increase of $67,019 over 1912. The sand and gravel pits yielded $320,639 in 1913 and $393,639 in 1912. The only metalliferous products of Arkansas besides bauxite are lead, zinc, and manganiferous ores. Other commercial mineral products are fuller's earth, gems and precious stones, lime, mineral waters, natural gas, phosphate rock, and slate.

Arkansas (see also Confederate States):
- Act for admission of, into Union vetoed, 3846.
- Acts of governor should be legalized, 801.
- Admission of, into Union, constitution adopted, 1444.
- Boundary of, 795.
- Constitution of, referred to, 3830.
- Defalcation of officers in, 941.
- Election disturbances in, and claims of persons to governorship discussed, 4218, 4219, 4252, 4273.
  - Proclamation regarding, 4226.
- Lands granted to, in aid of railroads referred to, 3580.
- Marshal of United States in, advance of public moneys to, referred to, 2835.
- Military governor of, office of, abolished, 3377.
- Public lands in, proclamation regarding unlawful possession of, 1106.
- Restoration of, into Union, discussed, 3423, 3452.
- Road in, from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, 932.
- Secretary of, appointment of, revoked, 3377.

Arkansas Northwestern Railway Co., act authorizing construction of railroad by, through Indian Territory, vetoed, 6012.

Arkansas Post (Ark.), Battle of.—Jan. 10, 1863, an expedition under command of Gen. McClernand and convoyed by Admiral Porter's fleet of gunboats, moved against Fort Hindman, at Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas River. Jan. 11 a combined attack was begun, which was maintained until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the post, with 5,000 prisoners, was surrendered to the Union forces. The Federal loss in the action was 977 killed, wounded, and missing.

Arlington Confederate Monument Association.—During the administration of President McKinley the Confederate dead buried in the City of Washington, D. C., and vicinity were removed to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., the old home of Robert E. Lee, where they were reinterred in a plot of ground set apart by the President for that purpose, and designated "The Confederate Section."

The Arlington Confederate Monument Association was formed for the purpose of erecting in this section a suitable monument to the dead there buried, and to stand, in a larger sense, as a memorial to all those who lost their lives in defense of the Confederacy, as well as to the cause they represented.

The Association was formed as a committee of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the President-General of which is the President of the association. The monument was completed and unveiled by President Wilson, June 4, 1914. (Page 8328.)

Arlington Cemetery:
- Appropriation for memorial amphitheatre recommended, 7428.
- Memorial amphitheatre at, recommended, 8066.
- President Wilson's address at, 8328.

Armageddon.—In the peroration of his speech on the eve of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, June 17, 1912, Mr. Roosevelt, after denouncing what he termed fraudulent practices of corrupt politicians, called upon his hearers to take the side of the people against the dishonest party managers, saying at the close: "We stand at Armageddon and we battle for the Lord." The expression is not a quotation, but is based on several passages in the book of Revelations, Chapter XVI, notably in the 16th and following verses. The word Armageddon is used in an apocalyptic sense as a synonym for the battlefield—whether above the earth or in the underworld—on which the final victory over evil was to be won by the forces of righteousness. It was here that the kings of the lower world were to be gathered by the Dragon, the Beast, and the False Prophet to make war on the Lord. Revelations xvii, 14, reads: "These shall make war with the Lamb and the Lamb shall overcome them; for he is Lord of Lords and King of Kings, and they that are with him are called and chosen and faithful." Specifically Armageddon is a corruption of the Hebrew words Har Mageddon, signifying the mountains of Megiddo. The reference in the passage in Revelations is probably to Megiddo, but some authorities refer it to the plain of Esdraelon, or Jezreel, in Galilee and Samaria, famous as a battlefield from the time Gideon overcame the Midianites to Napoleon's victory over the Turks.

Armed Neutrality.—In 1780 the powers of northern Europe—Russia, Sweden, and Denmark—formed a confederacy against England, then at war with the United States, and proclaimed the doctrine that neutral ships had the right to visit the ports of belligerents, that free ships make free goods, and that blockades to be recognized must be effectual. These countries assumed a threatening position and armed themselves to repel aggression. By treaty, ratified in 1800, the flags of these nations were to be respected by belligerents. Great Britain rejected the principle, and Nelson and Parker destroyed the Danish fleet at Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. This led to the dissolution of the armed neutrality.

Armed Neutrality:
- Confederacy of, discussed, 2808.
- In Middle States, discussed, 3225.

Armenians.—Inhabitants of Armenia. They belong to the Aryan family of nations. Armenia is the classical name of the Hebrew Ararat, Assyrian Urartu, the country which extends from the shores of Lake Van, between the Upper Euphrates and Media, forming the juncture between the high plateau of Iran and the table-land of Asia Minor. It is the original seat of one of the old civilized peoples in the world. According to their records they were governed in ancient times by independent kings, but afterwards became tributary to the Assyrians. After the Assyrian period Armenia became a dependency of Persia and Media. Subsequently it was conquered by Alexander the Great, and later it passed under the nominal supremacy of Parthia and Rome. Then it was ruled by Persian, Byzantine, and Arabic governors until the dynasty of the Bagratides, which came to an end in 1045. The last vestige of Armenian independence was destroyed by the Mamelukes in 1375. Since that date they have been without an independent state, their country being divided between Persia, Turkey, and Russia. They still have an independent church, with the seat of government at Constantinople.

In 1894 the greatest cruelties were visited upon Armenians in Turkey, in part because they were Christians. It was claimed that some of those upon whom outrages were committed were persons who had declared their intention to become citizens of the United States. Our consuls were sent there to make investigation of these atrocities and cruelties, and in the diplomatic correspondence which followed assurances were given by Turkey that our countrymen should be secured and protected in all their rights (pages 5989, 6069, 6095, 6147).

It was learned, however, that an Armenian journal published in this country in the Armenian language openly counseled its readers to engage in rebellion against Turkish authority in the Asiatic provinces. Turkey complained that Armenians sought American citizenship with the intention of claiming the protection of the United States when convicted of seditious practices in the land of their birth.

The Ottoman government announced its intention to expel from its dominions Armenians who have obtained naturalization in the United States later than 1868.

Armenians:
- Cruelties and atrocities committed upon, in Turkey, discussed, 5989, 6069, 6147.
  - Investigation of, by American consul discussed, 5989, 6069.
  - Referred to, 6090.
- Obtaining citizenship in United States and returning to Turkey expelled, discussed, 5872, 6435.
- Treatment of naturalized citizens of United States of Armenian origin by Turkey, 6095.

Armies, Cost of.—The United States Army appropriations for 1913-14 amount to *$94,266,145, not including the expenditure by the several States on their National Guard or the sums paid for pensions to ex-volunteers. The Navy appropriations for 1913-14 amount to †$140,800,643. The cost of the British Army, according to estimates for 1913-14, will amount to $224,300,000. The estimates for the Navy for 1913-14 are placed at $224,140,000. The estimated military expenditure of the German Empire in the budget for 1912-13 amounts to $183,090,000, excluding expenditures on Colonial troops. The German Naval estimates for 1913-14 amount to $111,300,000. The military budget of France for 1913 shows an estimated expenditure of ‡$191,431,580 for the military establishment. The Navy estimates for 1914 amount to $119,571,400. Italy during 1913-14 expects to spend about $51,000,000 on her Navy, and about $82,928,000 on her Army. The military budget of Russia, ordinary and extraordinary, for 1913-14 calls for $317,800,000, and the Navy expenditures in

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*This does not include cost of fortifications, Military Academy, etc., but only for the Army. †This includes construction of ships, Naval Academy, Navy Yards, etc. ‡Excluding cost of Colonial troops not serving in France.

Armies, Cost of—*Continued.*
1913-14 will amount to about $122,500,000. The Army estimate of Austro-Hungary for 1913 was $82,300,000, and for the Navy $42,000,000. The military expenditure of Japan for 1913-14 will be about $49,000,000. The Navy estimates for 1913-14 amount to $46,500,000.

Armies of the World.—The following table shows the land forces of the principal states of Europe, and of Japan; also of the secondary States of Europe, Asia and America compiled from the latest available data:

Countries	Peace Strength	Reserves*	Total War Strength
Germany......	870,000	4,430,000	5,200,000
France........	720,000*a*	3,280,000	4,000,000
Russia.........	1,290,000	3,300,000	5,500,000
Austria-Hungary	390,000	1,610,000	2,000,000
Italy..........	250,000	950,000	1,200,000
Great Britain...	254,500*b*	476,500*c*	730,000
Japan.........	250,000	950,000	1,200,000
Spain..........	115,000	235,000	350,000
Belgium.......	42,000	180,000	222,000
Netherlands....	35,000*d*	145,000	180,000
Denmark......	14,000	56,000	70,000
Sweden........	50,000	400,000	450,000
Norway.......	35,000	80,000	115,000
Portugal.......	30,000*e*	120,000	150,000
Bulgaria.......	60,500	320,500	380,000
Servia.........	32,000	208,000	240,000
Rumania......	95,000	100,000	500,000
Switzerland....	22,300*f*	252,700	275,000
Turkey........	400,000	300,000	700,000
Greece.........	25,000	125,000	150,000
China.........	212,000*g*	100,000*h*	312,000
Mexico........	31,000*k*	80,000*i*	101,000
Brazil.........	21,000	500,000*i*	521,000
Argentina......	21,500	250,000*i*	271,500
Chile..........	28,000	57,000*i*	85,000
Peru..........	10,000	50,000*i*	60,000
Venezuela......	11,600	49,000*i*	60,600
Bolivia........	3,000	90,000*i*	93,000
Colombia......	6,000	44,000*i*	50,000
Guatemala.....	6,000	76,000*i*	82,000
Ecuador.......	7,000	75,000*i*	82,000
Salvador.......	3,000	18,000*i*	21,000
Nicaragua.....	3,000	27,000*i*	30,000
Uruguay.......	4,000	75,000*i*	79,000
Haiti..........	6,000*j*	.....	6,000

* Except as to some of the principal and a few of the minor States, it is doubtful whether the numbers given of the reserves or auxiliary forces could be mobilized and made effective within a considerable period of time. In some States, all men of military age are enrolled in national militia and are partly trained. *a*Including Colonial troops. *b*Including regular forces at home, in the Colonies, and 76,000 men in India and excluding the native Indian army of about 175,000. *c*Includes army reserves and territorial force. *d*Exclusive of Colonial army of about 36,000. *e*Exclusive of troops in Colonies. *f*Trained National militia. *g*Organization of army under present government incomplete. There were about 212,000 men under arms in the recent revolution. *h*Provincial troops available in case of war. *i*National guard, or militia partly trained. *j*Nominal strength. Population nearly all negroes. *k*Strength previous to present revolution. The Provisional Government claims to have an army of 80,000, and proposes to increase it to 150,000.

Armor and Armor Plate:
Discussed, 5759, 5882, 5972.
Manufacture of, in United States recommended, 5100.
Tests of, discussed, 5552, 5635.

Armories. (See Arms and Ammunition; Arsenals.)

Arms and Ammunition.—The use of firearms followed close upon the invention (about 1320) of gunpowder. The use of gunpowder in military operations in England dates from 1346. Gibbon writes of a cannon used at the siege of Adrianople by Mahomet II in 1543. During that year the first English cannon was cast at Uckfield, Sussex. The arquebuse and musket were evolved by successive improvements on the large guns. The Swiss are said to have had 10,000 arquebusiers in 1471. At the battle of Pavia, in 1525, the Spaniards, under Emperor Charles V, with a force of 2,000 arquebusiers and 800 musketeers, defeated Francis I of France, the effectiveness of the firearms turning the tide of battle. The flintlock came into use in 1630, was introduced into England under William III, and was effectively used as late as 1840 in the British army. The Landgrave of Hesse armed his followers with rifles in 1631. The Fergusson breech-loading rifle was in use throughout the entire Revolutionary War, though the flintlock was the principal weapon used.

The first practical breech-loading firearm made in the United States was that patented by Hall in 1811. About 10,000 were made for the Government, the inventor superintending their manufacture at the Harpers Ferry Arsenal until his death in 1844. In 1854 Congress made an appropriation for breech-loading rifles, and experiments in this arm were conducted until the breaking out of the Civil War, during the progress of which the Government manufactured and purchased at home and abroad over 4,000,000 small arms of between 25 and 30 different patterns. Among these were breech-loading rifles and carbines and a magazine gun—the Henry.

In 1866, 1869, and 1872 boards of officers were appointed to report upon a desirable small arm, and their investigations led to the adoption in 1873 of the Springfield rifle, which remained in use for twenty years.

The decade between 1880 and 1890 witnessed a further development in small arms in the substitution of magazines for the single breech-loading apparatus, a decrease in the calibre of the ball, and the adoption of smokeless powder.

The forms of gunpowder used in military operations in America as well as in foreign countries until within the last few years were essentially the same as those used a century or more ago. Ever since the invention of gun cotton by Schönbein in 1845 scientific attention has been directed to the manufacture of smokeless powder. The French seem to have been the first to compound a successful smokeless powder for use in small arms. The material used is a form of melinite and belongs to the nitrocellulose or nitro-gun-cotton preparations. The powder is not absolutely smokeless, but the film of smoke arising from individual rifle firing is not visible from more than 300 yards.

Among the latest explosives produced in the United States are cannonite, fulgurite, progressite, Americanite, and Schnebelite. The Army has several depots for the storage of powder, the principal one of which is near Dover, N. J. Powder for both branches of the service is supplied by private firms. Projectiles for the naval guns are made at the Naval Gun Foundry at Washington, D. C. The armor-piercing shells are carefully machined and tempered, and much more expensive to make than ordinary projectiles. In 1892 the United States adopted the Krag-Jörgensen cut-off model magazine rifle. The rifle adopted in 1903 and still in use is the United States (Springfield) magazine rifle; its calibre is

Arms and Ammunition—*Continued.*
7.62 millimetres or .30 in., its velocity 2,300 ft. per second, its penetration power at 53 ft. being 54.7 in white pine, and it carries five rounds of ammunition. These rifles are made chiefly at the Springfield and Rock Island Arsenals.

In 1908, the entire army and the national guard, with the exception of the States of Florida and Nevada, had been supplied with the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903, chambered for model of 1906 ammunition. This rifle has proved to be more powerful, accurate, and rapid than the rifle of the Krag-Jörgensen type which it replaced. The introduction of the ammunition of the model of 1906, with its sharp-pointed bullet of flat trajectory, represents the latest advance in fighting material of the civilized world.

The appended table of military rifles in use by the principal countries of the world is compiled from the latest available data. Changes are frequently made, however, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to present accurate statistics up to date.

Countries	Name or Model of Gun	Year of Introduction	Calibre. In.	Length. Feet	Weight. Lbs.	Cartridges in Magazine	Covering or Jacket of Bullets	Weight of Entire Cartridge Grains	Gun Sighted to — Yards	Muzzle Velocity Ft. Second	Kind of Powder
United States	Springfield........	1903	.30	3.6	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel.......	395	2,850	2,700	Pyrocellulose
Argentina....	Mauser...........	1909	.301	4.1	8.9	5	Nickel Coated Steel.	371	2,187	2,788	Nitrocellulose
Austria-Hung	Mannlicher.......	1895	.315	4.1	8.0	5	Lubricated Steel....	454	2,132	2,840	Nitrocellulose
Belgium.....	Mauser...........	1889	.301	4.1	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel.......	432	2,187	1,975	Nitrocellulose
Bolivia......	Mauser...........	1899	.28	4.0	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel.......	382	2,187	2,280	Nitrocellulose
Brazil.......	Mauser...........	1894	.301	4.1	9.1	5	Cupro Nickel.......	417	2,187	2,035	Nitrocellulose
Bulgaria.....	Mannlicher.......	1895	.315	4.2	9.8	5	Nickel Coated Steel.	458	2,132	2,034	Nitrocellulose
Chile........	Mauser...........	1895	.276	4.0	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel.......	386	2,187	1,910	Nitrocellulose
China........	Mauser...........	1895	.28	4.0	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel.......	382	2,187	2,280	Nitrocellulose
Colombia....	Mauser...........	1894	.28	4.0	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel.......	382	2,187	2,280	Nitrocellulose
Denmark....	Krag-Jörgensen....	1889	.315	4.3	9.3	5	Cupro Nickel.......	448	2,295	2,535	Nitrocellulose
England ...	Lee-Enfield.......	1907	.303	4.1	9.2	10	Cupro Nickel.......	415	2,800	2,060	Cordite
	Mark I. & III.....	1907	.303	3.7	8.6	10	Cupro Nickel.......	415	2,800	2,060	Cordite
France......	Lebel............	1893	.315	4.3	9.2	8	Copper Zinc........	452	2,620	2,310	Nitrocellulose
Germany....	Mauser...........	1898	.311	4.1	8.3	5	Nickel Coated Steel.	363	2,187	2,960	Nitrocellulose
Greece.......	Mannlicher-Sch'n'r	1903	.256	4.0	8.1	5	Nickel Coated Steel.	345	2,187	2,400	Nitrocellulose
Italy........	Paravicino-Carcano	1891	.256	4.2	8.3	6	Cupro Nickel.......	340	2,187	2,300	Balistite
Japan.......	Arisakae..........	1905	.264	4.2	8.6	5	Copper............	346	2,187	2,420	Nitrocellulose
Mexico......	Mauser...........	1902	.276	4.0	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel.......	336	2,187	2,295	Nitrocellulose
Netherlands .	Mannlicher.......	1895	.256	4.2	9.0	5	Nickel Coated Steel.	346	2,187	2,370	Nitrocellulose
Norway.....	Krag-Jörgensen....	1894	.256	4.1	8.8	5	Nickel Coated Steel.	364	2,405	2,370	Nitrocellulose
Peru........	Mauser...........	1910	.301	4.1	9.1	5	Cupro Nickel.......	384	2,187	2,780	Karlsruhe s'less
Portugal.....	Mauser-Verguiero .	1904	.256	3.6	8.1	5	Nickel Coated Steel.	372	1,968	2,347	Nitrocellulose
Rumania....	Mannlicher.......	1893	.256	4.0	8.8	5	Nickel Coated Steel.	347	2,187	2,430	Nitrocellulose
Russia.......	Three line rifle.....	1891	.30	4.2	8.8	5	NickelGermanSilver	348	2,660	2,886	Pyroxilin
Servia.......	Mauser...........	1899	.276	3.7	8.8	5	Cupro Nickel......	374	2,187	2,450	Nitrocellulose
Spain........	Mauser...........	1893	.276	4.0	8.8	5	Cupro Nickel......	380	2,187	2,330	Nitrocellulose
Sweden......	Mauser...........	1896	.256	4.1	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel......	340	2,187	2,400	Nitrocellulose
Switzerland..	Schmidt-Rubin....	1906	.295	4.4	9.9	6	Nickel Coated Steel.	425	2,187	2,705	Grafiled powder
Turkey......	Mauser...........	1903	301	4.0	9.0	5	Nickel Coated Steel.	417	2,187	2,140	Nitrocellulose
Uruguay.....	Mauser...........	1908	.275	4.1	8.8	5	Nickeled Copper....	365	4,370(30°	2,740	Smokeless flakes

At the present time no great difference exists in the effectiveness of the kinds of rifles with which the armies of the great powers are supplied with regard to their ranges and shooting qualities. It is well known that the effectiveness of any arm depends greatly on the experience and skill of the men who use it, and that, other things being equal, the troops most thoroughly instructed and drilled in the use of the rifle are the most efficient in battle. While the wounds inflicted by the modern small calibre high velocity rifles are less fatal and yield more readily to treatment than those made by the guns of large calibre using slow-burning black powder formerly in use, yet it is claimed that men hit by the smaller bullet, even if not killed or mortally wounded, are as completely put out of action as if struck by the larger.

The automatic rifle is, beyond question, the military weapon of the near future. Nearly all of the principal countries of Europe have been experimenting with rifles of this type, and the United States Congress has recently appropriated $200,000 "for the purchase, manufacture, and test of automatic rifles." It seems, however, that, as yet, no automatic rifle has been brought forward that is considered as sufficiently reliable and effective for war purposes to justify the great expense of adopting it in the place of those now in use.

Germany adopted an automatic pistol for military use in 1908. The United States has recently adopted for the army, in place of the service revolver, the Colt automatic pistol, after extended and rigid experiments and tests by a board of army officers. This is regarded as a remarkably effective weapon. Its length is 8.5 inches; length of barrel, 4.8 inches; weight, 2 lbs. 8 oz.; calibre, .45; cartridges in magazine, 7. The German automatic pistol has a length of 8.54 inches; length of barrel, 4.02 inches; weight 1 lb. 13½ oz.; calibre, .35; cartridges in magazine, 8.

Arms and Ammunition:
Contract for, referred to, 3795.
Delivery of, to—
  State arsenals referred to, 2839.
Exportation of, order prohibiting, 3326.
  Extended, 3436.
  Modified, 3379.
  Recommended, 373.
  Rescinded, 3533.
Gunpowder, manufactory, erection of, recommended, 1608, 1714.
Loans of, to private citizens inquired into, 636.

Arms and Ammunition—*Continued.*
- Manufactory for small arms recommended, 1608, 1714.
- Manufacture of—
  - Progress made in, 301, 471.
  - Should be encouraged, 255, 297, 443.
  - Statement of, 597.
- Patent rifle, expenditures relating to procurement and properties of, 936.
- Statement of, 767, 770, 790.
- Supply of, 461.
- Territories and District of Columbia to receive supplies not to exceed the quota of a State with least representation in Congress, 5159, 5462.

Army.—The earliest American military establishment consisted of two parts, the continental army, organized by the Continental Congress June 15, 1775, and the militia (*q. v.*) organized by the States, averaging between the years 1775 and 1781 about 60,000 men, though often not more than half that number were in active service. The War Department (*q. v.*) was established by act of Congress Aug. 7, 1789. Nov. 5, 1783, the army was disbanded and 1,000 men retained until the peace establishment could be organized. Though temporarily increased by Indian wars and troubles with France, the federal forces numbered only from 3,000 to 5,000 men at the outbreak of the War of 1812. During that war the number of regular troops was more than 85,000, and 470,000 militia were enlisted. Up to the time of the Mexican War the army averaged 9,000 men. During that war the regular troops enrolled numbered 30,000 and the volunteers 74,000. With the return of peace the regular forces were reduced to 10,000, and later increased to 12,000.

During the first year of the Civil War the regular army was increased to 35,000 by the addition of eleven regiments, viz.: One of cavalry, 1,189 officers and men; one of artillery, twelve batteries, six pieces each, 1,909 men; nine of infantry, consisting of three battalions of eight companies each, 22,068 officers and men; but the number of militia and volunteers was very much larger. President Lincoln's first call, issued April 15, 1861, was for 75,000 men for three months' service (3214). Later enlistments were mostly for three years. At the beginning of 1862 the number of volunteers in the army was 550,000, and during the next three years it was 900,000. At the close of the war the Federal army numbered 1,000,000. The total number of enlistments was 2,213,363 (4156).

In 1867 the "peace establishment" of the United States army was fixed at 54,641 men. It was then reduced by successive enactments to 25,000 enlisted men in 1875. At the beginning of 1898 the peace establishment of the army consisted of ten regiments cavalry, 8,410; five regiments artillery, 2,900; twenty-five regiments infantry, 13,525; one engineer battalion, 216; total, 25,051. This did not include brigade and staff officers. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War two additional regiments of artillery were added to the regular forces and the line of the army was reorganized on the basis of two battalions of four companies each to the regiment, and two skeleton companies. In case of a declaration of war these skeleton companies were to be manned, and, with two other companies for which authority to raise was granted, were to form the third battalion in each infantry regiment.

Under the provisions of a law approved March 2, 1899, the regular army establishment was fixed at about 27,700 officers and men. To meet the exigencies of the service in the newly acquired possessions, the President was authorized to maintain the regular army at a strength of 65,000 enlisted men and to raise a force of 35,000 volunteers, to be recruited from the country at large or from the localities where their services are needed, "without restriction as to citizenship or educational qualifications."

An act of February, 1901, abolished the "canteen" from the army, that is, prohibited the sale of beer or any intoxicating liquors at the army posts. The organization of the army was further modified by an act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1903, which created the General Staff Corps. This consists of the Chief of Staff, who takes the place of the Commanding General of the Army, two general officers detailed by the President from the regular army not below the grade of brigadier-general, and forty-two officers of minor grade similarly detailed by the President. It is the duty of the General Staff Corps to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to assist the Secretary of War in increasing the efficiency of the military establishment; and in case of war to act as a Board of Strategy. The Chief of Staff has supervision of all troops of the line, the Military Secretary's Office, the Inspector-General's, Judge-Advocate-General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance Departments, the Corps of Engineers and Signal Corps.

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.—Major-General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff; Major-General W. W. Wotherspoon; Brigadier-General Albert L. Mills, Chief of Division of Militia Affairs; Brigadier-General Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Colonels—John Biddle, Corps of Engineers; William A. Mann, Infantry; Edwin St. J. Greble, Field Artillery and William A. Nichols, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonels—John E. McMahon, Field Artillery; Henry C. Hodges, Jr., Infantry; Harry C. Benson, Cavalry; William G. Haan, Coast Artillery; Frederick S. Foltz, Cavalry, and Henry T. Allen, Cavalry.

Majors—Daniel B. Devore, Infantry; Daniel W. Ketcham, Coast Artillery; Benjamin A. Poore, 22d Infantry; Frank E. Harris, Coast Artillery; Edward N. Jones, Jr., Infantry, Wm. D. Connor, Corps of Engineers; Robert A. Brown, Cavalry; Monroe McFarland, 29th Infantry; Harry R. Lee, Infantry; Charles Crawford, 20th Infantry; Arthur S. Conklin, Coast Artillery, and Samuel G. Jones, Cavalry.

Captains—Howard L. Laubach, Infantry; Thomas L. Smith, Infantry; S. J. B. Schindel, Infantry; Powell Clayton, Jr., Cavalry; William Mitchell, Signal Corps; Henry C. Smither, 15th Cavalry; Frank R. McCoy, Cavalry; Robert O. Van Horn, Infantry; William T. Merry, Infantry; William H. Raymond, Coast Artillery; James P. Robinson, Coast Artillery, and Douglas MacArthur, Corps of Engineers.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE LINE.—*Major-Generals* Leonard Wood, J. Franklin Bell, Thomas H. Barry, William H. Carter, Arthur Murray, W. W. Wotherspon.

Brigadier-Generals Frederick Funston, Tasker H. Bliss, Albert L. Mills, John J. Pershing, Ramsay D. Potts, Ralph W. Hoyt, Montgmery M. Macomb, Robert K. Evans, Clarence R. Edwards, James Parker, Hunter Liggett, Hugh L. Scott, John P. Wisser, Thomas F. Davis.

Army—*Continued.*

Chiefs of Staff Corps and Bureaus of the War Department.—Brigadier-Generals George Andrews, The Adjutant-General; Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector-General; Enoch H. Crowder, Judge-Advocate-General; Major-General James B. Aleshire, Chief of the Quartermaster Corps; Brigadier-Generals Henry G. Sharpe and Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster Corps; George H. Torney, Surgeon-General; Dan C. Kingman, Chief of Engineers; William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer; Frank McIntyre, Chief Bureau Insular Affairs.

The army in active service as now organized (1914) under the acts of Congress of Feb. 2, 1901, Jan. 25, 1907, April 23, 1908, and March 3, 1911, comprises fifteen regiments of cavalry, 765 officers and 14,184 enlisted men; six regiments of field artillery, 252 officers and 5,513 enlisted men; a coast artillery corps, 170 companies, 715 officers and 18,931 enlisted men; thirty regiments of infantry, 1,530 officers and 33,113 enlisted men; three battalions of engineers, 1,942 enlisted men commanded by officers detailed from the corps of engineers; the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; 32 officers and 591 enlisted men; staff corps, Service School detachments, Military Academy, Indian scouts, recruits, etc., 7 officers and 10,585 enlisted men, and a provisional force of fifty-two companies of native scouts in the Philippines, 180 officers and 5,732 enlisted men. The total number of commissioned officers, staff and line, on the active list, is 4,745 (including 90 first lieutenants Medical Reserve Corps on active duty, 60 Dental Surgeons, and 233 additional and detached line officers), and the total enlisted strength, staff and line, is 84,859, exclusive of the provisional force and the hospital corps. The law provides that the total enlisted strength of the army shall not exceed at any one time 100,000.

Following is a complete list of the commanders of the army since 1775, together with their respective ranks and the period of command:

Gen. George Washington, June 17, 1775, to Dec. 23, 1783.

Maj.-Gen. Henry Knox, Dec. 23, 1783, to June 20, 1784.

Capt. John Doughty (artillery), June 20, 1784, to Aug. 12, 1784.

Lieut.-Col. Josiah Harmar (infantry), Aug. 12, 1784, to March 4, 1791.

Maj.-Gen. Arthur St. Clair, March 4, 1791, to March 5, 1792.

Maj.-Gen. Anthony Wayne, April 13, 1792, to Dec. 15, 1796.

Brig.-Gen. James Wilkinson, Dec. 15, 1796, to July 13, 1798.

Lieut.-Gen. George Washington, July 13, 1798, to Dec. 14, 1799.

Maj.-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, Dec. 14, 1799, to June 15, 1800.

Brig.-Gen. James Wilkinson, June 15, 1800, to Jan. 27, 1812.

Maj.-Gen. Henry Dearborn, Jan. 27, 1812, to June 15, 1815.

Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown, June 15, 1815, to Feb. 24, 1828.

Maj.-Gen. Alexander Macomb, May 29, 1828, to June 25, 1841.

Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott, July 5, 1841, to Nov. 1, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. George Brinton McClellan, Nov. 1, 1861, to March 11, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Henry Wager Balleck, July 23, 1862, to March 9, 1864.

Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant, March 9, 1864, to March 4, 1869.

Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, March 8, 1869, to November 1, 1883.

Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, Nov. 1, 1883, to Aug. 5, 1888.

Lieut-Gen. John McAllister Schofield, Aug. 14, 1888, to Sept. 29, 1895.

Lieut.-Gen. Nelson Appleton Miles, Oct. 5, 1895, to Aug. 8, 1903.

Lieut.-Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, Aug. 8, 1903, to Jan. 9, 1904.

Lieut.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Jan. 9, 1904, to Feb. 1, 1906.

Lieut.-Gen. John C. Bates, Feb. 1, 1906, to Sept. 15, 1906.

Lieut.-Gen. Arthur McArthur, Sept. 15, 1906, to June 2, 1909, when he was retired under the operation of the law, and the rank became extinct.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood is Chief of Staff. (See War, Department of.)

The following table shows the yearly pay received by officers in active service and after retirement.:

GRADE	First 5 Years' Service	After 5 Years' Service	After 10 Years' Service	After 15 Years' Service
(Active Service.)				
Lieutenant-General	$11,000	....	......	....
Major-General....	8,000	....	......	....
Brigadier-General..	6,000	....	......	....
Colonel..........	4,000	$4,400.00	$4,800	$5,000.00
Lieutenant-Colonel	3,500	3,850.00	4,200	4.500.00
Major..........	3,000	3,300.00	3,600	3,900.00
Captain..........	2,400	2,640.00	2,880	3,120.00
First Lieutenant ..	2,000	2,200.00	2,400	2,600.00
Second Lieutenant.	1,700	1,870.00	2,040	2,210.00
(Retired.)				
Lieutenant-General	8,250	....	......	....
Major-General....	6,000	....	......	....
Brigadier-General	4,500	....	......	....
Colonel..........	3,000	3,300.00	3,600	3,750.00
Lieutenant-Colonel	2,625	2,887.50	3,150	3,375.00
Major..........	2,250	2,475.00	2,700	2,925.00
Captain..........	1,800	1,980.00	2,160	2,340.00
First Lieutenant...	1,500	1,650.00	1,800	1,950.00
Second Lieutenant.	1,275	1,402.50	1,530	1,675.50

Chaplains have the rank and pay of major, captain and first lieutenant, respectively.

Following are the dates of the future retirements of Generals on the active list: Major-General William W. Wotherspoon, Nov. 16, 1914; Major-General Arthur Murray, April 29, 1915; Major-General William H. Carter, Nov. 19, 1915; Chief of Engineers Dan C. Kingman, March 6, 1916; Brigadier-General John P. Wisser, July 19, 1916; Brigadier-General Montgomery M. Macomb, Oct. 12, 1916; Brigadier-General Robert K. Evans, Nov. 19, 1916; Inspector-General Ernest A. Garlington, Feb. 20, 1917; Brigadier-General Thomas F. Davis, May 8, 1917; Brigadier-General Hugh L. Scott, Sept. 22, 1917; Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss, Dec. 31, 1917; Brigadier-General James Parker, Feb. 20, 1918; Brigadier-General George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, Feb. 21, 1918; Brigadier-General Albert L. Mills, May 7, 1918; Chief of Ordnance William Crozier, Feb. 19, 1919; Major-General Thomas H. Barry, Oct. 13, 1919; Major-General J. Franklin Bell, Jan. 9, 1920; Major-General James B. Aleshire, Chief Quartermaster Corps, Oct. 31, 1920; Brigadier-General Hunter Liggett, March 21, 1921; Brigadier-General Henry G. Sharpe, Quartermaster Corps, April 30, 1922; Brigadier-General C. R. Edwards, Jan. 1, 1923; Brigadier-General Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster Corps, April 17, 1923; Brigadier-General John J. Pershing, Sept. 13, 1924; Major-General Leonard Wood, Oct. 9, 1924; Brigadier-General Frank McIntyre, Jan. 5, 1929; Brigadier-General Frederick Funston, Nov. 9, 1929.

Army—*Continued.*

The Army act of Aug. 24, 1912, prescribes a seven years' term of enlistment in the Army after Nov. 1, 1912, in lieu of the previous term of three years, the first four years with the colors in active service, and the remaining three years on furlough, without pay, and attached to the Army Reserve, established by the same act. The Army Reserves are subject to be called into active service only in the event of actual or threatened hostilities.

A soldier after four years' continuous service, either under a first or any subsequent enlistment, may be re-enlisted for seven years and receive a final discharge from his prior enlistment, or after three years' continuous service may, upon his written request, be furloughed and transferred to the Reserve. Enlistment periods for service pay are counted as four years. First enlistments are confined to men between the ages of 18 and 35 years. All soldiers receive, in addition to their pay, rations, clothing, bedding, and medical attendance while with the colors.

The monthly pay during first enlistment ranges from $15 to $18 for privates. For non-commissioned officers the rates are $21, $24, $30, $40, $45, $50, $65 and $75, respectively, according to grade, arm or corps, and nature of duties. Master electricians of the signal corps and the Coast Artillery Corps, and chief musicians of bands, receive the highest rate, $75 per month.

Additional pay of from $1 to $4 per month for continuous service is allowed during each enlistment period of four years, after the first, up to and including the seventh. In addition to all other pay, qualified or expert gunners, riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen receive from $2 to $5 per month. Casemate electricians, plotters, planters, loaders, gun commanders, gun pointers, etc., of the Coast Artillery Corps receive from $6 to $9 per month additional. Twenty per cent. increase of pay is allowed for service in the Philippines and China.

Enlisted men may be retired after thirty years' service, with three-fourths of the pay of their grade, and $15.75 per month additional in lieu of clothing, subsistence, quarters, fuel and light. Unmarried soldiers under thirty years of age of not less than two years' service may compete in examination for promotion to second lieutenant.

The total amount appropriated by Congress for the United States Military establishment, including construction of fortifications, the Military Academy and $150,000 for automatic rifles, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, is $100,733,879, and for the naval establishment and stations and including the Naval Academy, $140,800,643.

For more detailed information as to the scope and activities of the Army as well as equipment consult the index references to the Presidents' Messages and the Encyclopedic articles under the following headings:

Arms and Ammunition.
Arsenals.
Battles fought by United States troops, which are arranged alphabetically by name of the place where fought, as Shiloh, Vera Cruz, etc.
Civil War.
Fortifications.
Indian Wars.
Mexican War.
Military Academy.
Military Departments.
Artillery.
Military Education.
Revolutionary War.
Spanish-American War.
War Department.
Wars, Foreign.

Army (see also Arms and Ammunition; Arsenals; Militia; War Department.)
  Absence of soldiers of, orders and proclamation regarding, 3320, 3364.
  Act—
    Depriving President of command of, discussed, 3670.
      Repeal of, recommended, 3871.
    Fixing military establishment vetoed, 203.
    Making certain debts of soldiers, lien against pay recommended, 4672.
    Providing for additional medical officers in volunteer service vetoed, 3289.
  Annuities for families of deceased soldiers recommended, 4425.
  Appointments in, 2134.
  Appropriations for. (See War Department.)
  Artillery tactics for use of, prepared, 927.
  Asylum for aged and disabled members of. (See Soldiers' Home.)
  Barracks, permanent, for, recommended, 1754.
  Battalion formation in, recommendations regarding, 5631, 5878, 5967.
  Brevet appointments in, referred to, 3582.
  Brevet rank—
    Conferred for services in Indian wars, 2008.
    Discussed, 1002, 2559.
  Cavalry tactics for use of, prepared, 927.
  Certificate of merit granted enlisted men, additional pay to, recommended, 4735.
  Changes in, 6667, 6668, 6878.
  Chaplains for hospitals, recommended, 3249.
  Clothing accounts of enlisted men in, referred to, 4660.
  Manufactured in United States, referred to, 635, 685.
  Command and rank in. (See Officers of, *post*.)
  Commanders of. (See Encyclopedic Index article, Army.)
  Commanding officers and men praised by President Roosevelt, 6719.
  Conduct of, in Mexican War, discussed, 2481.
  Courts-martial in. (See Courts-Martial; Courts, Military.)
  Deserters from—
    Efficiency of, 667, 6669, 6879.
    Pardons granted. (See Pardons.)
    Shot, referred to, 2287.
  Desertions in—
    Discussed, 4933.
    Legislation regarding military Statute of limitations as applied to, recommended, 4524.
    Portion of pay withheld so as to prevent, 871.
    Reduction in, 5550, 5631.

Army—*Continued.*
- Discussed by President—
  - Adams, J. Q., 871, 925, 953.
  - Arthur, 4636, 4724, 4832.
  - Cleveland, 4932, 5099, 5373, 5877, 5966, 6158.
  - Grant, 4062, 4147, 4202, 4248, 4304, 4360.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5550, 5631, 5754.
  - Hayes, 4424, 4451, 4524, 4569.
  - Jackson, 1166, 1251, 1332, 1387.
  - Jefferson, 317, 333, 373, 394.
  - Johnson, 3561, 3649, 3773, 3881.
  - Lincoln, 3249.
  - McKinley, 6320, 6341, 6385, 6449.
  - Madison, 461, 471, 479, 490, 513, 533, 538, 549.
  - Monroe, 619, 680, 757, 780, 823.
  - Pierce, 2748, 2819, 2941.
  - Polk, 2260, 2276, 2481.
  - Roosevelt, 6667, 6719, 6761, 7379, 7448, 7490, 7614.
  - Taft, 7751, 7808, 7893, 7894, 7895.
  - Tyler, 1942, 2121.
  - Van Buren, 1607, 1754.
  - Washington, 52, 57, 75, 114, 118, 176.
- Education in, discussed, 4570, 5879, 6669.
- Elections, interference in, by, inquired into, 1315.
  - Prohibited, 3866.
- Enlisted men in, orders establishing limits of punishment for, 5602, 6034.
- Eulogy on the army of the United States by President Roosevelt, won by their gallantry and efficiency in the Cuban and Philippine campaigns, 6719, 6721, 7051.
- Executions in, contrary to law, referred to, 635.
- Expenditures of. (See Finances; War Department.)
- Field Manœuvers of, 6668, 7057, 7379.
- General Staff of, 6668, 6879, 7449.
- Imprisonment of American citizens by officers in, referred to, 4009.
- Increase in, 1714, 2553.
  - Recommended, 429, 534, 538, 1473, 1606, 2276, 2354, 2559, 2623, 2666, 2714, 2748, 2819, 2830, 2941, 2987, 2989, 3249, 4330, 4424, 4637, 5476, 6341, 6761.
- Increased pay for officers and men of, urged, 7492.
- Indian campaigns. (See Indian Wars.)
- Indians enlisted in, discussed, 5631.
- Insane asylum for. (See Government Hospital for Insane.)
- Inspector-General of. (See Inspector-General of Army.)
- Intoxicating liquors, order prohibiting sale of, in, 4592.
- Lands granted persons who have served in. (See Lands, Bounty.)
- Large standing, unnecessary in time of peace, 317, 1389, 1607, 1901, 2263, 2733.
- Legislation for, referred to, 3585.
- Measures for efficiency of, recommended, 4148, 4248, 4304.
- Medical corps, improvement of, urged, 7491.
- Medical corps for, recommended, 4148.
- Medical Department of, reorganization of, referred to, 3282.
- Mileage system, repeal of law abolishing, recommended, 4304.
- Military establishment act vetoed, 203.
- Military peace establishment discussed, 680, 2453, 3561, 3881.
- Military statute of limitations against deserters recommended, 4524.
- Modern rifles for, recommended, 5631.
- Nominations—
  - Correspondence regarding, 2269, 2367, 2368, 2436.
  - Reasons therefor, 1773, 2296, 2367, 2368, 2370.
  - Withdrawn, 695.
- Northwestern, referred to, 602.
- Number of men and officers in, referred to, 3578.
- Office of Inspector-General in. (See Inspector-General of Army.)
- Officers and soldiers of temporary, discharged, 296.
- Officers of—
  - Absence of, orders and proclamation regarding, 3320, 3364.
  - Accounts of, referred to, 806.
  - Additional grades of, referred to, 2632.
  - Annuities for families of deceased, recommended, 4304, 4362, 4451.
  - Appointments and promotions, brevet rank discussed, 1002, 2559.
  - Appointments and promotions of, 1773, 2269, 2296, 2367, 2368, 2437.
    - Recommendations regarding, 5099, 5374.
  - Assignments of, to duty referred to, 3268.
  - Brevet rank conferred upon, for service in Indian wars, 2008.
  - Brevetted, 811.
  - Commissions of brevet and staff, referred to, 2559.
  - Details of, to colleges and universities, from retired list recommended, 4570.
  - Increase in number of, recommended, 114, 490, 504.
  - Law authorizing retirement of, when incompetent, recommended, 2624.

- **Army**—*Continued.*
      - Letter of John Randolph, jr., demanding that certain, be punished for insulting, 291.
      - Pay of—
        - Equalization of, with naval officers discussed, 1254.
        - Inequality in, between naval officers and, discussed, 1023.
      - Question of restraining, from usurping powers of civil functionaries, referred to, 2632.
      - Relative rank of—
        - Referred to, 1773, 2633.
        - With officers of Navy referred to, 2624, 2633, 2669, 2714, 3240.
      - Retired list of—
        - Details for colleges and universities from, recommended, 4570.
        - Recommended, 2624, 2714, 2871, 4724.
        - Repeal of act limiting numbers on, recommended, 4425.
  - Organization of, report relating to, transmitted, 995.
  - Pardons granted deserters. (See Pardons.)
  - Partial reorganization of, recommended, 2872.
  - Pay of—
    - In depreciated paper inquired into, 1315.
    - Increase in, discussed, 2819, 7492.
    - Revision of, recommended, 1475.
  - Payment of, resolution providing for, approved, 3350.
  - Promotion in, 6668, 7379, 7380.
  - Provision for support of. (See War Department.)
  - Provision for superannuated horses, 6762.
  - Punishment for enlisted men in, orders establishing limits of 5602, 6034.
  - Quartermaster-General of, fireproof building for records in office of, recommended, 4524.
  - Quartermaster's Department, appointments in, referred to, 1773.
  - Rank and command in. (See officers of, *ante.*)
  - Reading matter for, recommendations, regarding, 4425, 4451.
  - Reduction in, referred to and discussed, 549, 698, 705, 3561, 3881.
  - Re-enlistment after 10 years, repeal of law forbidding, recommended, 5878.
  - Referred to, 631, 3578, 3585.
  - Regulations—
    - Compiled by General Scott, 795.
    - Orders promulgating, 5602, 6034.
    - Referred to, 4425.
  - Reorganization of, 6669.
    - Commission to report upon—
      - Appointed, 4352.
      - Referred to, 4376.
      - Time to report, extension of, recommended, 4361.
  - Recommended, 2872.
    - Report regarding, transmitted and investigation into referred to with a view to proper action in the matter, 291.
  - Repeal or amendment of act forbidding use of, as *posse comitatus* recommended, 4452.
  - Rifle for use of, 6159.
    - Adoption of, recommended, 5631.
    - Selected, 5878.
  - Rules and regulations compiled by General Scott, 595.
  - School buildings for posts of, recommended, 4451.
  - Size of, 6667, 6669, 6761, 7057, 7374.
  - Smokeless powder recommended, 5631.
  - Staff corps of, recommendations regarding, 1606, 1754, 3994, 4102, 4202, 4248.
  - Subsistence Department, appropriation for, recommended, 4304.
  - Subsistence of, referred to, 594, 706.
  - Sunday, observance of, by, enjoined by President Lincoln, 3326.
  - Surgeon-General of. (See Surgeon-General of Army.)
  - Transportation of, from Council Bluffs to Oregon River referred to, 795.
  - Volunteers for, acceptance of, encouraged, 416, 429.
- **Army and Navy Forces**, mobilized on borders of Mexico to protect interests of citizens of United States during uprising, 8038.
- **Army Medical Department.**
  - Enlargement of, 7065, 7066, 7380.
  - Rank of officers in, 7380.
- **Army Medical Museum**, building for, recommended, 4572, 4780, 4833.
- **Army Ordnance Department.**—Enlargement of, 7066.

Aroostook War.—Between 1837 and 1839 the settled boundary between Maine and New Brunswick came near leading to active hostilities on the Aroostook River. The governor of Maine sent troops to drive off the intruders and erect fortifications, and Congress authorized the President to resist the encroachments of the British. President Van Buren sent Gen. Scott to the scene, who arranged a truce, and it was agreed that the country should be occupied jointly, as before, pending adjustment of the boundary, which was definitely settled Aug. 9, 1842, by the Ashburton treaty (pages 1733, 1738, 1747).

- **Aroostook, The**, claim of owners of, for compensation in searching for bodies and property lost in steamer *Oneida*, 4119.

Arsenals.—Armories and arsenals were not established in the United States until the beginning of the Revolutionary War. In 1776 powder was manufactured in Virginia

Arsenals—*Continued.*

and brass cannon were cast in Philadelphia. An arsenal was established at Carlisle, Pa., the same year. Washington in 1777 chose Springfield, Mass., as a suitable location for an arsenal, and small arms were manufactured there in 1787. This establishment, now the chief small arms manufactory, has a capacity of 1,000 rifles per day. The arsenal at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., was begun in 1795, and from that time the number was gradually increased until 1860, when there were 23 arsenals scattered over the country. The principal ones at present in use are at Augusta, Ga.; Benicia, Cal.; Frankford, Pa.; Springfield, Mass.; Governors Island, N. Y.; Rock Island, Ill.; San Antonio, Tex.; Dover, N. J.; Watertown, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y. Ordnance, arms, ammunition, and accouterments are manufactured at many of these places, the idea being to devote each to a special line of fabrication. Thus the establishment at Watervliet is devoted to the manufacture of heavy ordnance. Casting and assembling of guns are carried on at Rock Island and Benicia, as well as the making of leather goods. Naval guns and projectiles are made at Washington, D. C.

Arsenals:
  Augusta, Ga., referred to, 893.
  Erection of, and armories on Western waters referred to, 705, 781, 808, 2079.
  Establishment of, recommended to utilize the iron mines and works at Berkeley and in the State of Virginia, 99.
    In the South, 323.
  Frankford, Pa., arsenal at, referred to, 4661.
  Location for magazines, referred to, 3844.
  Replenishment of, recommended, 255.
  Rock Island Arsenal, appropriation for, recommended, 4680, 4738.
  Sale of, not used by Government recommended, 3994, 4149, 4362.
  Schuylkill Arsenal, appropriation for, recommended, 4785.
  Sites for—
    Appropriation for, 772.
    Referred to, 178, 2896, 4148.
Art. (See Science and Art.)
Art Exhibition. (See International Exhibition of Fine Arts.)

Arthur, Chester A.—Sept. 20, 1881-March 3, 1885.

Twenty-fourth Administration (continued)—Republican.

Secretary of State—
  James G. Blaine (continued).
  F. T. Frelinghuysen.
Secretary of the Treasury—
  William Windom (continued).
  Charles J. Folger.
  Walter Q. Gresham.
  Hugh McCulloch.
Secretary of War—
  Robert T. Lincoln (continued).
Secretary of the Navy—
  William H. Hunt (continued).
  William E. Chandler.
Secretary of the Interior—
  Samuel J. Kirkwood.
  Henry M. Teller.
Postmaster-General—
  Thomas L. James (continued).
  Timothy O. Howe.
  Walter Q. Gresham.
  Frank Hatton.
Attorney-General—
  Wayne MacVeagh (continued).
  Benjamin H. Brewster.

Arthur was the fourth vice-president to succeed to the office of President through the death of the incumbent; and the second to succeed through death by assassination. He took the oath of office in New York city Sept. 20, 1881. Arthur continued most of Garfield's appointees as heads of departments.

Party Affiliation.—President Arthur early received strong anti-slavery sentiments from his father, who took part in the organization, at Utica in 1835, of the anti-slavery society. Mr. Arthur in his law practice took an active part as counsel in several cases in which the rights of colored people were concerned. He became a Henry Clay Whig and cast his first vote for General Scott in 1852. He was present at the Republican convention at Saratoga and, in 1856, took an active part in the Fremont campaign. From 1862 to 1872, while engaged in his law practice, General Arthur took an active part in politics.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Arthur stood as follows: July 1, 1881, $1,819,650,154.23; 1882, $1,675,023,474.25; 1883, $1,538,781,825.15; 1884, $1,438,542,995.39.

In his First Annual Message (page 4635) the President said: "In view, however, of the heavy load of taxation which our people have already borne, we may well consider whether it is not the part of wisdom to reduce the revenues, even if we delay a little the payment of the debt." In his Second Annual Message (page 4721) he says: "But I renew the expression of my conviction that such rapid extinguishment of the national indebtedness as is now taking place is by no means a cause of congratulation; it is a cause rather for serious apprehension. If it continues it must speedily be followed by one of the evils so clearly set forth in the report of the Secretary. Either the surplus must lie idle in the Treasury or the Government will be forced to buy at market rates its bonds not then redeemable, and which under such circumstances can not fail to command an enormous premium, or the swollen revenues will be devoted to extravagant expenditure, which, as experience has taught, is ever the bane of an overflowing treasury." In his Third Annual Message (page 4765) he said: "There are cogent reasons, however, why the national indebtedness should not be thus rapidly extinguished. Chief among them is the fact that only by excessive taxation is such rapidity attainable."

Tariff.—In his First Annual Message (page 4636) the President says: "The tariff laws also need revision; but, that a due regard may be paid to the conflicting interests of our citizens, important changes should be made with caution. If a careful revision can not be made at this session, a commission such as was lately approved by the Senate and is now recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, would doubtless lighten the labors of Congress whenever this subject shall be brought to its consideration." In his Second Annual Message (page 4722) he says: "The present tariff system is in many respects unjust. It makes unequal distribution both of its burdens and its benefits. This fact was practically recognized by a majority of each House of Congress in the passage of the act creating

Arthur, Chester A.—*Continued.*
the Tariff Commission. . . . If a general revision of the tariff shall be found to be impracticable at this session, I express the hope that at least some of the more conspicuous inequalities of the present law may be corrected before your final adjournment. One of them . . . . the necessity of amending the law by which the Dutch standard of color is adopted as the test of the saccharine strength of sugars is too obvious to require comment." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 4839) he says: "The healthful enlargement of our trade with Europe, Asia, and Africa should be sought by reducing tariff burdens on such of their wares as neither we nor the other American States are fitted to produce, and thus enabling ourselves to obtain in return a better market for our supplies of feed, of raw materials, and of the manufactures in which we excel. It seems to me that many of the embarrassing elements in the great national conflict between protection and free trade may thus be turned to good account; that the revenue may be reduced so as no longer to overtax the people; that protective duties may be retained without becoming burdensome; that our shipping interests may be judiciously encouraged, the currency fixed on firm bases, and, above all, such a unity of interests established among the States of the American system as will be of great and ever-increasing advantage to them all."

Standard Time.—President Arthur called an international conference to establish a universal meridian from which to reckon time throughout the world. Twenty-five nations participated in the conference, which was held at Washington in October, 1884, and the meridian of Greenwich was agreed upon (pages 4718, 4800, 4827, 4841, 5180). This followed the division of the United States into four time sections.

Civil Service.—In his First Annual Message (page 4648) the President fully discusses the Civil Service. He repeats his views as set forth in his letter of acceptance of the nomination of the Vice-Presidency; describes the salient features of the English system; and selects from it such elements as he deems applicable to American conditions. Among these are: A practically life-tenure of office; limitation of age below middle life; and a retiring allowance. Competitive examination before appointment for fitness, and promotion on efficiency, are corner-stones of his plan. In his Second Annual Message (page 4733), in urging action by Congress, he said: "In the judgment of not a few who have given study and reflection to this matter, the nation has outgrown the provisions which the Constitution has established for filling the minor offices in the public service." Full and careful statistics of removals and appointments are here also given. A code of rules regulating the conduct of civil service employees was promulgated by Executive order (page 4748) under authority of the civil service act of 1883. This code was further supplemented and amended by another order (page 4754) under the same authority. These rules and the report of the Civil Service Commission are referred to (page 4773) in the President's Third Annual Message. In speaking of the effects of the Civil Service reform, the President says (page 4839) in his Fourth Annual Message: "The system has fully answered the expectations of its friends in securing competent and faithful public servants and in protecting the appointing officers of the Government from the pressure of personal importunity and from the labor of examining the claims and pretensions of rival candidates for public employment."

Star Route Trials.—Early in Arthur's administration public attention was directed to the indictment in Washington of John W. Dorsey, John M. Peck, John R. Miner, Stephen Dorsey, M. C. Rerdell, Thomas J. Brady, William H. Turner and J. L. Sanderson for conspiracy to defraud the government in bids for mail service. (See Star Routes.)

Internal Improvements.—President Arthur's attitude toward this great question is shown by his First Annual Message (page 4646) where he said: "I advise appropriations for such internal improvements as the wisdom of Congress may deem to be of public importance. The necessity of improving the navigation of the Mississippi River justifies a special allusion to the subject. I suggest the adoption of some measure for the removal of obstructions which now impede the navigation of that great channel of commerce." On Aug. 1, 1882, the President withheld his signature from a river-and-harbor bill appropriating the sum of $18,743,875. In doing so he said (page 4707): "My principal objection to the bill is that it contains appropriations for purposes not for the common defense or general welfare, and which do not promote commerce among the States. These provisions, on the contrary, are entirely for the benefit of the particular localities in which it is proposed to make the improvements. I regard such appropriation of the public money as beyond the powers given by the Constitution to Congress and the President." On Aug. 2, 1882, this bill was passed by Congress over the President's veto. In this connection it is worthy of note that in three of his annual messages (pages 4725, 4774, and 4839) the President recommended the provision of a Constitutional amendment which would permit the President to assent to parts of a bill and to veto other parts, without being obliged to veto the entire bill on account of one or two objectionable points.

Arthur, Chester A.:
Annual messages of, 4624, 4713, 4757, 4822.
Biographical sketch of, 4618.
Bland-Allison Act discussed by, and recommendations regarding, 4633, 4720, 4830.
Civil service discussed by, 4647, 4732, 4748, 4754, 4773, 4839, 4863.
Collector of port of New York, suspension of, discussed, 4463.
Constitutional amendment regarding approval of separate items of bill and veto of others recommended by, 4725, 4774, 4840.
Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5081, 5082.
Death of President Garfield—
  Announced to, and reply of, 4604.
  Discussed by, 4620, 4624.
Finances discussed by, 4632, 4719, 4763, 4829.
Inaugural address of, 4620.
Internal improvements discussed by, 4646.
Oath of office administered to, 4615.
Portrait of, 4618.
Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 4707, 4771, 4808.

Arthur, Chester A.—*Continued.*
- Proclamations of—
  - Day of mourning in memory of President Garfield, 4621.
  - Discriminating duties on vessels from Cuba and Puerto Rico suspended, 4810.
  - Duties on foreign vessels suspended, 4871, 4872.
  - Extraordinary session of Senate, 4621, 4873.
  - Hundredth anniversary of surrender by Washington of commission as Commander-in-Chief, 4810.
  - Quarantine regulations, 4812.
  - Thanksgiving, 4623, 4710, 4746, 4812.
  - Treaty with Great Britain, termination of, 4867.
  - Unauthorized occupancy of lands in Indian Territory, 4811.
  - Unlawful combination in Utah, 4709.
  - World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, 4746.
- State of the Union discussed by, 4822.
- Tariff discussed by, 4636, 4721, 4839.
- Thanksgiving proclamations of, 4623, 4710, 4746, 4812.
- Veto messages of—
  - Chinese immigration, 4699.
  - Passengers by sea, 4705.
  - Relief of Fitz-John Porter, 4808.
  - Rivers and Harbors, 4707.
    - Discussed, 4724.

Articles of Confederation, 5.
- Signers of, 13.

Artillery.—The history of artillery begins shortly after the invention of gunpowder. It was used by the Moors of Algeciras, in Spain, in 1343, and Edward III had four cannons at Crecy in 1346. During the sixteenth century brass guns and cast-iron projectiles were adopted throughout Europe. Gustavus Adolphus, Sweden's greatest warrior, introduced the battalion system and reduced the use of artillery to a science in Europe. Napoleon owed much of his military success to his skill in the manipulation of artillery. In his wars are seen the first important effects of the concentration of fire, which in those days could only be produced by the massing of guns. Napoleon III made a special study of the subject of artillery, and the treatise begun and mainly written by him is a standard work on the subject. During the Civil War Gen. William F. Barry did much to improve the organization of the artillery of the Union Army. The aggregate of field guns was about 15,000 with 40,000 horses and 48,000 men. According to the army reorganization act of Feb. 2, 1901, the regimental organization of the artillery arm was discontinued and the arm constituted and designated as the artillery corps. This consists of 30 batteries of field artillery and 126 batteries of coast artillery. The officers of the artillery corps are a Chief of Artillery, to serve on the staff of the general officer commanding the army; fourteen colonels; thirteen lieutenant-colonels; thirty-nine majors; 195 captains; 195 first lieutenants; 195 second lieutenants; twenty-one sergeants-major with rank and pay of regimental sergeants-major of infantry; and twenty-seven sergeants-major with rank, pay and allowance of battalion sergeants-major of infantry. The aggregate of enlisted men must not exceed 5,416 for the field artillery and 18,471 for the coast artillery. (See also Army; Arsenals; Arms and Ammunition.)

Artillery School of Practice at Fortress Monroe, Va., 940.

Artists, Foreign, tariff discriminations against, 4794, 4824, 4924, 5091, 5501.

Arundel Manuscripts, copy of, placed in Library of Congress, 1445.

Arve, The, seizure of, by Haitian authorities, 2680.

Ashburton Treaty.—A treaty concluded at Washington, Aug. 9, 1842, between Great Britain and the United States. It was negotiated by Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster. It settled the long-disputed boundary line between the United States and Canada. The former secured about seven-twelfths of the territory which had been claimed by both countries. Provision was also made by the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade and the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice (pages 2015, 2047, 2082). (See Great Britain, Treaties with.)

Ashburton Treaty:
- Reference to, 2134, 2273, 2760, 3071.

Asheville, N. C., act for erection of public building in, vetoed, 5060.

Asia.—The area of Asia is 17¼ million square miles, and it extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.) is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (78° 30″ N.) and Cape Buru (90 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez (cut by a canal) connects it with Africa. The boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the southwest the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lies in the southeast, between the continents of Asia and Australia, may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands, and the Moluccas. Asia is assumed to be the birthplace of mankind. It has certainly been the scene of many highly developed civilizations and notable conquests. In it also originated the great religions of the world.

The Nations of Asia, with the form of government and capital of each, follow:

Afghanistan (Monarchy), Kabul.
Bhutan (Monarchy), Punakha.
China (Republic), Peking.
India (Empire), Delhi.
Japan (Empire), Tokyo.
Nepal (Monarchy), Khatmandu.
Oman (Monarchy), Muscat.
Persia (Monarchy), Teheran.
Russia in Asia (Empire).
Siam (Kingdom), Bangkok.
Turkey in Asia (Monarchy).

Asia—*Continued.*

The East India Islands, the government to which they belong, the area in square miles and population are:

		Area Sq. Miles	Population
Borneo	British	85,000	850,000
	Netherlands	200,000	1,200,000
Celebes, Netherlands		72,000	900,000
Java, Netherlands		48,400	28,000,000
Lesser Sundas	Netherlands	22,000	800,000
	Portuguese	7,000	280,000
Moluccas, Netherlands		43,000	400,000
Philippines Sulus	United States	115,000	8,300,000
Sumatra, Netherlands		160,000	3,200,000

Physical Features.—The northern coast is almost entirely within the Arctic Circle. The subsoil is permanently frozen, only a few inches of the upper surface thawing in summer, when extensive marshes are formed. The main islands are the New Siberian Islands and Wrangel Island. In the northeast, Asia reaches to within thirty-six miles of the northwest peninsula of North America, from which it is separated by the shallow Bering Strait, which divides the Arctic from the Pacific Ocean. The east coast is fringed by numerous peninsulas and islands, both of which are usually mountainous. The peninsula of Kamchatka, Sakhalin Island, and the Kuriles mark off the Sea of Okhotsk, and to the south the Islands of Japan and the peninsula of Korea form the boundaries of the Sea of Japan. The largest island off this coast is the mountainous island of Formosa. The South China Sea is separated from the Pacific by the Philippines and Borneo. Indo-China forms a huge peninsula stretching far to the south with one long arm, the Malay Peninsula, which nearly reaches the Equator, and two lesser projections, the growing deltas of the Mekong and Irawaddy. Sumatra is separated by the Malacca Strait, the eastern gate between the Indian Ocean and the China Sea, to which Singapore owes its importance. The Deccan and Arabia project as large peninsulas into the Indian Ocean. The island of Ceylon is the only large island and is nearly joined to the mainland by Adam's Bridge.

The Strait of Ormuz and the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb lead to the Persian Gulf and Red Sea respectively. To the north of the Red Sea the Gulfs of Suez and Akaba form openings to the north. The former is separated from the Mediterranean by the Isthmus of Suez, through which is cut the Suez Canal, while the latter leads to the rift valley of the Dead Sea. The Sea of Marmora between the Black Sea and the Ægean is bounded by narrow channels, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Constantinople has a unique position at the west of the strait on the European side.

Asia may be divided into three main natural divisions:

The Northern Lowlands, an extensive plain rising gradually to the south and east.

Plateaus and Folded Ranges.—More than one-twelfth of Asia lies above 10,000 feet. A series of lofty plateaus extends from Asia Minor to Eastern Asia at varying elevations.

The Tablelands.—The Deccan, Ceylon, and Arabia form tablelands of old rock without the folded mountains which are characteristic of the rest of Asia. The Deccan of Peninsular India is a fragment of old land smoothed and worn by river erosion.

Five areas may be distinguished in Asia in which there is marked difference in climate: The Arctic Area, where the temperature in no month exceeds 50° F. The Siberian Area, where there is great winter cold but where the hardier cereals can be grown in summer. The Central Area, mostly a region of inland drainage. The Monson Area, comprising the most densely cultivated and populated regions of Asia. This includes China, Indo-China, and India. The Equatorial Area, which has two rainy seasons and a high annual rainfall. This includes the island grounds of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, etc., to the southeast of Asia.

Political Divisions.—The republic of China, the monarchies of Japan, Siam, Afghanistan, Persia, Nepal, Bhutan, and Oman are organized; Arabian tribes are independent, and there are Russian, British, Dutch, French, German, Turkish, American, and Portuguese possessions.

Asia:

- Commerce with, extension of, recommended, 2624, 2703.
- Coolie trade with, referred to, 3261.
- Immigrants from, should be protected against lawless assault, 7666.

Asphalt.—A general term applied to several varieties of hydrocarbons of a bituminous nature, varying in hardness from semi-fluid to solid. It is used for paving purposes in the United States. Most of the asphalt used in the United States is brought from the island of Trinidad, off the coast of Venezuela. Other imports are from Bermudez, Venezuela. It is also found in Southern California. The supply in Trinidad is obtained from Pitch Lake, a name given to the crater of an extinct volcano, 138 feet above sea level. This crater covers an area of about 114 acres and is 135 feet deep at the center. The supply is gradually renewed by the constant exudation of soft pitch from subterranean sources to the extent of about one-fourth of that removed. Surrounding the crater is a deposit of land pitch, the overflow of past times. The Bermudez supply comes from a morass on the main land consisting of numerous small lakes. The California deposit exists in the form of large banks of bituminous sandstone (sand saturated with asphalt). These deposits are controlled by the American Asphalt Company, which holds a concession from the British government to work Pitch Lake on Trinidad.

Although there was a decrease in the production of natural asphalt in the United States in 1913, including all the varieties of natural asphalt and asphaltic sandstone and limestone, there was a far greater corresponding increase in the output of manufactured or oil asphalt, according to the United States Geological Survey. Oil asphalt obtained as a residue from the distillation of Mexican, Gulf, and California asphaltic oils, and even from those of the Middle West, is becoming more and more available. There is correspondingly less interest in the development of new sources of natural asphalt.

The production of natural asphalt in 1913 amounted to 92,604 short tons, valued at $750,713, a decrease from 95,166 short tons, valued at $865,225, in 1912. On the other hand, the output of manufactured or oil asphalt in 1913 was 436,586 short tons, valued at $4,531,657, against 354,344 short tons in 1912, valued at $3,755,506. The total quantity of asphalt imported into the United States for consumption in 1913 was 228,178 short tons, valued at $910,611. The island of Trinidad furnished the greater part of this—125,273 short tons.

Asphaltum, disposition of lands in Utah containing, discussed, 6168.

Aspinwall, United States of Colombia:
- Claims arising out of destruction of, 4912, 5122.
- Imprisonment of American citizens in, 4798.
- Maltreatment of passengers and seamen on ships plying between New York and, 3413.
- Vessels from, duties on, suspended, 4871.

Assassination of American Presidents, discussed, 6639. (See also under Lincoln; Garfield; McKinley.)

Assay Offices are establishments maintained by the government in which gold and silver bullion may be deposited by citizens, they receiving its value, less charges, in return. There are six, namely, at New York City; Helena, Mont.; Charlotte, N. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Deadwood, S. Dak., and Seattle, Wash. The New York Assay Office is the largest, and more than half the gold and silver refined by the mint service is handled there.

Assumption of State Debts.—Early in the second session of the First Congress Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, recommended that in order to restore public credit the Federal Government should fund and pay the foreign debt of the Confederation ($13,000,000), the domestic debt ($42,000,000) and also that it assume and pay the unpaid debt of the States. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and South Carolina favored the plan. Virginia strongly opposed the latter clause. She was sustained in her opposition by Maryland, Georgia, and New Hampshire. The influence of North Carolina thrown against the measure defeated it for the time, but it was revived later, and passed Aug. 4, 1790, it was claimed, by a combination of its friends with those of the measure locating the Federal capital on the Potomac. The amount authorized to be assumed by the Government in the liquidation of the State debts was $21,500,000, but the amount actually assumed was $3.250,000 less than that sum.

Astronomical Observatory. (See Meteorological Observatory; Naval Observatory.)
- Establishment of, recommended, 879.
- Report of Simon Newcomb on improvements for, 4790.

Asylum, Military. (See Soldiers' Homes.)

Asylum, Right of, discussed, 3883, 5961.

Atchison and Pikes Peak Railroad Co. referred to, 3658.

Atlanta, The. (See *Weehawken*, The.)

Atlanta, Ga.:
- Capture of, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.
- Collection of remains of officers and soldiers around, referred to, 3581.
- Cotton Exposition at, 4631.

Atlanta (Ga.), Battle of.—On the night of July 21, 1864, Gen. Hood transferred his forces before Atlanta to a point near Decatur, about five miles east of Atlanta. Sherman came up and, finding the works on Peach Tree Creek abandoned, proceeded to invest the city. At 11 A. M. of the 22d, Hood surprised the left wing of Sherman's army, under McPherson, by a sudden movement from Decatur. The whole line was soon engaged. Gen. McPherson was killed in the action, and the command of the Army of the Tennessee devolved upon Gen. Logan. After four hours of fighting the Confederates retired into their main works about Atlanta, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The total Confederate loss was estimated at about 8,000. The Federal loss was 3,722 killed, wounded and missing. Sherman now drew his lines closely around Atlanta and prepared for a siege, but was unable to cut off Confederate supplies from Macon. Aug. 25 he gave up the idea of a direct siege. Sept. 1, however, a part of Hood's forces under Hardee having been repulsed at Jonesboro, Hood blew up his magazines and evacuated the city.

Atlanta, U. S. S., mentioned, 6806, 6909.

Atlantic Islands.—The Atlantic Ocean has a large number of bordering islands—the British Isles and West Indies are most important; Islands in the deep ocean like the Bermudian group are few.

Iceland.—Settled by Norsemen about 870. United with Norway 1262. Passed to Denmark 1380. Area, 39,756 square miles. It contains many hot springs and volcanoes, the largest of which is Mt. Hekla. It is subject to earthquakes.

Bermuda is a group of 360 coral islands 580 miles east of North Carolina. They were discovered by Bermudez, 1522; colonized 1612. They form a British colony.

Bahamas are noted as the first point of discovery by Columbus, 1492, San Salvador (Watling I.) Settled by British, 1629; ceded to England, 1783; British Crown Colony. The group comprises 20 inhabited and many uninhabited islands.

Atlantic Ocean:
- Canal from—
  - Great Lakes to, commission to consider construction of, 6179.
  - Gulf of Mexico to, discussed, 995.
- Junction between Pacific and, referred to, 2128, 2676.
  - Desired, 2813, 2988.

Atlantic Telegraph:
- Discussed, 3653.
- Referred to, 3329, 3382, 3445.

Atlixco (Mexico), Battle of.—Immediately after the battle of Humantla Gen. Lane pressed forward to relieve the garrison at Puebla, Oct. 18, 1847; he learned that Rea, with a body of guerillas, was at Atlixco, a town about 10 leagues from Perote. The enemy was encountered on the afternoon of the 19th outside of the city, driven into and through the city, and dispersed. The Mexican loss was very severe, no less than 519 having been killed and wounded, while the Americans lost only two men.

Attainder.—The extinction of civil rights and privileges in an individual, and the forfeiture of his property to the government. In England, under the common law, it followed as a matter of course on a conviction and sentence to death for treason, and to some extent on sentence for other crimes. A Bill of Attainder is a legislative conviction of crime, with a sentence of death. The accused may or may not be given a trial. Foreign governments have employed this method of disposing of political offenders without giving them the opportunity of a regular judicial trial. The crime against which

Attainder—*Continued.*
Bills of Attainder are usually directed is treason. Attainder following on sentence of death for treason formerly worked forfeiture of the condemned person's estate to the government, and by corruption of blood, as it is called, prevented his heirs from inheriting. Legislative convictions which impose punishments less than death are called Bills of Pains and Penalties; they are included in the meaning of the words, "Bill of Attainder," used in the Constitution of the United States. That Document prohibits the passage of Bills of Attainder by Congress or any State (Article 1, section 9, clause 3), and further provides, concerning judicial convictions of treason (Article 3, section 9, clause 2), that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained." The Supreme Court has decided unconstitutional as coming within the prohibitions of the Constitution, an act of Congress aimed at those who had engaged on the Confederate side in the Civil War, requiring all persons to take an oath negativing any such disloyal action before they should be allowed to practice in the United States Courts. (See Treason.)

Attorney-General.—The office of attorney-general was created by an act of Sept. 24, 1789. He is appointed by the President with the confirmation of the Senate. He is a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of $12,000 per year. All United States district attorneys and marshals are under his control. He seldom argues cases, this work being assigned to subordinates. He is assisted by a solicitor general and eight assistant attorneys general, besides one for the Post Office and one for the Interior Department. (See Justice, Department of.)

Attorney-General (see also Judiciary System; Justice, Department of):
- Compensation to, referred to, 697, 1091.
- Duties of, 2265.
- Duty to prosecute and conduct all cases in the Supreme Court in which the United States should be concerned or interested, 697.
- Member of board to examine quotas of States under call for troops, 3476.
- Modifications in office of, recommended, 1090, 2265.
- Opinion of—
  - Concerning treaty of Ghent, 966.
  - Regarding delivery of persons charged with crimes referred to, 1808.
- Opinions of, compiled, 1856, 2632, 2643.
- Recommendation that he be placed on footing with heads of other Executive Departments, 562, 880, 1016, 2265.

Attorneys, District:
- Compensation of, discussed, 189, 2666, 2714, 4770, 4836, 4939, 5103.
- Necessity of a uniform fee bill for guidance of, referred to, 2666.

Augusta (Ga.), Siege of.—In the autumn of 1780, Cornwallis stationed Lieut.-Col. Brown, with a Loyalist force, at Augusta, Ga. Col. Clark threatened the place for two days, inflicting some loss upon the garrison. The British loss was principally of their Indian auxiliaries. In the spring of the following year, while Gen. Greene besieged Fort Ninety-Six, Lee, Pickens, Clark, and other Southern partisans laid siege to Augusta, beginning May 23. June 5, 1781, Brown surrendered. The American loss was fifty-one killed and wounded. The British lost fifty-two killed. The wounded and prisoners on the British side amounted to 334.

Austin-Topolovampo Railroad, survey of, correspondence with Mexico regarding, referred to, 4475.

Australasia.—One of the two divisions of Oceania. It is subdivided by geographers into Australia proper (*q. v.*) and Melanesia. The latter includes New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, New Caledonia, Solomon, Santa Cruz, New Hebrides, and Loyalty Islands. (See also Australia and Oceania.)

Australia.—The territory of the Commonwealth of Australia includes the Continent of Australia, the Island of Tasmania and part of the island of New Guinea (Papua).

Australia (mainland) is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere. It is surrounded by the following waters: North, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; East, Pacific Ocean; South, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean, and West, Indian Ocean. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 8,805 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between 10° 39′ - 39° 11′ South latitude and 113° 5′ - 153° 16′ East longitude; the greatest distance East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles.

Physical Features.—Nearly all round the coast and in eastern and southeastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the southeast point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidge, Lachlan, and Darling, in the southeastern part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings.

Minerals.—Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, etc.

The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the Continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

Government.—The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-

Australia—*Continued.*

General), assisted by a Federal Executive Council of seven Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of March 16, 1898, ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900; and the Commonwealth was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government possesses limited and enumerated powers as surrendered by the federating States, the residuum of legislative power being in the Governments of the various States. Briefly stated, the enumerated powers include authority over commerce and navigation, finance, defense, post offices and telegraphs, census and statistics, and conciliation and arbitration in extra-State industrial disputes; with authority to assume the control of railways and lighthouses, marriage and divorce, emigration and immigration, currency and banking, and weights and measures.

AREA AND POPULATION

States and Capitals	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population Dec. 30, 1912
New South Wales (Sydney).........	309,460	1,777,534
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,380,561
South Australia (Adelaide).............	380,070	430,090
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	636,425
Tasmania (Hobart)...	26,215	197,205
Western Australia (Perth)...........	975,920	306,129
Northern Territory (Darwin).........	523,620	3,475
Papua (Port Moresby)	88,460	350,000
Federal District (Canberra)............	912	1,940
Total..........	3,063,041	5,083,359

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate contains thirty-six members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of five Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1913-1916, is made up of twenty-seven for New South Wales, twenty-one for Victoria, ten from Queensland, seven from South Australia, and five each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and consists of thirty-eight Liberals and thirty-seven members of the Labor Party.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and six Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the final Appeal Court of the Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Army and Navy.—In 1913 there was a total membership of the Defense Force of 240,065, of whom 281 officers and 7,507 men were serving in the Navy and 4,885 officers and 227,422 others in the Army. The latter figure includes 50,000 riflemen and 146,000 cadets.

An agreement was entered into (1902) by the Commonwealth and Imperial Governments under which a naval force was to be maintained (for ten years, 1903-13) in Australasian waters by the British Board of Admiralty, in return for annual contributions from Australia (£200,000) and New Zealand (£40,000), a third party to the agreement. This agreement provided also for the maintenance of Sydney as a first-class naval station, and for the nomination of naval cadets in the Royal Navy by the Australian and New Zealand Governments. This agreement is merged into an Australian Defense scheme, under which the Commonwealth provides and maintains certain ships of war, which form an Australian squadron of the Royal Navy, under the command of a Commonwealth officer in time of peace, and an integral part of the Eastern Fleet of the Royal Navy in time of war. Ships of the Royal Australian Navy are known as *H.M.A.S.* (His Majesty's Australian Ship).

Debt.—The Commonwealth has now undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta-Coodnadatta Railway Debt, whose combined amounts are £5,671,847. The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments. The total of the Public Debts of the several States on June 30, 1912, was £277,124,095 (N.S.W. £100,052,635; Victoria £60,737,216; South Australia £31,680,124; Queensland £47,068,186; Tasmania £11,302,411, and Western Australia £26,283,523).

Production and Industry.—The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1911 was: Agricultural, £38,774,000; Pastoral, £50,725,000; Dairying, etc., £19,107,000; Forests and Fisheries, £5,728,000; Mining, £23,480,000; Manufacturing, £50,767,000, a total of £188,581,000.

The land area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 1,903,731,840 acres, of which 15,642,000 were under cultivation in 1911-12.

In 1912 the Commonwealth produced 734,000,000 lbs. of wool (as in the grease), against 768,572,000 lbs. in 1911; 187,260,000 lbs. of butter, against 211,578,000 lbs in 1911; 16,147,000 lbs. of cheese, against 15,887,000 lbs. in 1911, and 54,370,000 lbs. of bacon and hams, against 53,265,000 lbs. in 1911.

In 1912 the value of gold produced was £9,880,000; silver and lead, £4,217,000; copper, £3,304,000; tin, £1,344,000; coal, £4,418,000; the value of all minerals produced in 1912 being £25,849,000.

Manufactures.—In 1912 there were in the Commonwealth 14,878 industrial establishments, employing 327,516 hands; wages paid amounted to £31,295,876; the value of plant and machinery £34,460,895; of materials used £88,317,749; value added by manufacture £60,427,360, and total value of final output £148,745.109.

Railways.—The total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1912, is stated as follows:

State	State Owned	Private
New South Wales..............	4,098	266
Victoria......................	3,673	51
Queensland....................	4,633	367
Western Australia..............	3,430	832
South Australia................	1,973	34
Tasmania......................	701	205
Northern Territory............	145	...
Total....................	18,653	1,755

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1911-12 were £19,100,995, working expenses £12,471,004, and net earnings £6,629,991, being at the rate of 2*s*. 5*d*. per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£160,557,000) of 4.13 per cent., as against 4.45 per cent. in 1910-11.

Shipping.—The Australian mercantile marine consists of 1,171 steamers (311,059 tons) and 1,316 sailing vessels (66,243 tons), other vessels not self-propelled, 276 vessels (63,065 tons), a total of 2,793 vessels (440,367 tons). The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in oversea trade at the various Australian ports in the five years 1908-1912 were as follows (tonnage in parentheses):

Australia—*Continued.*

Year	Entered	Cleared
1908........	2,022 (4,295,679)	2,029 (4,285,472)
1909........	2,000 (4,361,194)	1,910 (4,155,557)
1910........	1,988 (4,607,820)	2,060 (4,725,326)
1911........	2,081 (4,993,220)	2,093 (4,991,581)
1912........	2,035 (5,163,357)	2,017 (5,111,957)

The weights, measures and coinage are identical with those used in the United Kingdom.

Towns.—Capital, Canberra, in the Federal District, purchased in 1911 from the State of N.S.W., is to be laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth. Meanwhile the seat of government is Melbourne.

There were sixteen cities and towns with a population exceeding 20,000 at the census of 1911, viz.:

Sydney (N.S.W.), 637,102; Melbourne (Vic.), 591,830; Adelaide (S.A.), 192,294; Brisbane (Q.), 141,342; Perth (W.A.), 84,580; Newcastle (N.S.W.), 65,500; Ballarat (Vic.), 44,000; Bendigo (Vic.), 42,000; Hobart (Tas.), 38,055; Broken Hill (N.S.W.), 31,000; Geelong (Vic.), 28,880; Charters Towers (Q.), 25,000; Launceston (Tas.), 24,536; Ipswich (Q.), 23,000; Rockhampton (Q.), 21,033; Fremantle (W.A.), 20,000. (See also Oceania.)

History.—The continent of Australia was known in the sixteenth century. It was visited by the Dutch in 1606. New South Wales was visited and named by Captain Cook in 1770. A British penal colony was established at Sydney in 1788, and at Brisbane, Queensland, in 1825. Settlements were made in Western Australia in 1826, Victoria in 1834, and at Adelaide in 1836. The discovery of gold near Bathurst, New South Wales, in 1851, gave strong impetus to immigration. The Commonwealth of Australia was created in 1900 by the federation of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The Governor-General is appointed by the Crown.

New South Wales is the oldest state. Sydney, the capital and principal port, has a population of 621,000. Forests cover one-quarter of the surface, and the cultivated area was reported in 1911 at 3,381,000 acres. Besides wheat, corn, and tobacco 20,000 acres were under citrus fruit, mostly oranges, the yield being reported as 687,283 cases. In 1910 45,561,000 sheep were reported, from which were clipped 415,338,000 pounds of wool.

Victoria was originally a part of New South Wales but was made a separate colony in 1851. The imports in 1910 were valued at $97,350,000, and exports $88,700,000, of which $11,790,000 was gold. Melbourne, the chief city, has a population of 591,830.

Queensland was visited by Captain Cook in 1770 and settlements were made in 1825. The staple production of the state is wool, the production in 1910 being 139,250,000 pounds. Sugar is the principal manufactured article.

South Australia was proclaimed a British province in 1836, and the northern territory was transferred to the Commonwealth in 1911. The area of South Australia was 380,070 square miles, to which the northern territory added 523,620 square miles. The climate resembles that of southern France or Italy. The wine product of 1910 was more than three million gallons. Sugar cane and fruits are also grown. Adelaide is the capital and commercial center, having a population of 192,000 in 1911.

Western Australia is the largest Australian state. It has an area of 975,920 square miles. The forest area is estimated at twenty million acres, the timber (including eucalyptus) is especially valuable for shipbuilding and bridgework, owing to its durability.

Australian Ballot. (See Ballot.)

Austria *(Austro-Hungarian Monarchy).*—The largest empire, next to Russia, on the Continent of Europe, situated between 42° 51′ N. latitude and 9° 30′-26° 20′ E. longitude, with a total area of 676,077 square kilometres (260,695 square miles), and a total population (1910) of 51,340,378.

AREA AND POPULATION

States	Area, English Sq. Miles	Estimated Population
Austrian Empire.......	115,874	28,567,898
Kingdom of Hungary...	125,395	20,840,678
Territories		
Bosnia and Herzegovina.	19,760	1,931,802
Total............	261,029	51,340,378

Government.—The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy consists of two states, the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary, and of the Provinces Bosnia and Herzegovina. Each of the States has its own Constitution and Parliament, and for most branches of State affairs its own Ministry and Administration; but they are closely bound together by the identity of the Ruler and by a permanent Constitutional Union, which, upon the common principle of possession and defense, was first proclaimed by the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723, and has since been regulated by the so-called "Compromise" (Ausgleich-Kiegyezés) of 1867. According to the Constitutional Union foreign affairs and the greater part of war affairs (Army and Navy), together with the finances concerning them, and the administration of the Territories, are dealt with by common ministries. The control of the official actions of these ministers and the voting of the common budget is exercised by two delegations, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 are chosen from the Upper House of Austria and of Hungary, and 40 from the Lower House of Austria and of Hungary. The delegations are elected for one year, meet alternately at Vienna and Buda Pesth, and appoint their own President and Vice-President. In every other respect legislation concerning the common affairs belongs to the two Parliaments, and each State provides separately for its contribution to the common expenses. The proportion to be contributed by each State is fixed by mutual agreement, renewable every ten years.

History.—In connection with the Ausgleich-Kiegyezés the two States entered into a commercial and customs union in 1867, by which the two States form one commercial and customs territory; and possess the same system of coinage, weights and measures, and a joint bank of issue. In the same way as the quota agreement, this union is renewable every ten years.

Following the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand and his wife at Serajevo by a student, said to have been incited by Servian societies, and with Servian official connivance, Austria, on July 28, 1914, declared war against Servia, and an army was immediately sent to occupy Belgrade. The Servian government fled to Nish and prepared for resistance. (See European War.)

Reigning Sovereign.—Francis Joseph I (Franz Joseph), Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary (King of Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia, Lodomeria and Illyria, King of Jerusalem, etc.), born Aug. 18, 1830; succeeded as Emperor of Austria, Dec. 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary at Buda, June 8, 1867.

Army.—The Common Army of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is recruited by uni-

Austria—*Continued.*
versal compulsory service for all male subjects between the ages of 19 and 42 in Austria, Hungary, and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The available military force also includes the Austrian Landwehr and Landsturm and the Hungarian Honvédség (Landwehr) and Nepfolkeles (Landsturm).

The Peace Establishment of the Active Army is 17,840 officers, 4,700 officials, and 290,000 others.

The Austrian Landwehr consists of 3,680 officers and 37,000 others.

The Hungarian Landwehr consists of 3,000 officers and 26,000 others.

The War Establishment of the Mobilized Field Army is 895,000 all ranks, with about 1,000,000 from the other formations. (See Armies of the World.)

Navy.—The Navy is administered by a department of the War Ministry, and manned by 1,500 officers and 13,500 men in 1912. (For the latest reports as to present establishment, see Navies of the World.)

Common Finance.—The Expenditure on Common Affairs (Defense, Foreign Affairs, Finance Ministry, and Board of Control) is met from the Common Revenue, derived from the net proceeds of the Customs, and from the matricular contributions of Austria (63.6 per cent.) and Hungary (36.4 per cent). The customs receipts for 1913 were 197,694,000 crowns. The contributions from Austria were 255,352,000, while Hungary's share amounted to 146,146.000 crowns. (5 crowns equal to $1 United States money.)

There is no Common Debt, but the Kingdom of Hungary sets aside a certain sum annually for the service of the Debt of Austria contracted before the year 1867. (See Hungary, Finance.)

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Empire comprises the following provinces: Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Bohemia, Bukovina, Carinthia, Carniola, Dalmatia, Galicia, Görz and Gradiska, Istria, Moravia, Salzburg, Silesia, Styria, Trieste and District, Tyrol, Vorarlberg.

Physical Features.—Nearly three-fourths of Austria is high ground above the 600 foot level, with three main mountain systems—the Alps, Carpathians and Bohemia-Moravian mountains. The Central Alps traverse the country, while the Eastern Alps lie entirely within its boundaries; the Carpathians form a frontier with Hungary; the Bohemia-Moravian mountains enclose these countries and link up the Austrian mountain system with the Mittelgebirge of Central Europe. The remaining fourth part is occupied by fertile plains, of which the largest is in Galicia. The capital is on the Danube-drained Wiener Becken. The Danube, joined by the Inn, enters Austria from Bavaria at the gorge of Passau. The Dniester rises in eastern Galicia, and enters Russia at Chotin. The Vistula rises in Silesia, and forms the boundary of Russian Poland. The Oder has its source in Moravia. The Elbe, after a winding course of 185 miles in Bohemia, enters Saxony. The Adige (or Etch) rises in the mountains of Tyrol, and flows into the Adriatic.

Government.—The Government is that of a constitutional monarchy, the Sovereign bearing the title of Emperor, and the succession hereditary (in the order of primogeniture) in the male line of the House of Habsburg-Lothringen, and after the failure of the male, in the female line of that house. (See Austria-Hungary.)

The Reichsrath (Council of the Empire) consists of two houses, the Herrenhaus (House of Lords) and the Abgeordnetenhaus (House of Deputies).

The Herrenhaus consists of the 15 Archdukes of the Imperial family; of 82 of the landed nobility, in whose families the dignity is hereditary; of 5 prince-archbishops, 7 prince bishops, and 5 archbishops; and of 158 members nominated by the Emperor for life, for public service—a total of 272 members in 1912.

The Abgeordnetenhaus is composed of 516 deputies, elected by universal manhood suffrage (twenty-four years) and by secret ballot.

The courts of first instance are the 969 *Bezirksgerichte* (District Courts) and the 75 Superior District Courts with Jury Courts attached. Supervision of, and appeals from, these courts are conducted in nine Provincial Appeal Courts at Vienna, Graz, Trieste, Innsbruck, Zara, Prague, Brünn, Cracow, and Lemberg. The Supreme Court and Court of Cassation at Vienna is the Supreme Court of the Empire. Cases of conflict between different authorities are decided by the Tribunal of the Empire at Vienna.

All the kingdoms and countries represented in the Austrian Reichsrath possess self-government for matters not expressly reserved by the central government of the Empire. In addition, there are communal councils with executive committees, the council of the town of Trieste having the functions of a provincial diet. The diets meet annually, are elected for six years, and consist of a single chamber, with an executive council.

Finance.—The revenue of Austria for the year 1913 was 3,147,473,000 crowns, and the expenditure was 3,137,196,000 crowns.

To the General Debt of Austria, contracted before the year 1867, the kingdom of Hungary contributes over $12,000,000 annually (60,619,340 crowns in 1912), for amortization and interest. This General Debt, on Dec. 31, 1912, was 5,158,396.399 crowns, and the special debt was 7,377,033,325 crowns.

Education.—Primary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 and about 96 per cent. of the attendances is secured. The schools are maintained by local taxation almost exclusively. Secondary education is controlled by the central government, including the private schools. Gymnasia and Realschulen prepare for the Universities and technical high schools.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the most important industry of the inhabitants, and more than one-half of the people are occupied therein. Of the total area about 94 per cent. is productive, 36 per cent. being arable land and 24 per cent. pastures and meadows, and 32 per cent. woodlands. The arable land produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, sugar beet, turnip and miscellaneous crops, but wheat and maize have also to be imported from Hungary. The gardens produce a variety of fruit and the vineyards produce excellent wine. The meadows and pastures support horses, cattle, sheep, etc.

Forestry is conducted on scientific principles and the periodic denudations are met by systematic afforestation. Oak, pine, beech, ash, elm, etc., form a valuable source of wealth.

Mines and Minerals.—In addition to gold, silver, iron, copper, lead and tin ores in profusion, there are rich deposits of coal and petroleum. While the salt mines of the Carpathians are the richest in the world, the mines of Wieliczka, in Galicia, and of Salzkammergut, in Upper Austria, are the most famous.

Austria is noted for its medicinal waters, notably the alkaline springs of Carlsbad, Marienbad, Franzenbad, Giesshübel, Bilin, and Gastein, where are the most frequented watering places in the world.

Austria—*Continued.*

About 8,000,000 are dependent on the various industrial establishments, and Austria is abundantly equipped for industrial activity on account of its richness in raw materials, while its rivers offer both power and transport. In addition to the iron and steel industries, textiles and glass (particularly in Bohemia), leather, furniture, and woodwork, brewing and distilling, chemicals, printing and stationery, and tobacco trades are of great importance.

The sea fisheries of the Adriatic coast (about 1,000 miles) employ about 20,000 persons. The river and lake fisheries are also important, especially in Bohemia.

Transportation and Communication.—In 1910 23,000 kilometres (14,300 miles) of railway were open and working, of which 11,000 were owned or worked by the State, and 3,300 owned and worked by companies. In 1910 the length of navigable rivers and canals exceeded 4,000 miles for vessels and rafts, 900 miles being navigable for steamers, which ply to the number of about 340 on the Danube and Elbe.

There were 9,655 post offices in Austria (1911). There were 7,039 telegraph offices with 47,076 kilometres of line and 237,847 kilometres of wire. Telephones are in full operation and are extensively used.

In 1910 the mercantile marine of Austria consisted of 360 steamers of 368,000 tons, and 15,114 sailing vessels of 47,000 tons.

Towns.—Capital, Vienna, on the Danube. Population, 1910, 2,031,498. Other towns are: Trieste, 161,653; Prague, 223,741; Lemberg, 206,113; Graz, 151,781; Cracow, 151,886; Brünn, 125,737; Czernowitz, 87,128; Pilsen, 80,343.

HUNGARY is a great lowland, encircled by the Carpathians and the Alps, and occupying the basin of the Danube from the gorge of Pozsony to the "Iron Gates" of Orsova. The eastern portion is known as Transylvania (Királyhágóntúl, or Land beyond the Forests; the German name being Siebenbürgen, from the seven castles of the Saxon invaders of the eighth century), and lies in the angle formed by the Carpathians and the Transylvanian Alps. Croatia and Slavonia, which form an annex of the Hungarian crown, extend eastwards from the Adriatic to the confluence of the Save with the Danube.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Danube (Duna) enters Hungary from a gorge in the Little Carpathians and flows eastwards and southwards to its confluence with the Drave; thence eastwards, until it is met at Zimony by the Save and flows in a mile-wide stream between Hungary and Servia to the Iron Gate on the Wallachia (Rumanian) boundary. The Danube is navigable throughout its course in Hungary and is the great highway and the outlet into the Black Sea. Its tributaries, the Save and Drave, are also navigable to the base of the Alps in the west. The Tisza, which divides Hungary almost equally into a western and eastern portion, flows in a winding but navigable course southward. Of the northern tributaries the March (with the Leitha in the south) divides Hungary from Austria.

Government.—The constitution is based on the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723 and on the fundamental law of 1867, and is that of a Constitutional Monarchy hereditary in the male line by primogeniture of the Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty, and after the extinction of the male, in the female line of that house.

The Hungarian Parliament consists of a House of Magnates and a House of Representatives. The House of Magnates consisted (in the Session of 1911-12) of 15 Archdukes, 50 Ecclesiastical Dignitaries, the 12 Bannerets, 5 official members, 3 Delegates from Croatia-Slavonia, the Governor of Fiume, 229 hereditary nobles and 60 life members appointed by the sovereign or elected by the House—a total of 375. The House of Representatives consists of 453 members, of whom 413 are elected by an electoral college in Hungary and 40 by the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia. Parliament meets annually, and has a maximum duration of five years.

The courts of first instance are the 76 County Courts, and 458 District Courts, controlled and supervised by the 12 Királyi Táblák. There is a Supreme Court of Hungary at Budapest and one of Croatia-Slavonia at Zágráb.

Production and Industry.—The fertile soil of Hungary and its magnificent forests provide employment for nearly 70 per cent. of the entire population, only 15 per cent. being engaged in the various industries.

The agricultural holdings are stated to number about 3,000,000, of which 1,500,000 were less than 7 acres, and 14,000,000 under 150 acres each. All the great plains produce grain of excellent quality.

The mountainous regions which envelop Hungary, the western basin of the Danube, and the basins of the Drave and Save, are covered with forests which contain oak, beech, pine, and other valuable trees, which enable Hungary to export timber and forest products. The total area of the forests in 1911 was 8,885,042 hectares. (1 hectare=2½ acres.)

Lignite, iron and coal are won, in addition to gold and silver, some 80,000 persons being employed in the mining and smelting industries. Salt is also largely produced.

Weaving, metal, stone, glass, wood, brewing, and tobacco industries employ most of the industrial population, but manufactures are of small importance compared with agriculture.

Inland Fisheries are of great importance. The river Tisza (Theiss) is stated to be "one part fish to two parts water."

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free, and is maintained by local taxation. There are numerous Infant Schools with nursing staffs for 3 to 6 years, with Lower Elementary Schools 6 to 12 years (and Repetition courses 12 to 15). The average attendance is over 78 per cent.

Finance.—The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has no Common Debt, but in the expenditure of the Kingdom of Hungary the sum of 60,621,984 crowns is set aside annually as a contribution to the service of the General Debt of Austria, contracted before 1867. The special debt of Hungary for 1911 was stated at 6,304,558,000 crowns.

Transportation and Communication.—The total length of lines open and working in 1911 was 13,033 miles, of which 10,942 were owned and worked, or leased and worked, by the State. Over 3,000 miles of rivers and canals are available for transport. There were 6,331 post offices and 4,765 telegraph offices. The sea-going mercantile marine amounts only to some 120,000 tons. The chief port is Fiume, on the Adriatic coast of Croatia.

Towns.—Capital, Budapest, on the Danube. Population (1910), 880,371. Twenty towns have over 40,000, 15 exceed 30,000, and 27 exceed 20,000 inhabitants.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Austria-Hungary from the United States for the year 1913 was $23,320,696 and goods to the value of $19,192,414 were sent thither, a balance of $4,128,282 in favor of the United States.

Austria—*Continued.*

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA comprise six districts, covering an area of 19,760 square miles, with a population, by the census of 1910, of 1,898,044, besides the military garrison of 33,758. The inhabitants are Slavs and the language is Servian.

Government.—The administration of Bosnia-Herzegovina was handed over to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy by the Treaty of Berlin (1878), and in 1908 the Emperor-King extended his sovereignty over the provinces by autograph letter.

The Diet of 92 members (72 elected and 20 nominated) deals with home affairs, justice, finance, and public works. The local revenue was estimated at 79,129,475 crowns in 1911, the expenditure at 79,535,715 crowns.

Capital, Serajevo (Bosna-Serai), on the Bosna River. Population (1910) 51,872. Other towns are Mostar 16,385, Banjaluka 14,793, and Tuzla 11,333.

Austria (see also Austria-Hungary):
  Chargé d'affaires of, to United States, withdrawal of, referred to, 2690.
  Commercial relations with, 1114, 2004.
  Confederate envoys sent to Great Britain and France referred to. (See Mason and Slidell.)
  Consul of United States to Vienna, referred to, 2583.
  Consular convention with, 4023.
  Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2911.
  Importation of American products to, legislation against, discussed, 4916.
  Imprisonment of American citizens by, 2689, 2742.
  Minister of United States to be sent to, 1592.
  Relations opened with, 1706.
  Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 975, 1008, 1026, 1097, 1105, 1157, 2434, 2911.
    Correspondence regarding, referred to, 2564.
    Referred to, 1070, 1114.
  Troops of, departing to Mexico, referred to, 3588, 3589.
  Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 1003, 1004.
  War with Hungary, sympathy of American Government with latter, 2550, 2579.
  Wines from, duties on. (See Wines.)
Austria-Hungary (see also Austria; Hungary):
  Claims of, regarding subjects killed in conflict in Pennsylvania, 6324, 6363.
  Consular convention with, 4098.
  Empress-queen of, assassination of, 6324.
  Expulsion of American citizens, 6425.
  Minister of, to United States, received, 4718.
  Minister of United States to, appointment of A. M. Kelley as, and refusal to receive, discussed, 4910.
  Naturalization treaty with, 4069, 4098, 4142.
  Neutrality of United States in war with—
    Belgium, 8357.
    France, 8355.
    Great Britain, 8355.
    Japan, 8357.
    Russia, 8354.
    Servia, 8349.
  Tariff laws of, evidence of modification of, proclaimed, 5718.
    Discussed, 5747.
  Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 4114.

Austria-Hungary, Treaties with.—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1829 was proclaimed Feb. 10, 1831. It was made originally for the space of ten years, with renewal from year to year thereafter. It provides for liberty of commerce and navigation between the two countries under protection of person, property, and the equitable imposition of fees, charges, and taxes; lawful importation and re-exportation of products in vessels of the one party or the other under reciprocally equitable terms, except coastwise trade, which is excepted from the operation of this treaty. The establishment of consular representatives and agents is agreed upon under conditions of the most favored nation; but such consular agents who engage in trade on their own account shall derive from their official position no advantage or privilege not accorded to private citizens in similar transactions.

Disposal of Property and Consular Jurisdiction.—The treaty of 1848, proclaimed Feb. 25, 1850, provides for the disposal of property by will or otherwise and for consular jurisdiction. A person may will property within the other country, and the legatee or representative who may by the laws of a country be disqualified from holding the same shall have two years, or an extended reasonable time, to dispose of the same and shall not be subject to any unfair or excessive taxes. The property of a person dying without heirs shall have the same care as would that of a native or citizen of the country. Provision is made for the appointment and stationing of consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents in ports on the most favored nation terms; and these shall act as judges in cases of differences between the master and the crew of a vessel without prejudice to subsequent action at home. Deserters from vessels of war and of commerce may be taken by said consular authority, and power is given to it to use the judicial machinery of the country in arresting deserters.

Extradition.—An extradition convention was proclaimed Dec. 15, 1856. It covers extradition of criminals and fugitives from justice accused or convicted of murder, assault with intent to kill, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, making or circulating counterfeit money, or embezzlement of public money. The offence is to be regarded in the light of the laws of the country in which an asylum is sought, and not of those where the offence was committed. The provisions of the treaty are not retroactive, nor do they apply to political offenders or citizens of the country. All expense is to be borne by the country asking extradition. If the refugee commits a new crime in the country of asylum, such offence must be disposed of before extradi-

Austria—*Continued.*
tion is permitted. The treaty extends from year to year, subject to six months' notice of intention to terminate.

Consular Convention.—June 29, 1871, a consular convention was proclaimed defining rights, privileges, immunities, duties, and spheres of action of the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the respective countries. It provides for the recognition of such; exemption from military service and witness duty in cases beyond their consulate duties (testimony in ordinary cases being taken at the residence when necessary); the privilege of hoisting the national flag over their residential or official building or vessel; consular papers, archives, and records to be inviolate; freedom and ease of accession to office is provided for; appointment of subordinate representatives is permitted; consuls may call upon the local authorities for police and judicial aid; may take depositions of their countrymen; may witness wills, official papers and agreements, in accordance with the laws of the country which they represent; may act as interpreters or translators of their own nation's papers; may arrest deserters from vessels of their nation; may act as temporary trustee for the goods of a countryman dying without heirs or representatives. The treaty was drawn to remain in force for ten years, and thereafter from year to year, subject to a year's notice of intention to terminate.

Naturalization.—To regulate the citizenship of immigrants a naturalization convention was proclaimed Aug. 1, 1871. The government of Austria-Hungary agrees to recognize as American citizens those of its people who have resided in the United States for a period of five years, and who have become its citizens by regular and legal naturalization processes; and reciprocally the United States recognizes one of its own people who has similarly conformed to the naturalization laws of Austria-Hungary; but the declaration of intention is not in either country regarded as naturalization. Naturalization in one country does not grant to the person immunity from the consequences of a crime committed prior to immigration, subject, of course, to limitation; especially does this apply to those who have sought to escape military duty in Austria-Hungary. A naturalized subject may renounce his foreign citizenship, if he desire, without a fixed period of residence. This treaty was designed to endure for a period of ten years, and thereafter from year to year, subject to six months' notice of termination.

Trade-marks.—The reproduction of trademarks by other than the owner is prohibited and legal redress is accorded to the owner on the same terms and conditions as to citizens of both countries under the provisions of a trade-mark convention proclaimed June 1, 1872. The life of a trade-mark shall be that provided by law in the country in which it originated, and when it becomes public property at home it is then public property in the country of the other contracting power. To acquire trade-mark protection, duplicate copies must be deposited in the Patent Office at Washington and in the Chamber of Commerce and Trade at Vienna and Pesth. This treaty, originally of ten years' duration, now lives from year to year, subject to one year's notice of termination. It was interpreted to apply also to copyrights.

Arbitration.—Differences of a legal nature or as to the interpretation of treaties impossible of settlement by diplomacy are to be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague according to a convention signed Jan. 15, 1909.

Automobile Trade.—The extraordinary growth of the automobile industry may be judged by comparing the output of American factories, which in 1909 turned out 80,000 cars and in 1910, 185,000 cars. The year 1911 showed a further increase and in 1912 the number had reached a round quarter million. Nov. 1, 1914, a million cars were registered in the United States. From a comparatively small total of imported cars in 1912, the number declined twenty-one per cent. in 1913, the value of the imported cars being less than $2,000,000, while nearly $37,000,000 worth of cars were exported. Great Britain and Canada were the best markets, but South America, Australia and Continental Europe are constantly absorbing more.

The huge production and sales of motor cars in the season of 1913 was carried through in a manner to reflect the utmost credit on an industry that was the veriest infant only fifteen years ago. Allowing $900 as a conservative average price, the product represented a value of $225,000,000. Despite the staggering magnitude of the investment in plants and materials necessary to place on the market so many thousands of machines, hardly a loose financial link developed.

A recent development in the business is the production of the so-called cycle car, a "little brother" to the automobile, but built more cheaply, and intended to appeal to a vast portion of the population to whom even the cheapest automobiles have been prohibitive in price. The cycle car first made its appearance in Europe two or three years ago. So comprehensive are the plans thus far made that if the American public shows a liking for this car the market will be flooded with them in the next twelve months, at prices ranging from $300 to $400. The lower price would serve to bring the new type of motor car into direct competition even with motor cycles.

The commercial vehicle has made fair progress, the number in use throughout the country increasing from 33,000 to about 50,000 in a single year, a gain represented largely by machines of the delivery type of from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds capacity. There is nothing to indicate that this branch of the industry will ever progress as has the passenger car division. Excessive up-keep charges are the retarding feature, and when these can be brought down the motor-propelled business vehicle will begin to cut seriously into the field of the horse.

Automobilists play a large part in the betterment of the country's road system. They are back of every move for improvement, and in several instances have been responsible for inducing thousands of persons in certain sections of the country to set aside one day for road work. Up to October 1, 1913, more than $5,000,000 had been subscribed by automobile manufacturers and users for the building of a transcontinental highway between the Atlantic and Pacific, to be known as the Lincoln Highway. It is predicted that the entire amount will be subscribed within a year and that the highway will be well under way for the use of the thousands who will go by motor car from eastern points to the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915. (See Lincoln Highway.)

Autonomous Government for Cuba discussed, 6152, 6261, 6284, 6308, 6658. (See also Cuba.)

Auttose Towns, Destruction of.—The news of the massacre of whites at Fort Mimms having spread into Georgia, Brig. Gen. John Floyd, at the head of 950 State militia and 400 friendly Indians, started on an expedition of chastisement. Between midnight and dawn of Nov. 29, 1813, the attack was made on two Auttose villages. The Indians fought fiercely, but were overwhelmed, driven to the woods and caves, and shot. Floyd lost eleven killed and fifty-four wounded.

Aux Canards (Canada), Battle of.— The first encounter between British and Americans in the War of 1812. Gen. William Hull, governor of the northwest Territory, placed in command of forces in Ohio and ordered to begin the invasion of Canada, crossed the river July 12, 1812, and dispatched Col. Lewis Cass with 280 men toward Malden. Crossing the Rivière aux Canards, a tributary of the Detroit, he drove the outposts in and took two prisoners, from whom he learned that some of the enemy had been killed and nine or ten wounded. Cass did not lose a man.

Auxiliary Navy in Spanish-American War, 6313.

Averysboro (N. C.), Battle of.—March 16, 1865, Gen. Slocum, in the advance of the Union Army, encountered the Confederates under Gen. Hardee near Averysboro, in the narrow, swampy neck between Cape Fear and South rivers. Hardee hoped to hold Sherman in check until Johnston could concentrate his army at some point in his rear. Incessant rains had made the ground so soft that men and horses sank deep in the mud. A severe fight took place amid showers of rain and gusts of wind. The whole line advanced late in the afternoon and the Confederates retreated to Smithfield, leaving 108 dead upon the field. The Federal loss was seventy-seven killed and 477 wounded.

Aves Islands.—A group of small islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela.

Aves Islands:
- Claims regarding, paid, 3445.
- Convention with Venezuela regarding, 3111, 3194.
- Reference to, 3199.

Aztecas or Aztecs. (See Indian Tribes.)

Aztec Club of 1847.—This society, originally composed of officers of the United States Army who served in the war with Mexico, was formed in the City of Mexico in 1847, and has been continued, "with a view to cherish the memories and keep alive the traditions that cluster about the names of those officers who took part in the Mexican War." Membership is confined to officers of the army, navy, and marine corps who served in the war, or their male blood relatives. Each primary member may nominate as his successor his son or a male blood relative, who during the life of the primary member is known as associate-member, and on the death of the former is entitled, as his representative, to full membership. There are (1909) 226 members.

Bacon's Rebellion.—An insurrection in 1676 of the people of Virginia, led by Nathaniel Bacon. In 1673 the Crown assigned the entire Province of Virginia for thirty-one years to Lords Arlington and Culpeper, with power to collect for their own use all quit rents, escheats, and duties; to name sheriffs and other officers; to make new counties, and in general to exercise the authority of absolute rulers. Sir William Berkeley, the English governor of the Colony, was very unpopular on account of his opposition to free education and a free press. He seemed to think that the function of a governor was to get as much as possible from the colonists for himself and his masters at the least possible cost. He also proved inefficient in protecting the settlers against the ravages of the Indians. He laid heavy taxes upon the people and restricted the franchise. An Indian uprising having occurred in the state, a force of 500 men gathered to march against them. Berkeley ordered them to disband. The colonists chose Bacon, who was a popular lawyer, as their leader, and despite the refusal of the governor to commission him, he led his men against and defeated the Indians. Berkeley thereupon proclaimed Bacon a rebel, notwithstanding which the people chose him a member of the new assembly. On his way to Jamestown he was arrested and tried by the governor and his council, but was released on parole and left the capital. He soon returned with 600 men and again demanded a commission, which was granted. While Bacon was successfully engaged in another campaign against the Indians, Berkeley again proclaimed him a rebel and a traitor. Bacon then burned Jamestown, the governor taking refuge on an English vessel in the harbor. The rebellion was carried on in a desultory way until the death of Bacon in 1677, when it collapsed for want of a leader. The English executed twenty-three of the participants in this rebellion. It is notable as the first formidable resistance to colonial authority in British America. The significance of its occurrence just 100 years before independence has often been remarked. One of Bacon's lieutenants put to death for his part in the rebellion was William Drummond, who had served for a few years as the first governor of North Carolina.

Baden.—A German grand duchy, of southern Germany and a state of the German Empire. The reigning duke is Frederick II. It is bounded by Hesse and Bavaria on the north, Bavaria on the northeast, Württemberg on the east, Switzerland (separated mainly by Lake Constance and the Rhine) on the south, and Alsace and the Rhine Palatinate (separated by the Rhine) on the west. Its capital is Carlsruhe. It produces grain, wine, tobacco, hemp, potatoes, hops and chicory, manufactures silk goods, chemicals, clocks, machinery, woodenware, brushes, paper, etc.

Government.—The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy under a grand duke and a Landtag with an Upper House and a Chamber of sixty-three Representatives. It sends three representatives to the German Bundesrath and fourteen to the Reichstag. It entered the German confederation in 1815, received a Constitution in 1818, and became a member of the German Empire in 1871. It has an area of 5,823 sq. miles and a population (1910) of 2,141,832. (See also Germany).

Baden, fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2898.

Baden, Treaties with.—The extradition treaty of 1857 and the naturalization convention of 1868 were not affected by the formation of the German Empire in 1871. The extradition treaty of 1857 was proclaimed on May 19 of that year. The extraditable crimes are: Murder, assault with intent to kill, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, making or circulating counterfeit money, and embezzlement of public monies. Evidence of guilt sufficient to convict within the country of asylum must be supplied. The expense must be borne by the country asking surrender. The treaty does not apply to political offenders, nor is either nation bound to deliver up its own citizens. Commission of a new crime within the country of asylum causes the offender to be tried and, if guilty, to be punished there before surrender. The treaty remained in force until Jan. 1, 1860, and thereafter from year to year, subject to one year's notice of intention to terminate.

The treaty of 1868 is a naturalization treaty designed to regulate the recognition of naturalized citizens by their native country, and was proclaimed Jan. 10, 1870. Each country agrees to recognize as citizens those of its former subjects who have legally conformed to the naturalization laws of the other country. No immunity from punishment for crimes committed before emigration, saving the limitation established by the laws of the original country. Especially does this refer to the liability of a former citizen of Baden for non-fulfillment of military duty. But he shall not be subject to punishment for this offence unless he shall have emigrated while drafted or in actual military service. Provision is made whereby a former citizen may, if he desire, easily resume his citizenship. This treaty was made to run ten years and thereafter from year to year, subject to twelve months' notice of intention to terminate. A protocol was signed in Munich on May 26, 1868, in further explanation of the several causes. (See German Empire.)

Bahama Banks, negotiations with Great Britain regarding cession of keys on, to United States, 913.

Bahama Islands, formerly Lucayos.—A chain of islands stretching from near the north coast of Haiti to the east coast of Florida. They are separated from Florida by the Gulf Stream and from Cuba by the Old Bahama channel. There are some 3,000 of these islands but only about 30 of any size. The principal ones, beginning at the northwest, are Great Bahama, The Abacos, Eleuthera, New Providence, Andros, Guanahani or Cat Island or San Salvador, Watling Island, Exuma, Long Island, Crooked Islands, Mariguana, Inagua, Little Inagua, Caicos, and Turks Island. The climate of these islands is very mild and salubrious, even in winter. The soil is thin, but produces cotton, maize, pineapples, oranges, etc.

History.—The Bahamas were Columbus's earliest discovery, but there is some doubt as to which of the islands he called San Salvador. The islands were occupied by the English in 1629 and finally secured to them by the treaty of 1783. Area, about 5,450 sq. miles; population (1909), 61,277.

Government.—The capital is Nassau, New Providence. A Governor, an executive council, and a legislative council of nine members each and a representative assembly of twenty-nine members constitute the government.

During the Civil War in United States blockade runners made their headquarters in the Bahamas, especially in New Provi-

Bahama Islands—*Continued.*
dence. The islands have some reputation as a winter resort, the thermometer, from November to May, varies from 60° to 75°, and during the remainder of the year from 75° to 85°.

Bahama Islands, postal convention with, 5377.

Baker City Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6950.

Balance of Trade.—The difference in value between the exports and imports of a country is called its balance of trade. The notion long prevailed that an excess of exports over imports was desirable, and this led to such a balance being termed a balance in favor of the country, while a balance of imports over exports was considered unfavorable, or against it. This notion was based on the mistaken idea that the balance of trade must be settled by imports or exports of specie, the importation of which was regarded as desirable. This view has, however, been entirely discarded by political economists. It is now known that in healthy and profitable trade imports must of necessity exceed exports. A given quantity of merchandise exported from a country must, in order to yield a profit, be sold in a foreign market at a price which includes cost, insurance and freight to the foreign market and reasonable profit to the merchants; if this increased sum be invested in merchandise to be returned to the original country its value there must of necessity be greater than that of the exported articles. Not that transactions can be thus traced except in isolated cases; we may, indeed, assume a case of exports exclusively to England and of imports exclusively from France, the trade between these countries equalizing the transaction; for bills of exchange and the other instruments of commerce render very simple in practice even the cases most difficult to trace in theory; the desire for gain leads every article to find the market in which it is most valuable; in this sense gold and silver are articles of commerce, and they will not be exported unless their value in the other country is greater than at home.

Balkan States.—A general term referring to those states or parts of states in the Balkan peninsula in the southeastern part of Europe, including the country south of the Save and Danube rivers. It comprises Dalmatia, parts of Croatia and Kustenland, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Servia, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Greece, and part of Rumania. In the political sense it usually applies to Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, Rumania, Turkey in Europe and Greece.

Balkan Question.—Situated as it is, guarding the coveted Ægean Sea and the Strait of Dardanelles, and composed of nations holding variant political and religious views, this group of states is looked upon as a constant menace to the peace of Europe. Political troubles in the peninsula are generally referred to as the Balkan Question. The great powers of Europe in 1903 ordered these three reforms in Turkey: (1) The Turkish Inspector-General must have two civil agents appointed by the Powers; (2) there shall be international gendarmes in Turkey; (3) the three Macedonian villayets shall be specifically restricted in power.

The Prime Minister of Bulgaria was assassinated March 11, 1907. Then the peasant Rumanians demanded much needed land reforms. During the summer of 1907 Greco-Bulgarian fights in the district of Florina resulted in 135 deaths and many afflictions. Dissatisfaction in the contiguous realms of the peninsula was so widespread and pronounced as to frighten Turkey and attract the attention of all Europe. This condition of affairs continued until late in the year 1908. In September of that year Bulgaria declared herself free from the Turks and all others, and proceeded to take possession of the Novi-Bazar railway, which though in Bulgaria was owned by Turkey. The Turkish government complained to the signatory powers of the Treaty of Berlin, which had left the Bulgarians vassals to Turkey.

Oct. 5, 1909, Prince Ferdinand read his manifesto of independence and union for Bulgaria and eastern Rumelia. Next Austria, on Oct. 7, proclaimed to the world that the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were hers of right to annex. The Treaty of Berlin had authorized their occupation and Austria chose the moment for annexation when Turkey was wholly unprepared to hold her protectorates. Diplomatic Europe seemed to see in this act the insincerity of Austria's desire for the liberty of the provinces and a premeditated plan for the prevention of a possible Slavic coalition of the future. The Turkish government appealed to the powers. Servia and Montenegro were ready to unite against Austria in the event of a war. Great Britain refused to recognize Austria's infringement of the Treaty of Berlin. Oct. 7, Crete proclaimed itself a dependency of Greece. Turkey again protested, and Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy agreed to take the demands of Crete under consideration and negotiate with the Turkish government. Late in October, 1908, Great Britain, France, and Russia advised Bulgaria to negotiate with Turkey with a view to compensating the latter power for acceding to Bulgarian independence. The culmination of the Austro-Turkish difficulties was effected in a protocal signed in February, 1909, whereby Turkish customs duties were increased 15 per cent, Turkish monopolies in matches, cigarette paper and some other articles were established, all Moslems of Bosnia and Herzegovina were to enjoy political and religious freedom, and Turkey received an indemnity of $12,500,000 from Austria. In May, 1910, the Cretan assembly was opened in the manner of the Greek parliament and an oath of allegiance was taken to the King of the Hellenes.

During the peace negotiations between Italy and Turkey in Sept., 1912, Turkey mobilized a large force on the Bulgarian frontier, and the incensed Bulgarians also began a mobilization of forces, and demanded that the promises made by Turkey in the Treaty of Berlin be guaranteed, declaring that the powers of Europe had temporized too long. Bulgaria called upon Servia, Greece, Macedonia, Montenegro and Herzegovina to rise against Turkey, and by Oct. 10, 1912, 600,000 bayonets surrounded European Turkey.

M. Pasitch, Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers, issued a statement saying: "Since the arrival of the Turks in Europe, Christian populations under their rule have never ceased to suffer. The relations between them have never been other than those between conqueror and conquered. Servia is not recognized as a nation; she has neither church nor school.

"Servia, like other Balkan nations, has peaceably waited for the putting into effect of reforms which would assure the safety of the lives of the Christian popula-

Balkan States—*Continued.*
tions in the Ottoman Empire, but all has been in vain. We are convinced that war is now the only means of attaining autonomy for Old Servia, where a majority of the population are Serbs. I consider that these people merit our efforts all the more because they were altogether abandoned even in the attempts at reforms undertaken by the great Powers. Old Servia must include the vilayet of Kossovo with the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, the northern portion of the vilayet of Scutari, with the shores of the Adriatic, where there are ancient Servian forts; also the northwestern portion of the vilayet of Monastir, including Lake Ochrida.

"Besides Old Servia, autonomy must be given to Macedonia, Albania, Thessaly and Epira. At the head of these autonomous provinces there must be Christian governors, each province having an Assembly, with representatives whose authority will be drawn proportionately from the various nationalities."

Fighting began on Oct. 10, 1912, and was prosecuted with the utmost vigor by Bulgaria, assisted by Servia, Montenegro and Greece. After investing Adrianople and advancing almost to the Black Sea, peace was concluded at London, May 30, 1913, and all Thrace to the Enos-Midia line fell to the share of Bulgaria, as well as parts of Macedonia to the west of Bulgaria. A second war then broke out between the Balkan allies and Servia, Montenegro, Greece and Rumania fought a short war against Bulgaria, which ended with the treaty of Bucharest, August 6, 1913, by which Bulgaria was stripped of her newly acquired western possessions and ceded a part of her former territory to Rumania. During this second war in which Bulgaria was worsted by her former allies Turkey reoccupied Adrianople and the adjacent territory.

Bulgaria was unable to endure a third war, and on Sept. 29, 1913, signed a treaty at Constantinople by which the Turko-Bulgarian line was traced up the Maritza River from its mouth to a point near Mandra, and thence, passing west of Demotika, left both that town and Adrianople to Turkey; close to Mustapha Pasha the line bent eastward, and, passing north of Kirkkilisse and south of Malko Tirnova, terminated on the Black Sea at Sveti Stefan. Thus the territory in Europe allotted to Turkey by the Treaty of London was practically doubled in extent by the Treaty of Constantinople.

Such matters as were left to international arbitration or to settlement by the powers were never satisfactorily adjusted. Servia nursed a grievance against Austria-Hungary on account of being deprived of a seaport on the Adriatic. Servia took possession of Albania, but was ordered out by Austria-Hungary. The growing hatred between the two countries culminated in the assassination at Sarajevo, June 28, 1914, of Crown Prince Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife. Austria charged that the murder was part of a widespread political plot known and perhaps instigated by the Servian Government, and demanded a voice in the investigation and punishment of the crime. Austria's determination was opposed by Russia, and when the latter began mobilizing her forces in August, 1914, after Austrian armies had landed in Belgrade, Germany took up the cause of Austria, and France came to the aid of Russia. The European war of 1914 thus had its roots in the Balkan States of southeastern Europe. (See European War of 1914.)

Ballot.—Literally a little ball. The term is applied to all methods of secret voting, because formerly all such votes were taken by black and white balls placed in the same box, or balls of only one color were deposited in different boxes so arranged that none but the voter could see which box received his ball. The Greeks used marked shells (*ostrakon*), whence the term ostracism. The Romans used tickets for secret voting as early as 139 B. C. The first use of the ballot in the United States was in the selection of a pastor by the Salem Church, July 20, 1629. During the same year it was used in ecclesiastical and municipal elections in the Netherlands, but in England the custom was not established until 1872, though secret voting was actually employed in the parliament of Scotland in cases of ostracism two centuries earlier. In 1634 it began to be used in elections for governor of Massachusetts. The constitutions of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and North Carolina, which were adopted in 1776, made voting by ballot obligatory. Some of the southern states were slow to adopt the ballot system of voting, the *viva voce* method having prevailed in Kentucky local and state elections up to a late date. In Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and possibly other states, the constitutions require the legislatures to vote *viva voce.* In 1875 Congress passed a law requiring all Congressmen to be elected by ballot.

Australian Ballot.—Bills embodying the Australian ballot system were introduced in the legislatures of Michigan and New York in 1887, but failed of passage until 1889, when the system was adopted in a slightly modified form. In 1888, the system was adopted at Louisville, Ky., and in Massachusetts. This method requires the names of all the candidates for all the offices to be placed on one ticket. The voter retires to a private booth and indicates his choice by making a mark opposite a party emblem or a candidate's name. This system of voting was first proposed by Francis S. Dutton, a member of the legislature of South Australia, in 1851. Its use in the United States was first advocated in 1882 by Henry George in a pamphlet entitled "English Elections." The Australian ballot has been adopted in some form in all the states except North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Nevada. Delaware adopted it, but later returned to the old system. A modification of the ballot, used in some localities is the so-called voting machine in which the voter indicates his choice by pressing knobs which record his vote upon slips of paper and record also the number of votes cast for each candidate.

Short Ballots.—The short ballot is an attempt to simplify elections by placing a few officers in nomination at one time and providing that only important officers be elective. Two short ballot amendments were submitted at the special election held in California, Oct. 10, 1911, and both were adopted.

Balls Bluff (Va.), Battle of.—In October, 1861, Gen. McClellan directed Brig. Gen. Charles P. Stone to make a demonstration toward Leesburg, Va. Stone ordered Col. Devens, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, to cross the Potomac near Balls Bluff and attack and destroy any Confederate camps found, or to report and wait for re-enforcements. Devens, with about 300 of his own regiment and 100 of the Twentieth Massachusetts, advanced to Leesburg, but, encountering opposition, fell back to the place

Balls Bluff (Va.), Battle of—*Continued.* of crossing, and was attacked there by the Confederates Oct. 21. Col. Baker, who was a United States Senator, arriving with a California regiment, and the Tammany regiment of New York, assumed command. The Union forces now numbered 1,900. At 5 o'clock P. M. Col. Baker was killed, and the Federals, after a vain attempt to cut their way through to Edwards Ferry, were given orders to retreat to the river bank and to save themselves as best they could. Many of the retreating army were drowned while swimming the river. The number of Federals lost was 894. The Confederates lost 302. Gen. Stone was arrested and kept in confinement from Feb. 9 to Aug. 16, 1862.

- **Baltic Sea.**—A European inland sea washing the shores of Sweden, Germany, and Russia. It terminates in the Gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga.
  - Free transit into and from, discussed, 2867, 2944.
  - Sound dues on commerce to, imposition of, 2774.
- **Baltimore, The:**
  - Mentioned, 6297.
  - Sailors of, assaulted at Valparaiso, and action of Government discussed, 5620, 5650, 5662.
    - Indemnity for, paid by Chile, 5747, 5750.
- **Baltimore, Md.:**
  - British retreat from, referred to, 533.
  - Courts of United States in, provision for accommodation of, referred to, 2898.
  - Duties at port of, referred to, 80.
  - Insurrection in, on day of election, measures to prevent, 2975.
  - Memorial from merchants in, transmitted, 384.
  - Military police to be established in, 3313.
  - National convention at, for prevention of cruelties to animals, 4458.
  - National Prison Congress at, referred to, 4162.
  - Police commissioners of, arrested, referred to, 3234.
  - Post-office building for, referred to, 2898.
- **Bank Bills** less than $20 should be suppressed, 1385.
- **Bank, International American:**
  - Charter for, recommended by President Benj. Harrison, 5560.
  - Establishment of, recommended by International American Conference, 5505.
    - Discussed, 5560.

Bank, Manufactory.—A banking scheme which originated in Massachusetts in 1740. The idea was to secure the issues by mortgage on the real estate of each subscriber to the amount of his subscription. Though opposed by a strong party, it passed the House of Representatives. The bank failed after issuing notes to the extent of £50,000.

- **Bank Notes.** (See Banks and Banking and Finances discussed.)
- **Bank of Missouri,** measures taken by Government to enforce payment of sums due from directors of, 941.
- **Bank of Pennsylvania:**
  - Payment of bonds of, held by United States, referred to, 1726.
  - Suspension of, referred to, 1768.

Bank of the United States.—Feb. 25, 1791, Congress issued a charter authorizing the Bank of the United States to do business for twenty years. Its capital stock was $10,000,000, of which Congress subscribed $2,000,000, partly in coin and partly in government securities. It was made the fiscal agent of the government and the depository for the public moneys. It was also authorized to issue its notes, payable in specie, and was made in every way possible the agent of the United States Treasury, and a strong power in the financial affairs of the country. Its capital was divided into 25,000 shares of $400 each, payable one-fourth in specie and three-fourths in six per cent stock of the United States. It was allowed to hold property of all kinds up to the value of $15,000,000, inclusive of its capital stock, and further to establish branch banks in the various cities. In accordance with this last provision a branch was at once opened in New York City and called an office of discount and deposit. During its entire career the Bank of the United States averaged annual dividends of 8 per cent.

- **Bank of United States:**
  - Act to extend charter of, vetoed, 1139.
    - Referred to, 1225.
  - Act to incorporate, vetoed, 540.
  - Agent should be appointed to take charge of books of, 1382.
  - Attempts to impair credit of Government, 1232, 1250.
  - Bills of exchange discounted at, for benefit of Senators inquired into, 1346.
    - No report on subject of, 1347.
  - Bills of, should not be received for taxes, 1382.
  - Charter obtained by officers of, from Pennsylvania for new bank, 1471.
  - Charter of, not to be renewed, 1226, 1250.
    - Expiration of, discussed, 1025, 1897.
  - Chartered rights of, should be terminated, 1250.
  - Claims of, and course pursued by, 1329.
  - Constitutionality of law creating, questioned, 1025, 1092, 1225.
  - Dangers from, apprehended, 1091, 1224, 1249.
  - Deposits in, removal of, 1249.
    - President Jackson's paper to Cabinet on, 1224.
      - Refuses to transmit, to Senate, 1255.
    - Recommended, 1163, 1236.

Bank of United States—*Continued.*
  Referred to, 1386.
  Views of President Tyler on, 1897.
 Directors of, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1260.
 Discussed by President—
  Jackson, 1121, 1382, 1470.
  Polk, 2504.
  Tyler, 1897.
 Distresses caused by, needlessly produced, 1328.
  Reference to, 1383.
 Flagrant misconduct of, commented on, 1229, 1249, 1330.
 Government must be separated from, 1329.
 Judicial power, attempts to usurp functions of, 1259.
 Money in, not accounted for, 1259.
 Notes of, cannot be reissued after expiration of charter, 1471.
 Organization of, referred to, 564.
 Panic, attempts to bring about, 1250.
 Papers and funds in possession of, refusal to deliver, 1258.
 Pension money retained by, 1328.
 Political power of, fund employed by, to sustain, 1249.
 President of, funds at disposal of for electioneering purposes, 1249.
 Recharter of, a leading question in election of President, 1225, 1249.
 Sound currency, failure of, to establish, 1025.
 Stock in—
  Government should be notified regarding, 1382.
  Should be sold, 1330.
 Subscriptions to, 96.
 Substitute for, must be adopted by Congress, 1228.
 Successor of, cannot issue notes of, 1471, 1600.
 With limited powers, recommended, 1092.

Bank of United States vs. Halstead.—An important Supreme Court case on appeal from the circuit court of Kentucky in 1825. Property, including real estate, was offered for sale for debt. The highest bid being less than three-fourths of its appraised value, the property was not sold. The Supreme Court held that it had jurisdiction in a case to which the Bank of the United States was a party, and that a law which forbade the sale of land under execution for less than three-fourths of its appraised value did not apply to writs of execution issued by Federal courts.

Bank of United States vs. Planters' Bank of Georgia.—A suit brought by the Bank of the United States for payment of a promissory note which had been indorsed to it by the Planters' Bank of Georgia. The State of Georgia had stock in this bank. The action was brought against the Planters' Bank and also against the State. The Supreme Court in 1824 decided that if a State became a party to a banking or a commercial enterprise the State could be sued in the course of business, on the principle that when a government becomes a partner in any trading company it divests itself, so far as concerns the transactions of that company, of its sovereign character and takes that of a private citizen. The State, said the court through Chief Justice Marshall, is not a party—that is, an entire party—in the cause. It was also held that the circuit court had jurisdiction in such matters.

Banking, extension of, to foreign countries recommended, 8054.

Banking System. (See Banks and Banking.)

Bankruptcy.—The Constitution gives Congress the power to establish uniform bankruptcy laws throughout the United States. Bankruptcy is a state of inability to pay all debts. It is also the process by which an individual may secure a discharge of his indebtedness by surrendering his property and complying with the law. April 4, 1800, a bankruptcy act was passed by Congress and was repealed in December, 1803. In May, 1837, a commercial crisis occurred in the United States, causing failures to the amount of $100,000,000. On account of the heavy losses incurred during the financial panic which ensued, another act was passed Aug. 19, 1841, and repealed in 1843. Another financial panic occurred in 1857, and most of the banks suspended specie payments. A third (the Lowell) act was passed March 2, 1867, and repealed in 1878 (4204). The present law was passed July 1, 1898, and amended June 25, 1910. During the years of our history when no national bankrupt law existed all matters relating to insolvencies have been under the control of State laws.

Bankruptcy Law.—Extracts from the United States Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898, as amended by Act of June 25, 1910:

Who may become bankrupts.—(a) Any person except a municipal railroad, insurance or banking corporation shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt. The bankruptcy of a corporation shall not release its officers, directors, or stockholders, as such, from any liability under the laws of a state or territory or of the United States. (b) Any natural person, except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company and any moneyed business, or commercial corporation, except a municipal railroad, insurance or banking corporation, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act.

Duties of Bankrupts.—(a) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt by his creditors or other persons to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication if an

Bankruptcy—*Continued.*
involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee, and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings.

Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town, or village of his residence.

Bankruptcy, Laws of:
- Modifications regarding involuntary bankruptcy recommended, 4204.
- Passage of, recommended, 1907, 2972, 3052, 4730, 4840, 5478, 5561.
- Memorial favoring, presented, 1907.
- Power to make, vested in Congress, 869, 2972.
- Uniform system of, act to establish, referred to, 683.

Banks and Banking:
- Banking and currency reform urged, 8288.
- Banking system—
  - Control of, must be public, 8261.
  - Should be instruments and not masters of enterprise, 8261.
  - Discussed by President—
    - Lincoln, 3331, 3350, 3449.
    - Madison, 550.
    - Polk, 2257.
    - Van Buren, 1541, 1707, 1757.
    - Wilson, 8259, 8288.
  - Reforms in, recommended, 1380.
- Discussed by President—
  - Buchanan, 2968.
  - Grant, 4241.
  - Van Buren, 1541, 1707, 1757.
  - Wilson, 8259, 8288.
- Laws, must not permit concentration of funds for speculative purposes, 8261.
- Specie payments discussed. (See Specie Payments.)
- Special commission to make suggestions concerning, recommended, 6652.

Banks.—A bank is an institution for receiving and lending money. The banking institutes of the United States may be classed as National and State banks, private banks or bankers, savings banks, and loan and trust companies. In 1781 the Congress of the Confederation chartered the Bank of North America with a capital of $400,000, with a view to providing through its notes a circulating medium for the country. Doubts as to the power of Congress caused the bank to be rechartered by Pennsylvania in 1782. By 1791 two more banks had been established, one in New York, the other in Boston. In that year Congress established the Bank of the United States. The charter authorized an existence of 20 years and a capital of $10,000,000, one-fifth to be supplied by the United States. In 1811 Congress refused to renew the charter. During the trying times of the War of 1812 only State banks existed, and these largely increased in number. In 1816 the second United States Bank was chartered to run 20 years with a capital of $35,000,000, of which the Federal Government subscribed one-fifth. The bank was to have custody of the public funds, and 5 of its 25 directors were to be appointed by the United States. Congress passed an act renewing the charter in 1832, but President Jackson vetoed it (1139). After a Presidential election in which his fight with the bank was made an issue President Jackson ordered the public funds to be removed from the Bank of the United States and placed in State banks (1224). In 1836 the bank's charter expired. In 1841 President Tyler vetoed two bills to revive it (1916, 1921). In 1846 the Independent Treasury system was established providing that all public funds of the United States should be received and paid out without the intervention of the bank. Between 1836 and 1863 only State banks existed. Feb. 25, 1863, the National bank act was passed. This act proving defective, it was superseded by the act of June 3, 1864, which forms the basis of the present system.

Banks.—See Encyclopedic Index articles and page references under headings:

Bank, Manufactory.
Bank Notes.
Bank of Missouri.
Bank of Pennsylvania.
Bank of United States.
Bank of United States vs. Halstead.
Bank of United States vs. Planters' Bank of Georgia.
Banks, National.
Banks, Pet.
Banks, Postal Sav'gs.
Banks, Savings.
Banks, State.
Briscoe vs. Bank of Commonwealth of Kentucky.
Clearing House.
Currency Law.
Deposits, Public, Removal of.
Fiscal Bank of United States.
Free Banking System.
Funding.
National Bank Circulation.
National Bank Examiners.
National Banks.
Postal Savings Banks.
Safety Fund.
Specie Payments.
United States Notes.
United States Bank of Pennsylvania.

Banks, National. — Dissatisfaction and losses in connection with the State banking system in vogue in the first half of the nineteenth century led to the passage of laws by the Federal Government for the protection of holders of the circulating medium. The first National bank act of the new and comprehensive series was suggested to Congress by Secretary Chase in 1861 and passed in 1863. It was amended by a law passed June 3, 1864. These acts form the basis of the present law. It is patterned after the New York State banking law, which in 1849 required circulating notes of all banks of that state to be

Banks, National—*Continued.*
secured by a deposit of stocks and bonds, one-half in issues of that state. The circulating notes were redeemable at agencies within the state. This latter feature of the New York law was adapted from the Suffolk system in vogue in New England.

Under the National banking law, as amended by the act of March 14, 1900, any five persons with a combined capital of $25,000 may open a bank and receive circulating notes to the amount of the par value of their capital invested in United States bonds, but not to exceed the par value of the bonds. In cities of more than 3,000 and less than 6,000 inhabitants the capital required is $50,000, while a capital of $100,000 is required in cities having a population of over 6,000, and double this amount where the population exceeds 50,000. The ratio of circulating medium to capital remains the same in all places. The law also established the National Bank Bureau in the Treasury Department and created the office of Comptroller of the Currency. This act added some $350,000,000 to the currency of the country.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year 1913 showed 7,488 National banks, with a capital of $1,056,919,792, a total surplus of $725,272,182, reporting net earnings of $160,980,084, paying in dividends $119,906,051, a ratio of dividends to capital of 11.40 per cent. The circulation outstanding Sept. 1, 1913, was $724,500,000; individual deposits, $5,761,350,000; principal resources, loans and discounts, $6,186,800,000; United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation, $735,800,000; United States bonds on hand and with the Treasurer to secure public deposits, $103,200,000; specie, $728,300,000; legal tender notes, $170,900,000; aggregate resources, $10,876,800,000. Sept. 1, 1914, the number of banks was 7,551, and the authorized capital was $1,073,524,175. The outstanding circulation was $877,540,281, of which $126,241,760 was secured by other than United States bonds. (See also Currency.)

Banks, National:
- Circulation of. (See National Banks.)
- Discussed by President—
  - Arthur, 4720, 4766, 4832.
  - Cleveland, 4926, 5876, 5965, 5986, 6079, 6156.
  - Grant, 4199.
  - Johnson, 3563, 3770.
  - Lincoln, 3331, 3350, 3384, 3449.
  - McKinley, 6254, 6358.
  - Roosevelt, 6652.
  - Van Buren, 1541, 1707, 1757, 1828.
- Organization of, discussed, 4720, 4926, 5876, 5965, 6156.
- Reports of examiners of, referred to, 4655.
- Should engage attention of Congress, 551, 1025.
- Tax on capital and deposits of, repeal of, recommended, 4636, 4766.
- Treasury balance deposited in, 8360.

Banks, Pet.—When President Jackson ordered the public funds withdrawn from the United States Bank in 1833, it became necessary for the Administration to find some other place of deposit for the Federal moneys. Certain State banks were chosen, and the allegation was made that the selection was determined not so much on the ground of fitness as on that of party fidelity, a principle also much in vogue in the granting of bank charters before the system of free banking came into use. The banks selected by Jackson as public depositors were in derision called "pet banks."

Banks, Postal Savings. (See also Postal Savings Banks.)
- Recommended by President—
  - Arthur, 4639.
  - Grant, 4152, 4204.
  - Hayes, 4574.
  - Roosevelt, 7482, 7606.
  - Taft, 7667.

Banks, Savings.—The first savings bank in the United States was the Boston Provident Savings Institution, incorporated Dec. 13, 1816. The Philadelphia Savings Fund Society began business the same year, but was not incorporated until 1819. In 1818 banks for savings were incorporated in Baltimore, Md., and Salem, Mass., and in 1819 in New York, Hartford, Conn., and Newport and Providence, R. I. There were in 1905 some 1,237 savings banks in the United States in which 7,696,229 persons had deposited $3,261,263,119. These figures are the highest reached in the history of this country both with regard to the number and the amount of depositors and the amount of deposits. Statistics of the savings banks of the world, obtained by the Department of Commerce and Labor, show that the United States, with about 9½ per cent of the total population considered, has more than 29 per cent of the savings banks deposits. These institutions are for the encouragement of the practice of saving money among people of slender means and for the secure investment of savings, the profits thereof being paid as interest to the depositors.

In 1913 there were 1,978 savings banks in the United States, having 10,766,936 depositors and deposits of $4,727,403,950.79, an average of $439.07 to each depositor. New York has the largest number of depositors and the largest total of deposits, 3,114,240 persons having $1,700,063,766.36 to their credit, an average of $545.90 to each person. The 1,710 depositors in the savings banks of Montana have an average of $781.39 to their credit, nearly double the average for the entire country.

Banks, State.—A State bank is an institution chartered by a State legislature for banking purposes. It performs similar functions of National banks. After the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States in 1836, and the refusal of Congress to recharter it, State banks sprang up in large numbers throughout the Union. Each state passed its own law for their government or control. In many states these laws were not carefully drawn and the holders of their circulating notes not sufficiently protected against loss from suspensions and failures. Between 1836 and 1863 there were no United States banks or National banks, and only State banks existed. Being allowed to issue notes to circulate as currency, they availed themselves of the privilege, and in many instances the privilege was much abused. By act of Congress passed March 3, 1865, all circulating notes of banks other than National banks were taxed 10 per cent. The result of this law was to speedily cause the retirement of all such notes. There are in all some 14,000 State banks at present in operation.

Banks, State:
- Deposits in should be regulated by law, 1331, 1385.
- Discussed by President—
  - Buchanan, 2968.
  - Cleveland, 5986.
  - Jackson, 1469.
  - Tyler, 1899.
  - Van Buren, 1541, 1548, 1711, 1757.
- Measures should be adopted to correct unlimited creation of, 1899.
- Number of, 6157.
- Paper to Cabinet concerning, 1224.
  - President Jackson refuses to transmit to Senate, 1255.
- Practicability of, commented on, 1236, 1250, 1330, 1384.
- Public deposits should be placed in, 1236.
  - Order regarding, 1249.
- Reference to, 551.

Bannock Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Baptist Church in Mississippi Territory, act for relief of, vetoed, 475.

Bar Harbor, Me., acts for erection of public buildings at, vetoed, 5257, 5571.

Barbados Island (West Indies), postal convention with, 5277.

Barbary States.—The region on the north coast of Africa bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. It is capable of high cultivation. In early times the soil was made to yield richly. Barbary was known in ancient times as Mauritania, Numidia, Africa Propria, and Cyrenaica. It now comprises the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Fezzan, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco. Besides Europeans, seven distinct races inhabit the Barbary States—Berbers, Moors, Bedouins, Jews, Turks, Kuluglis, and Negroes. The population is about 11,000,000 Mohammedans and a floating population of Jews and Christians not enumerated. The language of commerce is Arabic, except in Tunis and Tripoli, where the Turkish language and government dominate.

During the latter part of the Eighteenth Century most of the European States were compelled to pay tribute to the pirates of the Barbary States. Tribute was also levied upon the United States as the price of safety in the Mediterranean, and for a time was paid, but in the early part of the nineteenth century, after subjugating Tripoli and Algiers, the United States exacted terms of peace from the pirates. The action of America was followed by Germany, France, and other European powers, and the pirates were completely subjugated. (See also Africa, Algerian War, Tripolitan War, and the several States of northern Africa.)

Barbary States (see also the several States; Algerine War; Tripolitan War.)
- Consuls of United States in, referred to, 169.
- Disbursements in intercourse with, 464.
- Friendly disposition of, toward United States, 395, 460, 469, 649, 677.
- Friendly intercourse with, 415, 503, 649.
- Reference to, 321, 324, 325.
- Relations with which, through unreasonable demands of Tripoli, led to a declaration of war against the United States, 314.

Barcelona, Spain, International exposition of Labor at, discussed, 5177, 5399.

Baring Brothers & Co., funds of United States on deposit with, 3828.

Barnburner and Hunker.—In 1845 the Democratic party in New York State, owing to internal squabbling, became divided into two pronounced factions. These were the administration Democrats, calling themselves Conservatives, and the sore-heads of those days, stigmatized as Radicals, because, among other things, they were affected with anti-slavery, or "free soil" (*which see*) sentiments; whereas, the administration party was strongly pro-slavery. In the Democratic State Convention held at Syracuse early in 1847 the latter faction, by political manipulation, secured the organization of that body, and decided nearly all the contested seats in their own favor, and made the State ticket and the State committee to suit themselves; in other words, "carried off the hunk," and fairly won the name of "Hunkers." The other faction refused to support the ticket, and, as a consequence, the Whigs carried the State by over 30,000 majority in the gubernatorial election. One of the Hunker orators likened the other faction to the Dutch farmer who burned his barn to rid himself of rats, and thenceforward the name of Barnburners was fastened on them, and the two nicknames, Barnburner and Hunker, were bandied back and forth until after the former joined with the Liberty party (*which see*), in 1852, to support Mr. Van Buren as the Free-Soil candidate for the Presidency. Hunk is evidently a corruption of the Dutch *honk*, or *home*, and was used to signify that the administration faction had reached their goal, or home.

Barrataria, Island of, pardon granted lawless inhabitants of, who aided in defense of New Orleans, 543.

Bataan, Province of, Ph. I., mentioned, 6741.

Baton Rouge (La.), Battle of.—Early in May, 1862, after the fall of New Orleans, Admiral Farragut passed up the river and raised the American flag over the public buildings in Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana. Gen. Thomas Williams was placed in command of the place with a small garrison. Aug. 5, 1862, he was attacked by Gen. Breckenridge, who was to have been assisted by the ironclad gunboat *Arkansas*. The *Arkansas* exploded her boilers and failed to reach the scene of action. The Confederates were repulsed. The Union loss was 200, including Gen. Williams, who was killed.

Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve:
- Boundaries modified, 7203.
- Size reduced, 6986.

Battleships, construction of four urged, 7527.

Batture Cases.—Before the cession of Louisiana to the United States, a man named Gravier had purchased a plantation on the Mississippi River near New Orleans.

Batture Cases—*Continued.*
Part of it afterwards became the village of St. Mary. An alluvial deposit or river beach formed in front of the village and was used as a landing place for the citizens of St. Mary. Under the law it was a part of the Gravier estate, which was purchased by Edward Livingston, of New York, who began improving it for his own use. The people protested on the ground of an old French law giving alluvions to the government. President Jefferson dispossessed Livingston of the Batture, and the latter immediately began suit against Jefferson and the United States marshal. The Supreme Court refused to entertain the suit against the President, but decided to restore the Batture to Livingston.

Bavaria.—A kingdom of southern Germany, and one of the States of the German Empire. It consists of two unequal and disconnected parts, the larger eastern and the smaller western. The country produces wheat, rye, oats, and other cereals, tobacco, potatoes, hops, flax, wine, etc. The most important manufactures are textiles, beer, machinery, iron-ware and porcelain.

Government.—Its government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, with a king, an upper house, and a chamber of 159 deputies. The reigning king is Louis III. It made a treaty with the North German Confederation in 1870 and entered the German Empire in 1871. Area, 29,286 sq. miles; population in 1900 was 6,524,372.

The army consists of three corps of the Imperial army, but is numbered separately and administered independently, and on a peace footing has about 60,000 men. About 70½ per cent of the population are Roman Catholics and some 28 per cent Protestants.

Bavaria (see also Munich):
Convention with, 2218, 2760.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2760.
Immigration treaty with, 3834.
Naturalization treaty with, 3888.

Bavaria, Treaties with.—These include the treaty of 1845, treaty of 1853, and the treaty of 1868. They were not affected by the formation of the German Empire in 1871. The treaty of 1845 abolished the *droit d'aubaine* and taxes on emigration. In France the *droit d'aubaine* was the right of the king to the goods of an unnaturalized foreigner (*aubain*) dying within his kingdom. The king stood in place of the heirs. In France this right was abolished in 1819. This treaty declared that the *droit d'aubaine, droit de retraite,* and *droit de tractioner* tax or taxes on emigration be abolished. When any person holding real property dies, the person to whom it would descend, were he not disqualified by alienage under the laws of the land, shall be allowed two or more years, if necessary, in which to dispose of it, and may withdraw the proceeds from the country without paying detraction duties. Power of transfer by will, donation, or otherwise, is conferred upon alien residents equal to those enjoyed by citizens or subjects. When no heirs exist the property of the deceased is to receive the same care as that of a native or citizen. Disputes regarding possession are to be decided according to the laws, and by the courts in which the property is situated. For extradition terms of the treaty of 1854, see Extradition Treaties. The treaty of 1868 was a naturalization treaty. (See Germany.)

Bayard vs. Singleton.—This is one of the earliest instances of a court passing upon the constitutionality of an act of the legislature. Suit was brought before the court of appeals of North Carolina in 1787 for the recovery of certain property that had been confiscated and sold to the defendant under an act of the legislature passed during the Revolution which authorized the confiscation of the property of aliens. Counsel for defendant moved the dismissal of the case in accordance with an act of the legislature passed in 1785, which "required the courts, in all cases where the defendant makes affidavit that he holds the disputed property under a sale from a commissioner of forfeited estates, to dismiss the case on motion." Judge Ashe refused to dismiss the case, declaring the act of the legislature "unconstitutional and void." Judgment was, however, found for the defendant on the ground that aliens cannot hold land, and if they purchase it the land is forfeited to the sovereign.

Bayonne Decree.—April 17, 1808, Napoleon decreed that all American vessels which should enter the ports of France, Italy, and the Hanse Towns should be seized, "because no vessels of the United States can now navigate the seas without violating the law of said States." In his attempts to subdue England, Napoleon sought to destroy her commerce with all neutral powers, including the United States.

Bear, The, sent to relief of whaling fleet, 6350.

Bear Flag War.—An insurrection against the Mexican Government in June, 1846, supposed to have been instigated by John C. Frémont, then a captain of United States troops in California. A body of American settlers seized some Mexican horses and then captured the town of Sonoma. They raised a flag, having on it the figure of a bear. In July, the Mexican War having begun, the Stars and Stripes were raised at Monterey, and the Bear Flag War became a factor in the American conquest of California. A battalion called the Bear Flag battalion was active in expelling the Mexicans.

Beaufort, N. C., blockade of, removed by proclamation, 3290.

Beaver Dam (Canada), Battle of.—After the retreat of the American army from the Niagara River they rendezvoused near the western end of Lake Ontario. Gen. Dearborn sent Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Boerstler with 540 men to capture Beaver Dam. A British lieutenant, on June 24, 1813, with forty or fifty men, but claiming to be the advance guard of 1,500 troops and 700 Indians, demanded of him to surrender. Boerstler surrendered 542 men, one 12-pounder and one 6-pounder cannon, and a stand of colors.

Bedloes Island. (See Liberty Enlightening the World.)
Beef Products. (See Animals and Animal Products.)
Beet Sugar. (Agricultural Products.)
Behring Sea. (See Bering Sea.)
Belantse-Etva Indians. (See Minnetaree Indians.)
Belden, S. A., & Co., claim of, against Mexico, 2687.
Distribution of award in case of, referred to, 4988.

Belgium.—Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and is bounded on the north and northeast by the Netherlands (268 miles), on the south by France (381 miles), on the east by Rhenish Prussia (60 miles) and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg (80 miles), with a low unbroken seaboard (North Sea) of 42 miles. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 square miles.

Physical Features.—The Meuse (Maas) and its tributary the Sambre divide the country into two distinct regions, that of the north and west being generally a low fertile plain, while the forest-covered table-land of the Ardennes in the south and east has for the most part a poor soil. The highest hill (Baraque Michel) rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Meuse Maas) and its tributary the Sambre, which flow from France to the Netherlands, and are navigable streams throughout their course in Belgium. The Ourthe is also a tributary from the frontier of Luxemburg, and is partly navigable. The river of the western plains is the Schelde (Escaut). These waterways have an auxiliary network of canals for the purposes of transport. The principal harbor and commercial entrepôt is Antwerp, a strongly fortified city on the Schelde. Other harbors on the western coast are Ostend, Nieuport, Blankenberg and Zeebrugge.

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population Census of 1910
Antwerp	1,093	968,677
Brabant	1,267	1,469,677
Flanders, East	1,158	1,120,335
Flanders, West	1,248	874,135
Hainaut	1,437	1,232,867
Liège	1,117	888,341
Limburg	931	275,691
Luxemburg	1,705	231,215
Namur	1,414	362,846
Total	11,370	7,423,784

History and Government.—Belgium, the country of the ancient Belgae, and known as Flanders and Brabant in the "Low Countries," was joined to the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1815, an arrangement which was upset by the Revolution of 1830. On Oct. 14, 1830, a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was chosen Hereditary King. Reigning Sovereign Albert Leopold Clement Marie Meinrad, King of the Belgians, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born at Brussels, April 8, 1875, son of Prince Philippe, Count of Flanders, succeeded his uncle, King Leopold II., Dec. 23, 1909.

After Germany had declared war against Russia in August, 1914, German armies started for the French border through Belgian territory. Belgian permission being refused Germany declared war and the King of England was appealed to to support the neutrality of Belgium. (See European War of 1914.)

The Senate, elected for eight years, consists of 120 members, of whom twenty-seven are elected by the Provincial Councils and ninety-three by the people. The Chamber of Representatives consists of 186 members (one for each 40,000 of the inhabitants), elected by the people. The electoral law of 1894 introduced universal male suffrage at the age of twenty-five, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualification. Failure to vote is punishable by law. The Legislature meets annually in November.

There is a justice of the peace in each of the Cantons (227), twenty-six District Courts, a Criminal Assize Court in each Province and three Courts of Appeal at Brussels, Ghent, and Liège. There is a Court of Cassation at Brussels.

In each of the nine Provinces, and in each of the 2,632 Communes, there is an elected Council. These Provincial and Communal Councils are elected for eight years (one-half retiring every four years), and meet annually.

The Army is recruited by yearly calls and voluntary enlistments. The yearly calls include, according to the number fixed by the contingent bill, all the young men of the levy fit for military service who are not exempted. The Peace Establishment was, in 1913, 3,499 officers and 40,073 men, including a Gendarmerie of 74 officers and 3,629 men. There are Military Governors of the fortresses of Antwerp, Liège, and Namur. The neutrality of Belgium is guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Prussia, and the United Kingdom by the Treaty of London (Nov. 15, 1831).

Education.—Primary education is universal although not legally compulsory, and it is free to the necessitous, schools being maintained by communal taxation with provincial and state grants; in addition, many schools are under ecclesiastical control—Roman Catholic predominating. Special schools, communal and private, abound, music and fine art schools are a special feature, the Conservatoires of Brussels and Liège and the Académies of Brussels and Antwerp being justly famous; there are thirty-five Royal Atheneums. There are State Universities at Ghent and Liège, and free Universities at Brussels and Louvain.

Production and Industry.—Of the 7,277,000 acres, 4,660,000 are under cultivation, 1,289,000 are under forest, 495,000 are fallow or uncultivated, and 833,000 are marshes, rivers and canals, roads, etc. The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, beet, flax, tobacco and hops, and although great quantities of cereals are produced, wheat, maize and barley are largely imported. About 500,000 persons are employed in agriculture. The Live Stock in 1912 included 232,709 horses, 1,830,747 cattle, and 1,348,514 pigs. The total value of the Forest products exceeds 20,000,000 francs annually.

There are two great coal fields (125 mines working) along the valleys of the Meuse and Sambre, the annual output being about 24,000,000 English tons. Iron is obtained in large quantities, and the steel industry (ingots and rails) is of great importance. The principal iron towns are Liège, Seraing and Charleroi. There are also 1,780 stone quarries. The mineral springs of Spa are still famous. About 450,000 persons are engaged in the mining and metallic industries.

Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country. Some 800,000 persons are employed in the various factories; the chief industries are glass making at Charleroi, the quarries of the southern counties, wool-spinning at Verviers and linen weaving, particularly in Ghent, Aalst, Tourney, Courtrai, Rousselaire, and Bruges. Cotton manufactures center at Ghent, lace at Brussels, Mechlin and Bruges, and textiles at Verviers.

Transportation and Communication.—In 1912 there were 4,369 kilometres of railway worked by the State, of which 4,110 were State owned. There were also 350 kilometres of privately owned and worked

Belgium—*Continued.*

line and 4,038 kilometres of branch lines, while there were 9,757 kilometres of public roads. The gross receipts from railways worked by the State in 1912 were 331,339,666 francs, the working expenses being 229,672,818 francs; the passengers carried numbered 191,814,188. The private lines amount to less than one-fourteenth of the total mileage.

The navigable rivers and canals have a total length of 2,179 kilomètres and are very greatly used. The Meuse and Sambre traverse the coal fields, and the Schelde is the waterway of the western agricultural district.

In 1911 there were 1,594 post offices. There is also a Marconi installation.

Towns.—Capital, Brussels (Bruxelles). Population, Dec. 31, 1910, 195,630 (with suburbs 720,347). Other large cities are Antwerp, 320,650; Liège, 175,000; Ghent, 165,000; St. Nicolas, 34,000; Namur, 32,000; Berchem, 31,000.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures is in general use, the "Système Usuel" being obsolete. The monetary unit is the franc of 100 centimes, equal to 19 cents of United States money.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Belgium from the United States for the year 1913 was $66,845,462 and goods to the value of $41,941,014 were sent thither—a balance of $24,904,448 in favor of the United States.

CONGO COLONY—The territory of the Congo includes the right bank of the Congo River from Manyanga to the sea, and sixteen miles of seacoast north of the estuary; the left bank from Noki (eighty miles from the sea); and thenceforth both banks. The total area amounts to 802,000 square miles, with a native population estimated at not more than 15,000,000. The total European population (January, 1912) was 5,465, of whom 379 were British, 48 Americans, 278 Italians, 303 Portuguese, 177 Swedes, 150 Germans, and 3,307 Belgians. A terrible disease, called "Sleeping Sickness," for which no remedy has yet been discovered, has of late years made increasing ravages upon the native population, and threatens to depopulate large districts (especially along the banks of the Congo River and its principal tributaries) of a country in other respects capable of supporting with ease a large population. However, the disease seems to have attained its highest point of severity, and in several districts is decreasing.

Government.—By law of Oct. 18, 1908, the Independent State of the Congo (founded in 1882 by the late King Leopold II.) was annexed by Belgium, and is administered by a Colonial Council of fourteen members, over which the Minister for the Colonies presides.

Trade and Finances.—There are many fertile tracts, especially along the rivers; but barren mountain-land shuts out the coast from the more productive interior. The exports consist mainly of rubber (three-fifths of whole), palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory and a few minor articles. The coffee plant and cotton grow wild, and coffee, cocoa, and tobacco have been planted with success. Iron, copper, and other minerals have been found. Revenue (1912), 45,367,640 francs; expenditure (1912), 68,957,370 francs; imports (1912), 53,867,847 francs; exports (1912), 59,125,394 francs.

The river is navigable (for 15,000 kilometres) for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 240 miles in length. There is also a second line, 60-centimetre gauge, from Boma to the Mayumbe country. The Great Lakes Railway has a line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville, 125 kilometres, and another line from Kindu to Kongolo, 355 kilometres (total length of railways open in 1911, 1,239 kilometres). There is telegraphic communication with Europe (total length of telegraph lines in 1911, 2,881 kilometres).

Towns.—The capital is Boma (pop. 3,500), other towns being Matadi (4,000), Banana, Elizabethville, Stanleyville, and Leopoldville.

Local Administration.—There is a Governor-General at Boma with six Vice-Governors-General, and a General Directorate of five departments. For local administrative purposes the colony is divided into two districts. (See also Congo; Africa.)

Belgium (see also Antwerp; Brussels):
- Chargé d'affaires to, recommended, 1130.
- Claims of United States against, 1456.
- Commercial relations with, 2193.
- Consular convention with, 3888, 3893, 3997, 4539, 4561.
- Consuls of, in United States, exequaturs to, revoked, 3420.
- Convention with, for regulating right of inheriting and acquiring property, 2697, 4822, 4841, 4864.
- Convention with, on slave trade, 6363.
- Convention with, regarding Scheldt dues, 3395.
- Copyright privilege extended, 5582. Referred to, 5625.
- Difference of France and, with Venezuela, 6070.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2724, 4124, 4216, 4247, 4695, 4715.
- Importations of American products to, restrictions upon, discussed, 5956, 6325, 6363.
  - Decrees regarding, referred to, 6100.
- King of, arbiter in cases of the *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thompson*, 3353.
- Loan contracted by United States with Antwerp, 120.
- Monetary convention of Latin Union, adhesion to, declared by, 4957.
- Naturalization treaty with, 3892.
- Neutrality of United States in war with—
  - Austria-Hungary, 8357.
  - Germany, 8356.
- Postal convention with, 3775, 3883, 4203.
- Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 4799, 4822, 6425.
- Treaties with, transmitted and discussed by President—
  - Arthur, 4695, 4715.
  - Buchanan, 3063.
  - Fillmore, 2697, 2704.
  - Grant, 4124, 4216, 4247, 4275, 4296.

Belgium—*Continued.*
    Jackson, 1196.
    Johnson, 3893.
    Lincoln, 3395, 3459.
    Polk, 2272, 2479.
    Van Buren, 1821, 1839.
  Approbation of Belgian Chambers not received, 1932.
  Delay in exchange of ratifications, 1244, 2004.
  Disavowal of, by Belgium, discussed, 1317.
  Termination of, referred to, 4242.

Belgium, Treaties with.—The history of the diplomatic relations of the United States with the kingdom of Belgium displays very amicable sentiment on both sides. The treaty of 1845, on commerce and navigation, was terminated by the Belgian government in 1858. The treaty on commerce and navigation which replaced it in the same year was also terminated by that power in 1875. The treaty on import duties of 1863 was in part superseded by the treaty of 1875.

By a treaty of May 12, 1863, between Belgium and the Netherlands, it was agreed that in consideration of the payment of the sum of 17,141,640 florins (at 47.25 cents of the Netherlands) by the government of the Netherlands, the king of the Belgians renounced forever the duties levied upon the navigation of the Scheldt and its mouths. By treaty with the United States it was agreed that this renunciation applied to all flags and the duty should never be reestablished in any form; also that the pilotage dues and local taxes, reduced 20 per cent for sailing vessels, 25 per cent for towed vessels, and 30 per cent for steam vessels, should never be increased.

The treaty of 1868 on naturalization was proclaimed July 30, 1899. It agreed to the recognition by each country of such emigrants from the respective countries as should by legal naturalization become citizens of the other. Provision was made for the punishment, subject to the statute of limitations, of those guilty of misdemeanor committed prior to emigration, should they return. Freedom from military service in Belgium is accorded to legally naturalized citizens of the United States; and provision is made for restoration to former citizenship, if desired. The treaty remains in force from year to year, subject to six months' notice.

The consular convention treaty of 1868 was terminated on notice by Belgium on Jan. 1, 1880. The trade-mark convention of 1868 expired, with the treaty of 1858, of which it was a part, on July 1, 1875. The extradition convention of 1874 was terminated by substitution of clauses in the treaty of 1882.

The treaty of commerce and navigation of June 29, 1875, provides for full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation. No higher or other taxes shall be imposed upon inhabitants of the one state residing in the other; nor other or higher duties, fees, or imposts of any kind upon ships of the one country in the ports of the other. Coasting trade privileges shall be in both cases those of the most favored nation. In transshipment of goods from other countries the duties and formalities shall be not otherwise than in the case of direct importation and exportation under the national flag.

A consular convention was concluded in 1880, and an extradition convention, made in 1882, was succeeded by one of more breadth in 1901. A trade-mark convention concluded in 1884 was extended to cover copyrights in 1891, and specifically extended to the protection of trade-marks of both countries in China in 1905.

Belligerent Rights.—Rights granted by neutral governments to nations at war with each other, as distinguished from the unrecognizable rebellious subjects of a friendly power. Belligerent rights were accorded the Confederate States by Great Britain in a proclamation by the Queen recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States and the right of each to exercise belligerent powers on the ocean, but not recognizing the national independence of the latter. It also enjoined neutrality upon British subjects. Such recognition of rights was also made by France and other leading commercial powers of Europe and by Brazil.

Belligerent Rights:
  Accordance of, to Cuban insurgents deemed unwise by President—
    Cleveland, 6068, 6151.
    Grant, 3985, 4018, 4292.
    McKinley, 6258.
  Accorded Confederate States by foreign powers, discussed, 3259, 3327, 3565.
  Recognition and aid of foreign powers invoked by Confederate States, 3221, 3246.

Belmont (Mo.), Battle of.—Nov. 1, 1861, Gen. Grant, who had been in command of posts in eastern Missouri and southern Illinois under Frémont, had a force of 20,000 men at Cairo. A Confederate force under Gen. Polk held Columbus, Ky., on the east bank of the Mississippi River. This position commanded the navigation of the river, and was eventually made very strong, being defended by more than 120 heavy guns. On the Missouri bank opposite Columbus the Confederates had established a camp at Belmont, under Gen. Pillow. Grant learned that re-enforcements were to be sent by way of this camp in November to join Price. He thereupon left Cairo and, sending a force to occupy Paducah, Ky., conveyed 3,000 men down the river in transports, accompanied by gunboats to attack Belmont. The battle was fought Nov. 7, 1861. Few of the men had been under fire before. Grant's men took the camp, but were compelled to abandon it and return to their transports. The Federal loss was 485 killed, wounded and missing. The Confederate loss was 642, including prisoners.

Bemis Heights (N. Y.), Battles of.—Also called battles of Saratoga and Stillwater. In the autumn of 1777 the condition of Burgoyne's army in the upper Hudson Valley began to grow serious. Provisions were running short and the likelihood of effecting a junction with Howe at New York was remote. Gen. Gates had been sent by Congress to succeed Schuyler in command. The American army was daily increasing. Sept. 19, the two armies met at Bemis Heights, between Saratoga Lake and the Hudson River. An engagement took place between about 3,000 British and 2,500 Americans. Of the British about 500 were killed, wounded or captured; the Americans lost 319. This fight, sometimes called the battle of Freeman's Farm, was not decisive, as the British held their ground.

Bemis Heights (N. Y.), Battles of—*Continued.* The Americans showed, however, that Burgoyne could not break through their lines. The two armies remained almost within cannon shot of each other for some three weeks. Oct. 7, Burgoyne, despairing of re-enforcements, made a second attack, but was forced to retire to the heights near Saratoga. The numerical strength of the Americans was now greater than that of the British. Burgoyne was completely surrounded by Gates's army, which refused to engage him, but held him until famine forced his capitulation Oct. 17, 1777. The number of troops surrendered was 5,791, of whom 2,412 were Riedesel's Hessians. The battle of Saratoga is often treated by historians as the decisive conflict of the Revolution. Arnold, who subsequently turned traitor, was the hero of these engagements.

Ben Franklin, The. (See Butterfield, Carlos, & Co.)

Beneficence Congress at Milan, 4626.

Bennington (Vt.), Battle of.—An important conflict of the Revolutionary War. Aug. 11, 1777, Burgoyne sent Lieut.-Col. Baum with about 800 British and some Indians from Fort Edward to forage for cattle and supplies in Vermont. On the road to Bennington they were opposed by Col. John Stark, Aug. 16, with a force of some 2,000 men, mostly militia from New Hampshire and Vermont. The engagement began about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At the outset the Indians deserted, and the remainder of Baum's brigade was soon overcome. Col. Breyman with 500 men, who had been sent to re-enforce Baum, was also defeated. The British loss was about 200 killed, and the American is variously estimated at from 550 to 900. Four pieces of artillery, 1,000 stand of arms, and many swords were also captured. Americans lost about 40 killed and as many wounded.

Bennington, The, refuge on, sought by Salvadorean insurgents, discussed, 5961.

Bentonville (N. C.), Battle of.—After the engagement at Averysboro Sherman's army continued its march toward Goldsboro. When near Bentonville, March 18, 1865, Slocum's advance encountered the Confederates in force. Johnston had hastily collected Stewart's and Cheatham's corps, Hardee's force, and Hampton's cavalry, aggregating something like 24,000 men. The attack of the Confederates was directed mainly against the corps of Jeff. C. Davis. A strong line of battle confronted Johnston, with Mill Creek and a single bridge in his rear. March 20 a general attack was made by Sherman's skirmish line. During the night Johnston retreated, as it was not his purpose to bring on with his small force a general battle with the large army of Sherman. The battle was not a distinct victory for either side.

Berceau, the allowance made for, 328.

Bergen, Norway, international exhibition to be held in, 3470.

Bering Sea (between Alaska and Asiatic Russia; 850,000 sq. miles); American vessels seized by Russian cruisers in, discussed, 6336.

Bering Sea Fisheries.—In 1886 the American Government set up the claim that Bering Sea was *mare clausum,* and claimed jurisdiction over the eastern half of it. In July, 1889, the British Columbian sealer *Black Diamond* was seized for trespassing. Russia pretended to grant such rights when ceding Alaska in 1867, though in 1822 the United States had disputed Russia's claim to sovereignty over the sea beyond the usual three-mile limit of territorial jurisdiction. In consequence of this new doctrine many Canadian and American vessels were seized by a United States naval vessel for taking seal about the Pribyloff Islands and in the open sea in violation of the laws of the United States, which had leased a monopoly of seal killing to the Alaska Commercial Company (afterwards to the North American Company, in 1890). The British government claimed damages for the Canadian vessels seized.

Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, held many long consultations over the affair, but could arrive at no conclusion. After a *modus vivendi* had been agreed upon in 1891 the matter was finally left to a board of arbitration to consist of two members appointed by the United States, two by Great Britain, and one each by the President of France, the King of Italy, and the King of Norway and Sweden. The members appointed were, respectively, Justice John M. Harlan, of the Supreme Court, and Senator John T. Morgan; Lord Hannen and Sir John S. D. Thompson; Baron de Courcel; the Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta, and Gregers W. Gram. The Tribunal began its sessions at Paris, March 23, 1893, and August 15 following rendered its decision denying the right of American jurisdiction outside the usual three-mile limit. In order, however, to prevent extermination of the seals, the commission stipulated that seal fishing could be engaged in by licensed vessels only, established a closed season for seals in those waters from May 1 to August 1 and forbade pelagic sealing within sixty miles of the Pribyloff Islands, sealing with firearms or in steam vessels. These restrictions were made binding for five years but proved wholly ineffective. Another meeting of English, American and Canadian commissioners was held on Nov. 18, 1897, which unanimously upheld the attitude of the United States. In addition the United States agreed to prohibit all sealing even on the Pribyloff Islands for one year. To this Canada did not agree.

Finally another mixed commission met at Quebec August, 1898, transferred its session to Washington, D. C., in November of the same year, and adjourned in February, 1899. It has never reassembled and the matter has remained *in statu quo.* (See also Paris Tribunal of Arbitration.)

Bering Sea Fisheries (see also Fisheries):
- Claims against Russia, 6375.
- Measures to prevent the extermination of seals discussed, 5366, 6155.
  - Proclamations regarding, 5449, 5476, 5533, 5578, 5581, 5697, 5826, 5926, 6015, 6123.
- *Modus vivendi*—
  - To embrace Great Britain and Japan referred to, 6067.
  - With Russia restricting sealing in, 5961, 6067.
- Questions with Great Britain regarding, 5545, 5616, 6062, 6266.
  - Adjustment of, referred to, 5747.
  - Agreement for *modus vivendi* proclaimed, 5581.

Bering Sea Fisheries—*Continued.*
  - Discussed, 5616.
  - Arbitration of—
    - Agreed upon, 5616.
    - Proposed by Great Britain, declined by United States, 5545.
    - Treaty regarding, 5671, 5746, 6063.
  - Correspondence regarding, transmitted, 5515, 5567.
  - Discussed by President Cleveland, 5958.
- Tribunal of Arbitration—
  - Acts to give effect to award of, proclaimed, 5926, 6123.
  - Award of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5958, 6062.
  - Case of United States at, prepared by John W. Foster, 5748.
  - Convention for settlement of claims under, 6097.
  - Discussed by President Cleveland, 5869.
  - Enforcement of regulations in accordance with decision of, referred to, 6000.
  - Failure of negotiations of, to protect fur seals of Alaska, 6182.
  - Reports of Agents of United States to, transmitted, 5909.
  - Pelagic sealing complained of, 7443.
- Recommendation that President be given power to prohibit taking of seals, 5748.
- Report on, transmitted, 5396.

Berlin Decree.—An edict issued from Berlin Nov. 21, 1806, by Napoleon I. It declared a blockade of the British Islands and ordered all Englishmen in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war. All trade in English merchandise was forbidden, and no letters in the English language were to be allowed to pass through French post-offices. No vessel directly from England or the English colonies was to be admitted into any French port, and by a later interpretation all merchandise derived from England or her colonies, by whomsoever owned, was liable to seizure even on board neutral vessels. The decree reserved for future consideration the question whether vessels carrying English merchandise might not themselves be liable to seizure and confiscation. The object of this decree was to destroy the foreign trade of England, as well as to retaliate against the British for an order in council issued May 16, 1806, declaring a blockade of the coasts of Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France, from Brest to the Elbe, a distance of about 800 miles. No commendations took place under the Berlin Decree. (See Embargo; Milan Decree; Orders in Council.)

Berlin and Milan Decrees discussed and referred to by President—
- Jefferson, 409, 415, 430, 432, 434, 441, 446.
- Madison, 467, 476, 503, 513, 522.
  - Proclamations regarding, by President Jefferson, 457, 466.

Berlin (Capital of German Empire):
- International Exhibition of Fish and Fisheries at, discussed, 4560.
- Kongo conference at, 4855, 4865.

Bermuda (Group of 360 islands; British; 580 miles east of North Carolina; area, 20 sq. miles): slaves seized on board brigs by authorities of, 4867.

Berne, Switzerland:
- International Copyright Convention at, discussed, 4919, 5090.
- International Postal Congress at, discussed, 4250.

Bhutan.—A native state in the southeastern Himalayas, between 26° 42′-28° N. latitude and 89°-92° E. longitude, and is bounded on the north and east by Tibet, and on the south and west by British India. The total area is estimated at 20,000 English square miles, with a population variously stated at 200,000 to 400,000 persons, mainly Buddhists, and consisting of an idle priestly class and struggling cultivators.

Government.—From the middle ages until 1907 the country was under the dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal sovereign. In 1907 this dual government came to an end and the Tongsa Pelop (the chief councillor and virtual ruler) was chosen hereditary Raja. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of Bhutan were annexed to British India, an allowance being paid annually by the Indian Government as compensation. Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who undertook not to interfere in its internal affairs.

Biennial Register, distribution of:
- Act providing for, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5072.
- Referred to, 1783.

Big Belt Forest Reserve proclaimed, 7323.

Big Bethel (Va.), Battle of.—One of the preliminary skirmishes of the Civil War. In June, 1861, Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, was placed in command of the Federal forces in eastern Virginia. He established headquarters at Fortress Monroe and was soon in command of 10,000 men. June 9, Butler sent Brig.-Gen. E. W. Pierce with a detachment of 3,500 (composed of New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont infantry and a battery of artillery) to dislodge the Confederates at Big and Little Bethel under Gen. J. B. Magruder's command. Magruder's force (1,400) had made frequent raids upon the Federal lines. The attack, which was intended as a surprise, was made by the Union forces on the morning of June 10 and was repulsed. The Union loss was seventy-six. Among the killed was Maj. Theodore Winthrop. The Confederate loss was one killed and four wounded. Big Bethel was the first real battle of the war.

Big Black (Miss.), Battle of.—May 17, 1863, the day after the battle of Champion Hills, Grant's army pushed on toward Vicksburg. McClernand's corps, in advance, soon came upon Pemberton's army, strongly intrenched on both sides of the Big Black River. The Confederate batteries posted on the high bluffs were carried after a sharp engagement, the Federal assault being led by Lawler's brigade. The Confederates retreated. Seventeen pieces of artillery and about 1,200 prisoners were here taken. A

Big Black (Miss.), Battle of—*Continued.* portion of Pemberton's outposts crossed the river on temporary bridges, which they destroyed behind them, and joined the main body of the army in the retreat into the fortifications at Vicksburg. The Federal loss was 279.

Big Horn Forest Reserve proclaimed, 6700.
  Reduced, 7081.

Big Wichitaw River, exploration of, referred to, 2897.

Bigamy. (See Mormon Church; Polygamy.)

Bill of Rights.—The earliest colonial or State declaration of American rights after the "Body of Laws" of Massachusetts, in 1640, was that which accompanied the Virginia constitution of 1776. It was based upon the English Bill of Rights of 1689. The latter was an instrument signed by William and Mary when accepting the crown of England from the Convention of Parliament. It asserted the right of subjects to petition, the right of Parliament to freedom of debate, the right of electors to choose representatives freely, and other privileges. This Bill of Rights, which contained the fundamental principles of political liberty, was not extended to the colonies. Other State constitutions in defining the rights of the citizen as against the scope of the State largely followed the phraseology of this famous instrument. The National Constitution was harshly criticised on account of the omission of some such guaranty of personal rights, and might have failed of ratification had not the Federalists promised to incorporate such a set of statements. The first ten amendments stand as the partial fulfillment of their promises. (See also Amendments.)

Bills and Acts:
- Acts to be published in certain newspapers, 4116.
- Approved but not signed, whether in force, discussed, 856.
- Consideration by President, time allowed for, discussed, 2993, 3060.
- Constitutional amendment regarding approval of separate items of bill and veto of others recommended, 4196, 4725, 4774, 4840.
- Duly certified and approved which had not passed, discussed, 1353.
- Effect on, of adjournment of Congress before expiration of ten days after presentation to President discussed, 3797.
- List of acts transmitted, 3963.

Bimetallic Conference. (See International Monetary Conference.)

Bimetallism.—The use of two metals as money at relative values set by legislative enactment; the doctrine that two metals can and ought, at the same time and in the same country, to be adopted as standards of value and bear to each other a fixed ratio established by the Government. As used in this country, the term usually refers to the use of gold and silver at a fixed relative value established by law. Monometallism is the doctrine that only one metal ought to be so used.

Biographical Sketches of President—
- Adams, John, 217.
- Adams, J. Q., 857.
- Arthur, 4618.
- Buchanan, 2960.
- Cleveland, 4882.
- Fillmore, 2599.
- Garfield, 4593.
- Grant, 3957.
- Harrison, Benj., 5438.
- Harrison, W. H., 1858.
- Hayes, 4391.
- Jackson, 998.
- Jefferson, 307.
- Johnson, 3499.
- Lincoln, 3204.
- McKinley, 5234.
- Madison, 450.
- Monroe, 572.
- Pierce, 2728.
- Polk, 2221.
- Roosevelt, 6637.
- Taft, 7661.
- Taylor, 2541.
- Tyler, 1888.
- Van Buren, 1528.
- Washington, 33.
- Wilson, 8247.

Biological Survey, work of, reviewed and commended, 7486. (See also Agriculture, Department of.)

Birds:
- (Migratory), regulations for protection, 8275, 8366.
- (Native), reservation established for, 8339.

Bitter Root Forest Reserve, boundaries modified, 7157.

Black Cockades.—A badge first worn by the American soldiers during the Revolution and later, during the hostility toward France (about 1797) occasioned by the X. Y. Z. dispatches, adopted by the Federalists as a patriotic emblem and as a rejoinder to the tri-colored cockade worn by the Republicans as a mark of affection toward France. Its significance in some degree lay in the fact that it had been a part of the Continental uniform.

Black Friday.—There have been several Black Fridays. The term is often used to designate a dark financial day. In England it has special reference to Friday, Dec. 6, 1745, the day on which news came to London that the young Pretender, Charles Edward, had reached Derby; and also to Friday, May 11, 1866, which was the height of the commercial panic in London through the failure of Overend, Guerney & Co. Sept. 24, 1869, is sometimes referred to as Black Friday in the United States. On this day a syndicate of New York bankers advanced the price of gold to 162½, causing a panic. It sold at 143⅛ the previous evening. Another such day was Friday, Sept. 19, 1873, when Jay Cooke & Co., leading American bankers, failed. A great crash ensued in Wall Street, the center of financial operations in America, and the historic panic of 1873 began. Credit generally was impaired and many financial institutions were forced into bankruptcy.

Black Hawk War.—By a treaty signed at Prairie du Chien, Wis., July 15, 1830, the Sac and Fox Indians ceded all their lands in Illinois and Wisconsin to the United States. Black Hawk, a noted chief of the tribe, refused to abide by the treaty and made war upon the whites. He resisted the survey of the land at Rock Island, Ill., although most of the Sacs and Foxes were west of the Mississippi. In 1831 he attacked some Illinois villages, but was driven off by the militia under Gen. Gaines in June of that year. The next spring he returned with a strong force and began to massacre the whites. Gen. Scott was sent against him with a force of United States troops. Black Hawk was defeated at the Wisconsin River July 21, 1832, by a detachment of troops under Gen. Dodge, and again at Bad Axe River, Aug. 2 of the same year, by Gen. Atkinson. After these successive defeats Black Hawk was compelled to surrender.

Black Hawk War, discussed, 1166, 1251.

Black Hills:

Emigration to, 4276, 4306, 4355.

Gold discovered in, referred to, 4306, 4355.

Black Horse Cavalry.—A political term applied to those legislators (more or less numerous in every legislative body) that act together for the purpose of exacting money from friends of any measure under consideration and threaten its defeat in case of non-compliance. Their number is frequently great enough to be of considerable influence.

Black Laws.—Laws passed in many of the northern states before the abolition of slavery requiring certain acts to be performed by free negroes, as a condition to their residing in those states, or prescribing disabilities under which they labored. Such were laws requiring them to file certificates of their freedom; forbidding them to testify in cases in which a white man was interested; excluding them from the militia and from the public schools, and requiring them to give bonds for their good behavior.

Black Mesa Forest Reserve proclaimed, 6740.

Black Rock (N. Y.), Battles of.—Lieut.-Col. Bishop, with about 400 men from the British camp at Lundys Lane, crossed the Niagara River July 11, 1813, and attacked the blockhouse at Black Rock, where the Americans had a considerable quantity of naval stores and ammunition. The blockhouse was in charge of Gen. Peter B Porter, with less than a dozen artillerists. About 300 militia and a small band of Indians were scattered about in the neighborhood. The militia fled at Bishop's approach and Porter narrowly escaped capture. On his way to Buffalo, meeting re-enforcements of 100 regulars, he returned and attacked the invaders. After a short struggle the British were driven with loss to their boats. Lieut.-Col. Bishop was mortally wounded. In August, 1814, Black Rock was again attacked by the British and successfully defended by the Americans. After the battle of Lundys Lane the American army retired to Fort Erie and vicinity. Gen. Drummond, having received re-enforcements, went in pursuit. As a preliminary step toward attacking Fort Erie, the British general resolved to take possession of Black Rock. About 1,200 men under Lieut.-Col. Tucker crossed the river on Aug. 3, 1814, and were met and driven back by 300 Americans under Lieutenants Ryan, Smith, and Armstrong. The British lost a considerable number; the American loss was slight.

Black Rock, N. Y., works at, referred to, 1563.

Black Sea:

Navigation of, unlocked, 1008.

Vessels of United States excluded from, discussed, 1065.

Free passage for, secured by treaty with Turkey, 1067, 1157.

Black Warrior, The.—The American merchant vessel which was seized at Havana by Cuban customs officials Feb. 28, 1854, and with its cargo was declared confiscated (2767, 2778). The proceedings aroused a bitter feeling against Spain, and a special messenger was dispatched instructing the American minister at Madrid to demand, as immediate redress, indemnification to the owners in the sum of $300,000. The reluctance of Spain to accede led to the Ostend manifesto. Spain afterwards made compensation for the seizure (2869), but the incident was used as a pretext for later filibustering expeditions into Cuba.

Black Warrior, The, seizure of, by Spanish authorities discussed, 2767, 2778.

Disavowal of, by Spain, and payment of indemnity, 2869.

Reparation for, refused, 2779.

Blackfeet Indian Reservation, referred to, 6836.

Blackfeet Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Blackstock's (S. C.), Battle of.—In November, 1780, Gen. Sumter started for Fort Ninety-Six to attempt its capture. He was pursued by Col. Tarleton. A skirmish took place Nov. 20 at Blackstock's plantation, on the Tyger River, Union District, S. C. Tarleton fled, leaving nearly 200 dead and wounded upon the field. The American loss was only three killed and five wounded.

Bladensburg (Md.), Battle of.—As early as January, 1814, intelligence was received at Washington that 4,000 British troops had landed at Bermuda, destined for the United States. The British Admiral Cockburn arrived at Lynnhaven Bay, Va., in March with 1 ship, 2 frigates, and 1 brig. Early in August he was joined by Vice-Admiral Cochrane, who took command, and was later joined in the Chesapeake by 4,000 veterans of Wellington's army, under Gen. Ross. The civil government at Washington was apathetic in the face of impending danger. Washington, with its public buildings and records, was entirely unprotected. At the suggestion of Gen. Winder the President called a Cabinet council in July and proposed raising an army for the defense of the Federal capital. This comprehended a requisition on the States for militia aggregating 93,000 men. The naval defenses were intrusted to Commodore Barney, with a small flotilla of gun-boats carrying 400 men. By Aug. 1 Gen. Winder, who was assigned to the defense of the capital, had 1,000 regulars and almost 4,000 militia under his command for the defense of Washington and Baltimore. The remainder of the army was on paper. The British moved up the Patuxent by land and water to Upper Marlboro. Barney destroyed his flotilla at Pig Point and crossed toward the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, forming a junction with Winder's advance,

Bladensburg (Md.), Battle of—*Continued.* which had proceeded to Bladensburg, about five miles from Washington, on the post road to Baltimore. Here at noon, Aug. 24, 1814, the two armies faced each other, the British, under Gen. Ross, nearly 5,000 strong, 4,000 of them seasoned by service in continental Europe, while the defenders of the capital consisted mainly of undisciplined, untried militia, many of them only three days from their homes. The battle lasted from about half-past twelve till four o'clock and resulted in the utter rout of the Americans. The British lost upward of 500 men in the engagement. The Americans had only 26 killed and 51 wounded. After this battle the invaders marched to the capital, seized it, and burned the public buildings.

Bland-Allison Act:
- Discussed by President—
  - Arthur, 4633, 4720, 4830.
  - Cleveland, 4927, 5097, 5373.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5475.
  - Hayes, 4511, 4568.
- Vetoed by President Hayes, 4438.

Bland Dollar.—A name sometimes applied to the silver dollar of the United States, the coinage of which began in 1878. During that year Congress passed the act providing for such coinage. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, July 25, 1876, providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, which had been suspended since 1873. Mr. Bland's bill passed the House providing for free coinage, but was modified in the Senate by the Allison amendment. As the bill became a law it provided that instead of free coinage the Secretary of the Treasury should purchase each month not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion to be coined into silver dollars of 412½ grains each. President Hayes returned the bill with his veto Feb. 28, 1878 (4438), but on the same day both House and Senate passed the bill over his veto. The effects of the law were discussed by the Chief Executives from time to time. (See Bland-Allison Act.) This act was repealed in 1890 by the act of Congress known as the Sherman act (*q. v.*).

Blockade.—A well-defined principle of international law which secures to any nation the right in time of war to render intercourse with the enemy's ports unlawful, hazardous, or impossible on the part of neutrals. It was introduced by the Dutch about 1584. The principle recognized by European powers is that a blockade to be binding must be effective. It is carried into effect by a force of war ships, which patrol the sea outside the enemy's harbor and arrest any vessels of any power attempting to enter. Should any arrested vessel contain goods or persons contraband of war, it is condemned by a prize court and sold, the proceeds being divided among the blockade squadron. This right is incontrovertible, having its origin in the soundest principles of maritime jurisprudence, sanctioned by the practice of the best nations of enlightened times. The Elbe was blockaded by Great Britain in 1803; the Baltic by Denmark in 1848-49 and in 1864; the Gulf of Finland by the Allies in 1854. At the outbreak of the Civil War in America the Confederate government required every English vessel that entered its ports to bring arms and ammunition as part of its cargo. Plymouth, Newbern, Wilmington and other North Carolina ports were much used by these vessels, as also the port of Charleston, S. C. United States cruisers blockaded these ports, and under the established rules of international law seized, searched and confiscated foreign vessels attempting to run the blockade, as well as enemy's ships in transit. At the commencement of the Spanish-American War in 1898 the United States maintained a strict blockade of Cuban ports for several weeks under the direction of Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson, which finally resulted in the battle of July 3, when the American squadron under the immediate command of Commodore Schley entirely destroyed the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera. In the Russo-Japanese War (see Japan), the Japanese maintained a strict blockade of Port Arthur from Feb. 10, 1904, when the first attack was made, until the fall of the city, Jan. 2, 1905.

Blockades:
- Correspondence regarding, referred to, 3259.
- During War of 1812 discussed, 486.
- Established by—
  - Portugal, claims of United States growing out of, 1098, 1113, 1243.
  - Spain, claims of United States growing out of, 1112.
- In order to be binding, must be effective, 2945.
- Maximilian's decrees declaring, proclaimed void, 3631.
- Of Cuban ports, proclaimed, 6472, 6481.
  - Discussed, 6296, 6312.
  - Removal of, referred to, 6321.
- Of Mexican ports, and effect of, on United States, 1705, 1733.
- Of Southern ports proclaimed, 3215, 3216, 3481.
  - Claims of foreign powers arising out of, discussed, 3328.
  - Nonresident foreigners engaged in violating, order regarding 3483.
  - Referred to, 3225, 3385.
  - Removed, 3523.
    - From certain ports, or relaxed in the South in the interests of trade and commerce, both home and foreign, 3290, 3372, 3417, 3431, 3482, 3507.
- Of Spanish Main, referred to, 776.
- Of Tripoli, questions between United States and Tunis growing out of, 388, 389.

Bloody Shirt.—A term used to describe the utterances of impassioned speakers and writers who after the close of the Civil War endeavored to revive its memories and to agitate the minds of their hearers for political effect. Reviving war animosities was said to be waving the bloody shirt.

Blue Book. (See Biennial Register.)

Blue Laws.—A name applied to the early laws of some of the American Colonies. The general court of New Haven, Conn., in April, 1644, ordered that the "judicial laws of God as they were delivered to Moses," should be binding on all offenders and a rule to all the courts of the juris-

Blue Laws—*Continued.*
diction "till they be branched out into particulars hereafter." New Haven's criminal code was developed along these lines. It is doubtful, however, if some of the rigid rules of conduct often quoted as Blue Laws were ever enforced. Some of them are as follows: "No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting." "No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day." "No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas or saints' days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet and jewsharp." As early as 1649 a law of Massachusetts provided for the prohibition of labor, play or travel on the Lord's Day, beginning on Saturday evening. The "Duke's Laws" of New York also forbade the profanation of the day by travel or labor. The Pennsylvania laws of 1682 forbade labor. Those of South Carolina in 1684 forbade profanation of the Sabbath. Virginia in 1692 forbade travel or profanation. Remnants of these laws still survive in state legislation.

Blue Licks (Ky.), Battle of.—Aug. 19, 1782, a body of 182 Kentucky pioneers were drawn into an ambuscade at Blue Licks, Nicholas County, Ky., by Indians under Simon Girty. The settlers were defeated with the loss of sixty-two, including a son of Daniel Boone.

Blue Lights.—During the summer and autumn of 1813, while the British commander, Sir Thomas Hardy, with his fleet, had the port of New London, Conn., blockaded, Commodore Decatur made several futile attempts to escape therefrom with his fleet, consisting of the frigates *United States* and *Macedonian* and the sloop-of-war *Hornet*. Decatur claimed that his failure was due to the fact that blue signal lights were flashed from the shore toward the British. The friends of the British and the opponents of the war became known as Blue-Light Federalists.

Bluefields. (See Mosquito Indian Strip.)

Board of Health. (See National Board of Health.)

Board of Trade and Plantations.—In 1660 Charles II. established two separate councils, one for trade and the other for foreign plantations. For a time these were united (from 1672 to 1675). The charter of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations was secured from Charles II., July 8, 1663, by John Clarke, who acted as agent for the Colony. This charter continued in force 180 years. In 1695 the Board of Trade and Plantations was established and given charge of the English Colonies in America. In 1768 a Secretary of State for America was established, and the duties of the board having been transferred to him, the board was abolished in 1782.

Boca del Toro, United States of Colombia, vessels from, tonnage duty on, suspended, 4895.

Body of Liberties.—A bill of rights consisting of a code of 100 fundamental laws setting forth the sacredness of life, liberty, property and reputation. The Body of Liberties was compiled by Nathaniel Ward, pastor of the church at Ipswich, Mass., from drafts submitted. A copy of these laws was sent to every town within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts to be first considered by the magistrates and elders, and then to be published by the constables, "that if any man saw anything to be altered he might communicate his thoughts to some of the deputies." In December, 1641, the General Court of Massachusetts adopted this fundamental code as the basis of common law, there having been up to that time no written law in the Colony.

Boer War.—A conflict between Great Britain and the South African Republic (Transvaal) and Orange Free State, commonly called the South African war. The Boers are descendants of Dutch colonists of South Africa. In 1815 the Cape Colony was ceded to England. After a restless dependence of twenty years the Boers began to emigrate in bands and colonies in search of free territory. In 1851 Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the Orange Free State, and in 1881 accorded a modified independence to the Transvaal, after the battle of Majuba Hill, in which the British suffered defeat. The Boers looked upon the affair of Majuba Hill as an indication of their ability to ultimately win independence from Great Britain.

None but native Boers were allowed a voice in the Transvaal government, and the foreigners or Uitlanders were heavily taxed and harshly treated. The English settlers petitioned the home government for redress, but beyond holding a conference with President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, and President Krüger, of the Transvaal, nothing was accomplished, the Boers proposing a limited franchise to Uitlanders and demanding that the Transvaal be made an independent state.

The British garrisons in South Africa were strengthened and the Boers demanded the removal of the troops. Oct. 9, 1895, the South African Republic delivered to the British agent at the Transvaal an ultimatum, for answer within forty-eight hours, demanding the removal of the re-enforcements and the return of the troops then on their way to the country. The Boers, commanded by Gen. Joubert, immediately invaded Natal and invested Ladysmith, where Gen. French was posted with about 5,000 British soldiers.

General Sir Redvers Buller reached South Africa in November with 54,000 men. These were divided and sent northward under Generals Methuen and Gatacre, to drive back the Boers and their allies from the Orange River Colony and ultimately to relieve Ladysmith, as well as Kimberley and Mafeking, which by this time were besieged by the Boers. These efforts cost the British several defeats, notably at Spion Kop, Colenso, and Vaal Krantz.

When the year 1900 opened, Lord Roberts was sent to South Africa as commander-in-chief, with Lord Kitchener as chief of staff, and the ministry decided to send out the whole Seventh Army Division. Roberts changed the plan of procedure and sent Gen. French on a rapid advance to Kimberley, which he entered Feb. 16, after driving off the besiegers. Feb. 27 (the anniversary of Majuba Hill), General De Wet, with 4,000 Boers, surrendered to Lord Roberts at Paardeberg. The advance toward Ladysmith continued under Gen. Buller, and after a series of difficult operations Lord Dundonald rode into Ladysmith Feb. 28, followed two days later by Buller. March 13, Roberts entered Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, whence Presidents Krüger and Steyn had fled before him.

Roberts began his advance northward from Bloemfontein May 3, 1900, his armies presenting a front of forty miles. The Boers retreated before him and Johannesburg was occupied May 31, and on June 5

Boer War—*Continued.*
Roberts was in possession of Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal. Meanwhile, Buller had been marching north through Natal and early in July he was in communication with Roberts, and the country from Pretoria to the coast at Durban was in possession of the British. The number of British troops in South Africa at this time was 250,000.

By October, the organized insurrection was over. Joubert was dead, Gen. Cronje was a prisoner in St. Helena, and Krüger was a refugee. Lord Roberts and Gen. Buller returned to England and left Gen. Kitchener to deal with the guerrilla bands that still roamed about, partially under the command of Generals De Wet and Louis Botha. This caused considerable trouble during the entire year of 1901. Kitchener gathered all the inhabitants of the insurrectionary territory in concentration camps and cleared the country of food and cattle, and by the end of the year 53,000 Boers had been put out of commission, 40,000 of whom were in concentration camps.

May 31, 1902, the chief civil and military representatives of the Boers surrendered to Kitchener and Lord Milner at Pretoria.

In this struggle there had been engaged on the British side at one time or another, or sent to the seat of war as re-enforcements from the outbreak of the war to the conclusion of peace, 448,435 men of all arms, including 228,171 regulars, 45,566 militia, 35,520 yeomanry, 19,856 volunteers, 7,273 South African constabulary, 18,229 regular troops from India, 29,000 colonial contingents, and 52,414 raised in South Africa. Of these 518 officers and 5,255 men were killed, 1,851 officers and 20,978 men were wounded, 554 officers and 15,617 men died of wounds or disease. How many men the Boers had in the field from first to last, including the rebels from Natal and Cape Colony, will probably never be known. The number has been estimated by competent authorities at from 60,000 to 65,000. The Boer casualties have never been definitely ascertained.

Boer War, attitude of the United States in, 6371, 6407, 6429.

Bohemia Manor.—A tract of 5,000 acres of land in Maryland, along the Elk River, granted by Lord Baltimore in 1666 to a Bohemian surveyor named Augustine Herman. Herman obtained papers of denization and was naturalized with his family under the first act of the kind passed in the Province.

Boilers. (See Steam Boilers.)

Boisé City, Idaho, mentioned, 6816.

Bokhara.—A Russian dependency in central Asia. It lies between latitude 41° 30′ and 36° 40′ north and between longitude 61° 40′ and 73° east, and is bounded on the north by the Russian provinces of Syr-Daria and Samarkand, on the east by the province of Ferghana, on the south by Afghanistan and on the southwest by the Russian transcaspian province and the Khanat of Khiva. It has an area of 92,000 square miles and a population of about 2,500,000. The reigning sovereign (1914) is Sayid-Mir-Alim Khan. The capital is at Bokhara.

History.—The modern State of Bokhara was founded by the Uzbegs in the fifteenth century. The dynasty of Manguts, to which the present ruler belongs, dates from the eighteenth century. Mir Muzaffar-eddin in 1866 proclaimed a holy war against the Russians, who thereupon invaded his dominions and forced him to sign a treaty ceding the territory now forming the Russian district of Syr-Daria, to consent to a war indemnity, and to permit Russian trade. In 1873 a further treaty was signed by virtue of which no foreigner is admitted to Bokhara without a Russian passport, making the State practically a Russian dependency. By this treaty also merchandise belonging to Russian traders whether imported or exported, pays a duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem,* and no other duty can be levied on Russian goods, which are also exempt from transit duty.

The Russian Transcaspian Railway runs through Bokhara from Charjui, on the Oxus River, to within a few miles of the capital and thence to the Russian frontier, about 186 miles.

Bolivia.—A republic of South America. It extends between 10° and 22° S. lat. and 58° and 69° W. longitude in the west centre of South America. It has no seaboard and is bounded on the north and east by Brazil, on the west by Peru and Chile, and on the south by Argentina and Paraguay. The boundaries have been settled by treaties with its territorial neighbors. Of the total population about one-half are Indians and 500,000 of mixed Spanish-Indian, Spanish-Negro or Negro-Indian descent.

Physical Features.—Bolivia slopes eastwards from the Andes, which form the western boundary with Peru, and occupy the greater portion of the south and west of the republic. In the north and east are plains, that of the south-east being a portion of the Gran Chaco of Argentina.

The waters rising in the eastern slopes of the Andes are divided into a northern and southern system by a lofty plateau in Chuquisaca. Those of the north form the rivers Grande-Mamoré and Beni. Those of the south form the upper waters of the Pilcomayo. The western boundary crosses Lake Titicaca (nearly 13,000 feet above sea level), which is joined by the river Desaguadero to a chain of salt lakes in the Pampa Aullagas further south.

AREA AND POPULATION

Departments and Capitals	Area in English Sq. Miles	Estimated Population 1911
Chuquisaca (Sucre)........	26,410	250,000
Cochabamba (Cochabamba)	23,321	420,000
El Beni (Trinidad).........	102,080	40,000
La Paz (La Paz)..........	53,762	550,000
Oruro (Oruro).............	18,973	120,000
Potosi (Potosi)............	48,903	380,000
Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz)...	141,660	260,000
Tarija (Tarija)............	33,027	130,000
Territories (Riberalta).....	119,362	50,000
Total.................	567,498	2,200,000

History.—Bolivia was formerly a Spanish possession. It became independent in 1825 and united with Peru from 1836 to 1839. The country consists of 10 departments and territories, governed by a President and two Houses of Congress, with a constitution modeled after that of the United States. Revolutions have frequently occurred. From 1879 to 1883 Bolivia and Peru were united in a war against Chile. The result was disastrous to the allies, and Chile became possessed of all the western seacoast, including the niter districts of Bolivia.

Government.—The government is that of a democratic Republic under a modification (dated Oct. 28, 1880) of the fundamental law of Aug. 6, 1825, at which date Bolivia declared its independence of Spain. The Republic was previously comprised in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of Alto-Peru, and derives its present name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar.

Bolivia—*Continued.*

The Executive is entrusted to a President (elected for four years by direct popular vote and ineligible for re-election), aided by two Vice-Presidents, and a Cabinet of six members.

President of the Republic (1913-1917) Dr. Ismael Montes, assumed office Aug. 14, 1913.

Congress consists of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The Senate of sixteen members, two from each province, is elected by direct vote for six years, one-third retiring every two years. The Chamber of Deputies, of seventy-five members, is elected by direct vote for four years, one-half retiring every two years. Congress meets annually on August 6th, for 60 to 90 days.

There is a Supreme Court at the capital, with seven judges appointed by Congress for ten years, and eight district courts at the provincial capitals.

Each of the eight Departments is administered by a Prefect, under whom are subprefects, corregidores and alcaldes. The larger municipalities are governed by councils, the smaller by boards or appointed agents. The Territories are administered by a national delegation of two.

Army.—By a law of Jan., 1907, service in the Army (militia) is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 50. Service in the Active Militia is for five years with five years in the Reserve, and ten years in the Territorial Guard. The Peace Establishment is (Aug. 6, 1913) about 350 officers and 4,650 others. The War Establishment is stated to be about 90,000.

Education.—Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but is confined to the municipalities, who are the controlling authorities; 81,336 pupils were enrolled in 1912. Secondary education reaches only about 1,500 pupils; for higher education there are university colleges, special schools and technical institutes.

Debt.—The Public Debt on June 30, 1913, stood as follows:—

Sterling Loan of 1908, 6%	$2,250,000
Sterling Loan of 1910, 5½%	7,287,000
Railway Loan of 1913, 5%	5,000,000
Internal Debt	900,000
Floating Debt	3,000,000

Production and Industry.—About 500,000 (one-fourth of the population) live by agriculture and pastoral pursuits, the total area under cultivation being about 5,000,000 acres. The *puñas* provide excellent grazing for large herds of llama vicuña, and alpaca, and cinchona bark is produced from the trees in that region. The forest-clad plains and the lowest slopes of the Andes produce rubber, cotton, indigo, tropical fruits, and medicinal herbs.

Rubber is now the most important agricultural industry, the exports in 1912 amounting to 4,080 tons, valued at $5,200,000.

The mineral productions are very valuable, tin being the principal product of the mines, the exports in 1912 being valued at $24,000,000; and the silver mines of Potosi are regarded as inexhaustible; gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, and copper, lead, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found.

Towns.—Capital, Sucre, in Chuquisaca, situated about 10,000 feet above sea level, named after a victorious general in the War of Independence of 1824. Population, 24,000. The great trading centre and seat of government is La Paz, population 80,000. Other towns are Cochabamba, Potosi, Oruro, Santa Cruz, and Tarija.

Weights, Measures and Currency.—The Metric System of Weights and Measures is prescribed by law, but some of the old Spanish standards are still employed in practice.

The Unit of Currency is the *boliviano* of 100 *centavos*, worth (legal value) $0.38.9.

Transportation.—There were about 803 miles of trunk lines of railway in operation in August, 1913, 383 miles in actual construction and 1,812 miles concessions granted and under survey. In 1912 there were 214 post offices and 192 telegraph offices with 3,850 miles of line. In 1912 the Bolivian Government signed a contract for the erection of Marconi wireless stations at La Paz, Villa Bella, Cobija, Trinidad, Santa Cruz, Puerto Suarez and Yacuiba.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Bolivia from the United States for the year 1913 was $940,744, and goods to the value of $350 were sent thither—a balance of $940,394 in favor of the United States.

Bolivia (see also Peru-Bolivia Confederation):
- Controversy with Chile, referred to, 3410.
- Diplomatic relations with, 5468, 6364,
  - Resumed, 4449, 4562.
- Insurrection in, discussed, 6364.
- Treaty with (3111).
  - Ratification of amendments to, recommendation regarding, 3260.
- War between Chile, Peru, and, 4522, 4563, 4628, 4717.
  - Claims of United States arising out of, 4913, 5083, 5369, 5544.
  - Conditions of peace presented by Chile discussed, 4662, 4717, 4760.
  - Efforts of United States to bring about peace, discussed, 4522, 4563, 4582, 4662, 4717.
  - Negotiations for restoration of peace, 4676.
  - Terminated, 4822, 6364.
  - Treaty of peace discussed, 4760.

Bolivia, Treaties with.—May 13, 1858, a treaty of peace, friendship, commerce and navigation was concluded with Bolivia. This contained the favored-nation clause, defined neutral rights, contraband of war, rights of citizens in case of war, forbade confiscation or the granting of letters of marque, and opened the Amazon River and its tributaries to navigation by ships of the United States. A previous convention with the Peru-Bolivian confederacy was terminated by the alliance in 1839. An extradition convention was concluded in 1900. (See Extradition.)

Bollman Case.—An important Supreme Court case in which treason is defined and the authority of the Supreme Court to issue writs of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* is maintained. Bollman was charged with being implicated in a treasonable attempt to levy war upon the United States, in that he had joined Aaron Burr in a scheme to establish an independent State in the southwest in 1805. It was decided that a mere conspiracy to subvert the Government by force is not treason, an actual levying of war being necessary. The court held that the crime with which the prisoners Bollman and Swartwout stood charged had not been committed, and they were discharged.

Bonds.—In a legal sense an obligation in writing and under seal whereby one party binds himself to pay a sum of money to another at a certain time, and usually bearing a specified rate of interest. The security for the payment of the bonded indebtedness is generally a mortgage on productive property. The mortgage is placed in the hands of a third party as trustee to whom the bondholders may apply for foreclosure in the event of failure to pay interest or principal. The entire mortgage is then divided into separate bonds of (usually) $1,000 each and sold to separate investors. When issued to creditors named they are registered on the books of the company issuing them and their ownership is a matter of record. When made payable to bearer, coupons are attached in the form of notes falling due at the several interest periods, and are made payable at the company's offices or at a bank or by the trustee.

Bonds issued by governments are not based upon any mortgage, but upon the integrity of the government and its ability to collect sufficient funds from its subjects to pay interest and principal. In case of default by a government in the payment of its bonds recourse may be had to the attachment of the revenues. This course has been followed in the case of some of the smaller republics of South and Central America. (See Debt, Public.)

Bonds of United States (see also Debt, Public; Loans):
  Authority vested in Secretary of Treasury to issue, recommendations regarding, 5877.
  Discussed. (See Debt, Public, discussed.)
  Issuance of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5877, 5985, 5993, 5999, 6074, 6076, 6077, 6175.
  Purchase of, with Treasury surplus recommended, 3985.

Bonhomme Richard, The.—An old East India merchantman fitted up as a man-of-war by the French at L'Orient in 1779. It was one of five fitted out by the French at the suggestion of Benjamin Franklin, and christened in his honor *Bonhomme Richard*, or Good-Man Richard. She was commanded by John Paul Jones, an American officer, and carried American colors. She was accompanied by two French vessels. They attempted to enter the harbor of Leith, Scotland, but storms prevented. Off Flamborough Head, Sept. 23, 1779, the fleet encountered a British merchant fleet convoyed by the *Serapis* and *Countess of Scarborough*. The larger war ship, the *Serapis*, though much superior in every respect to the *Bonhomme Richard*, was fiercely attacked by the latter. The conflict took place by moonlight, in the presence of thousands of spectators. Jones lashed the *Serapis's* bowsprit to the *Richard's* mizzenmast and raked her deck with musketry. Broadside answered broadside in one of the most stubbornly contested battles in the history of naval warfare. The engagement lasted three hours. Finally a bucketful of hand grenades thrown down the hatchway of the *Serapis* caused her commander to surrender. Jones transferred his crew to the conquered ship, and the *Bonhomme Richard* sank in a few hours.

Boonville (Mo.), Battle of.—When President Lincoln's call for troops, April 15, 1861, reached Governor Jackson, of Missouri, he refused to furnish the four regiments forming the quota of the state. Francis P. Blair, Jr., had, however, organized, under the military command of Nathaniel Lyon, five regiments, and these were mustered in immediately, Lyon being made brigadier-general. When another Missouri brigade had been formed, May 8, Lyon was put in command of the department. Meantime Governor Jackson ordered the state militia to camp at St. Louis. May 10 Gen. Lyon surrounded the camp, and on its surrender by Gen. Frost paroled the men, 700 in number. June 15 he occupied Jefferson City, the governor fleeing to Boonville. Lyon followed. On June 17 he dispersed the state troops collected there.

Bootleggers, misdeeds of, 7394.

Border States.—A designation for the several slave states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, lying next to the free states, and sometimes including Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee. Many people of these states were anxious, both during and before the Civil War, for an amicable adjustment of the slavery question. They originated the Peace Conference of 1861.

Borneo.—A large island in Malaysia. It is situated in the Indian Archipelago, bounded on the east by the Sea of Celebes and the Macassar Strait, on the south by the Sea of Java, and on the west and north by the China Sea.

History.—It was first visited by the Portuguese in 1518. Borneo has an area of about 213,000 square miles and a population of 1,250,000.

Physical Features.—Two chains of mountains traverse the island in a nearly parallel direction from northeast to southwest.

Natural Products.—Vegetation grows luxuriantly and choice woods and spices are exported. The mineral wealth is great, gold, antimony, salt, petroleum, tin, copper, iron, and coal exist, but are not, as yet, largely worked.

Borneo, treaty with, 2688.

Bosphorus, The, restrictions on passage of Straits of the Dardanelles and, by ships of other nations, 4078.

Boston:
  Execution of laws for return of fugitive slaves forcibly resisted in, 2637.
    Proclamation regarding, 2548.
    Reference to, 2673.
  Fire in, referred to by President Grant, 4138.
  Industrial exposition at, discussed, 4773.
  Navy-yard at, referred to, 4676.
    Title of United States to land occupied as, referred to, 4698.
  Unlawful assemblages in, and proclamation against and authorization to employ force in suppressing, 2637, 2645.

Boston Case.—The case of a fugitive slave who escaped from his owner in Georgia and took passage on the *Boston*, a vessel bound for the coast of Maine. The governor of Georgia charged the captain of the ship with stealing the slave and demanded that the governor of Maine restore the fugitive. This was refused. The legislature of

Boston Case—*Continued.*
Georgia then called upon Congress to pass a law compelling the governor of Maine to comply with such demand. No action was taken by Congress.

Boston, Evacuation of.—During the winter of 1776 Washington, having received some ordnance captured at Ticonderoga and a supply of ammunition taken by privateers at sea, determined to attack Boston, then occupied by the British. In pursuance of this plan he occupied Nooks Hill (an eminence at the extremity of Dorchester Neck) and Dorchester Heights, which commanded Nooks Hill, and the town itself. On the night of March 4, 1776, the heights were covered with breastworks, and the British were forced to risk a general action to dislodge them or abandon the town. They chose the latter alternative, and on March 17 the town and harbor were evacuated by the British army and navy without firing a gun.

Boston Fire referred to, 4138.

Boston Massacre.—The British navigation acts were a source of great annoyance and loss to the American colonists, and their execution was resisted at all points. Great Britain attempted to coerce the people into a compliance with the laws by sending Gen. Gage with three regiments to Boston in 1768. The presence of the troops further aggravated the people of Boston. During 1769 and the early part of 1770 numerous quarrels occurred between the citizens of Boston and British soldiers charged with the enforcement of the laws. In February, 1770, a press gang from the British frigate *Rose* boarded a ship belonging to a Mr. Hooper, of Marblehead, whereupon a riot ensued. On the night of March 5 following a large crowd responded to the ringing of the fire bells and came into collision with the soldiers. The latter fired, killing three persons and wounding several others. The soldiers were tried and acquitted, but the news of the Boston massacre spread rapidly and did much to strengthen the spirit of revolution among the people.

Boston Port Act.—An act of Parliament introduced by Lord North and passed March 7, 1774, in retaliation for the destruction of cargoes of tea in Boston Harbor. It provided for the discontinuance of landing and discharging, loading or shipping of merchandise to or from the city of Boston or in Boston Harbor. Commerce was transferred to Salem and Marblehead, and Gen. Gage arrived in Boston, June 1, 1774, to enforce the law. The Boston people were indignant. Much sympathy was expressed for them throughout the Colonies. In many places people refused to buy British goods. Oct. 20, 1774, the American Association was formed, pledging the members to nonconsumption and nonintercourse with Great Britain, Ireland and the British West Indies. The Association included 52 members of the Continental Congress.

Boston Tea Party.—In 1767 Great Britain imposed a duty on tea sold in the American Colonies. The East India Company prevailed upon the ministry in 1773 to amend the act so as to relieve the company from paying the duty, thereby forcing the consumers to pay it. The colonists were indignant at this transfer of the tax from the company to themselves, and adopted various methods to evade payment. Nov. 28, 1773, a ship arrived in Boston harbor carrying 114 chests of tea, and early in December two others arrived. On the evening of December 16th an enthusiastic meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, and at its close between 50 and 60 men disguised as Indians took possession of the three ships and threw overboard the cargoes of tea, amounting in all to 342 chests. Seventeen chests were also destroyed in New York harbor about the same time. These events resulted in the passage of the Boston Port Act (*q. v.*) and were an important part of the train of causes of the American Revolution.

Boston, The, mentioned, 6297, 6367.

Boston, U. S. S., mentioned, 6806, 6807, 6809, 6811, 6909, 6910.

Boundaries.—The colonial boundaries of the United States were indefinite and often the subject of much dispute. The grants of territory in America were made by European rulers, who were careless or ignorant of the geography of the country. The Wyoming dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and the Western Reserve of the former in Ohio, are in evidence of the interminable wrangles created by these royal grants. The boundaries of the United States were agreed upon in 1783 at the treaty of Versailles. Congress then took up the question of the border lines between states and provided an elaborate mode of procedure, modeled after the Grenville Act of Great Britain. Since 1789 such cases, as well as all other matters between states, have been under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In 1783 the northeast boundary of the United States was defined as extending from the source of the St. Croix River due north to the watershed between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, thence along the watershed to the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut River. After long and irritating disputes over the line, the Webster-Ashburton treaty was negotiated in 1842, fixing the boundary between the United States and British possessions on the present lines. The territory bounded on the north by latitude 54° 40′, on the east by the Rocky Mountains, on the south by latitude 42°, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, has been variously claimed by Russia, Spain, Great Britain and the United States. By treaty with Russia Jan. 11, 1825, the United States were to make no settlements north of 54° 40′ and Russia none south of that line. By the treaty which ceded Florida in 1819 Spain relinquished all claims to anything north of latitude 42°. Though Great Britain had little claim to the territory, joint occupation was agreed upon by the treaty of Oct. 20, 1818, and this becoming unsatisfactory Great Britain was induced in 1846 to accept latitude 49° as the boundary between her possessions and the United States from the Rocky Mountains to the channel between Vancouver Island and the mainland. (For boundary disputes after 1846, see articles on Alaska, Gadsden Purchase and Mexican War.)

Bounty. (See Sugar Bounty.)

Bounty Lands. (See Lands, Bounty.)

Bourbons.—The house of Bourbon is the family of kings that ruled France for over two hundred years, from 1589 to the time of the French revolution, 1791. One of their characteristics was an obstinate refusal to keep pace with events. Experience taught them nothing. This trait in their character has caused their name to be applied (in American political parlance) to any statesman or politician that clings to dead issues and refuses to accommodate himself to changes.

Boxers.—The name popularly given to the Chinese anti-foreign secret society, Ih-hwo-Ch'uan, "Volunteer United Fists," who were largely responsible for the disturbances in that country in 1900. Excited by the progress of European civilization and Christianity in China they caused anti-foreign riots in various parts of the empire and massacred many missionaries, native converts and European merchants. On June 20th, they murdered the German minister, Baron Ketteler, and being joined by the Imperial troops besieged the foreigners and foreign ministers in the British legation in Peking until Aug. 13, when the siege was raised by a relief expedition from the allied fleets—Japanese, Russian, British, American and French. On May 29, 1901, China agreed to pay to the injured powers, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Russia and the United States, an indemnity amounting to 450,000,000 taels ($333,000,000) for injuries inflicted by the Boxers. This indemnity is to constitute a gold debt repayable in thirty-nine annual installments, due on Jan. 1 of each year up to 1941, interest at 4 per cent. to be payable half-yearly. The securities for the debt are the Imperial Maritime Customs, otherwise unappropriated, increased to 5 per cent., *ad valorem*, the Navy Customs, and the Salt Tax otherwise unappropriated.

Boy Scouts of America.—The Boy Scout movement can be traced back to widely separated sources where constructive ideas came to boy workers and were tested with varying degrees of success. In America there were a number of originators of methods, plans and principles that have proved effective. In Great Britain, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell became active in organization work based largely on the ideas and methods of American workers. He did this so successfully that the enrollment of British Boy Scouts soon grew into the hundred thousands, with the emphasis, not on the military note, but on peace virtues and learning practical trades. Then the movement spread to Germany, France, Italy, Australia and New Zealand, to Canada and the United States; to South American republics; in short, almost the world over, since it is already established in twenty-seven countries. Everywhere it has shown adaptation to new fields and nationalities.

In Germany the boys have engaged in the work with such enthusiasm and in such numbers that the Prussian and Bavarian authorities are giving the movement financial aid. But it has been left to the United States to show what the system of scouting can accomplish, when it returns to the lands in which the larger number of its working ideas and principles originated. While the number of the Boy Scouts enrolled throughout the world is estimated as not less than two million; one-sixth of the whole number are in the United States. The emphasis and ideals of the movement belong here also to the highest plans—that of efficient citizenship, service and character-building.

"The Boy Scouts of America," the name under which the movement in the United States was incorporated, February 8, 1910, has as its Honorary President, the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, and Hon. William H. Taft and Col. Theodore Roosevelt as its Honorary Vice-Presidents. Associated with these in approval and promotion of the movement are eminent citizens from all walks of public life, who are members of the National Council and of the local councils in the cities and towns of the whole country, and a host of others who earnestly co-operate in the work.

A group of men, representing the various religious and civic organizations of the community that are engaged in boys' work, are brought together as a local council for the promotion of Scout work. This local council receives a charter from the national organization, giving them full authority to deal with all questions relating to scouting in that district and to pass upon all Scout Masters' applications. In many cases this council engages a boys' work director, to be known as the Scout Commissioner, to take charge of the work in that community. He is responsible to the local council for the direction and promotion of the work. He is the leader of the Scout Masters, and as such, gives such instructions and help as may be necessary, arranges inter-troop meets, games, camps, and in general, makes uniform the plan of work conducted in that community. The Scouts are organized in patrols and troops. Eight boys constitute a patrol, one of whom is chosen as the Patrol Leader. Three patrols make up a troop. The Scout Master is the adult leader of the troop. Already there are about 700 local councils in as many cities throughout the United States and under the direction of each there are from five to one hundred and fifty Scout Masters in charge of troops.

The Scout programme is proving practicable as a civic enterprise. There are many cities so thoroughly organized that every phase of boy life in the community is being reached by Scout activities. The movement is adapting itself not only to the wealthy classes, but to the boys of the slums, to the newsboys and to foreign boys alike. Over seven thousand Scout Masters are already registered with the national organization, representing about 300,000 boys that are being reached by the movement. Work to some extent has been started in practically every city in this country having a population of 4,000 or over, besides in the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Guam. Any boy, of any class or creed, over 12 years of age, is eligible to become a Scout. The initial requirements are that he know the Scout salute, sign and laws, and that he take the Scout oath. By meeting certain requirements, he is in line to become a Tenderfoot, Second-Class and First-Class Scout.

Scouting means outdoor life and so health, strength, happiness and practical education. By combining wholesome, attractive, outdoor activities with the influence of the Scout oath and law. the movement develops character and worth-while ability.

Scoutcraft includes instruction in first aid, life saving, tracking, signalling, cycling, nature study, seamanship, campcraft, woodcraft, chivalry and all the handicrafts.

The national organization is largely maintained by public subscriptions. Sustaining and Contributing Memberships are issued to men and women throughout the country who are financially assisting in the development and promotion of this organization among boys. National Headquarters, No. 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Officers of the National Council: Honorary President, Woodrow Wilson; Honorary Vice-Presidents, William H. Taft, Col. Theodore Roosevelt; President, C. H. Livingston, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Presidents, B. L. Dulaney, Bristol, Tenn.; Milton A. McRae, Detroit, Mich.; David Starr Jordan, Stanford University, Cal.; F. L. Seely, Asheville, N. C.; A. Stamford White, Chicago, Ill.; Chief Scout, Ernest Thompson Seton, Greenwich, Ct.; National Scout Commissioner, Daniel Carter Beard, Flushing, N. Y.; Treasurer, George D. Pratt, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boycott.—In November, 1880, during the Land League agitation in Ireland, Capt. James Boycott, agent of Lough Mask farm, an estate of Lord Erne, having evicted many of the tenants of the estate for refusing to pay rent, was besieged on his premises. The neighboring tradesmen refused to supply him with their goods at any price. His servants left and no others could be induced to take their places. To gather his crops it became necessary to bring in immigrant laborers and to protect them while at work by the presence of armed constabulary. This method of coercion became popular among the land leaguers and was soon put into operation against shopkeepers as well as landlords.

This policy of non-intercourse and efforts to commercially isolate business opponents was introduced into the United States by the Knights of Labor and Trade Unions about 1885. In 1886 two women bakers of New York were boycotted by the labor unions and their friends. Persons without grievances against the women were induced to withdraw their patronage. The business of the women was seriously injured, until they were relieved by receiving large orders for bread for charity hospitals. During the same year one man was convicted of attempting to extort money under a threat of boycotting. One man was boycotted for giving testimony against conspirators.

Boycotting has been defined by an American judge as a "combination of many to cause a loss to one person by coercing others against their will to withdraw from him their beneficial business intercourse, through threats that unless those others do so, the many will cause a similar loss to them." A boycott, even when not accompanied by violence or intimidation, has been pronounced unlawful by many courts. When accompanied by violence it is a criminal offence at common law.

President Taft, when judge of an Ohio court, decided that while the employees of any person or company had a right to refuse to work at any time, they had no right to prevent the work being done by others, the attempt at the latter action being characterized as a secondary boycott.

Decisions of the United States Courts in boycotting cases have been contradictory. In the case of the Danbury (Conn.) hatters, the employers were adjudged injured to the extent of $80,000, and authorized to bring suit against the boycotting organization for thrice the amount. In Montana, the Supreme Court held that the boycotted company did not have a property right in the trade of any particular person: hence, any one person may rightfully withdraw his patronage. The judge disagrees with the doctrine that an act perfectly lawful when done by one person becomes criminal when done by two or more acting in concert, and rules that if the boycotters violated no law in withdrawing their patronage they could not be enjoined from continuing the boycott in force, so long as the means employed to make it effective were not illegal. (See Lindsay & Co. *vs.* Montana Federation of Labor *et al.;* Loewe *vs.* Lawlor *et al.*) Other indictments against members of labor unions charged with boycotting have been prosecuted in the United States Supreme Court and the results will be found under Anti-Trust Laws; Bucks Stove Case, etc.

The states having laws prohibiting boycotting in terms are Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana and Texas. The states having laws prohibiting blacklisting in terms are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin. A number of states have enacted laws concerning intimidation, conspiracy against workingmen and interference with employment, viz.: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho (applies to mine employees only), Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. In the following states it is unlawful for an employer to exact any agreement, either written or verbal, from an employee not to join or become a member of a labor organization, as a condition of employment: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, South Carolina and Wisconsin.

Boycott (secondary) denounced as at variance with American instinct, 7672.

Brakes and Couplers, legislation for increased safety in use of, recommended, 5486, 5561, 5642, 5766.

Brandy Station, or Fleetwood (Va.), Battle of.—After the battle of Chancellorsville Hooker's army remained inactive on the north side of the Rappahannock for about a month. June 9, 1863, two divisions of cavalry, supported by two brigades of infantry, were sent across the river to reconnoiter the Confederate position. Gen. Pleasonton was in charge of the expedition and the cavalry was commanded by Generals Buford and Gregg. They were driven back after the loss of 500 men in one of the most important cavalry fights of the Civil War. The only practical result of the expedition was the discovery that Lee's infantry was moving north by way of Culpeper. Here, also, on Aug. 1, Gen. Buford with his division of cavalry met the Confederate General Stuart and compelled him to retreat until re-enforced, when Buford in turn retreated. Between Oct. 10 and 16 desultory fighting with both cavalry and infantry occurred in the vicinity of Brandy Station.

Brandywine (Pa.), Battle of.—In the latter part of May, 1777, Washington left Morristown, N. J., where he had been in winter quarters, and took up a strong position behind the Raritan. Howe left his quarters at New Brunswick and embarked his troops for Philadelphia, landing about 18,000 men at Elk Ferry, fifty miles from the city, Aug. 25. Washington, having been joined by Lafayette, DeKalb, and Pulaski, drew near to defend the city. The nominal strength of the American army was 14,000 men, though only 11,000 were considered effective. Howe's advance was slow, and it was not until Sept. 11 that he encountered the Americans at Chadds Ford, on Brandywine Creek, about thirty miles southwest of Philadelphia. In the battle which occurred that day the British gained a clear victory through a successful flank movement, executed by Cornwallis. The American loss was about 1,000 killed, wounded, and missing, while that of the British was somewhat more.

Brazil.—The most extensive State of South America. It was discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, Portuguese navigator. It is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Venezuela; on the west by Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and extends between lat. 4° 22′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 40′ and 73° 15′ W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles.

History.—It was claimed and colonized by the Portuguese both by right of discovery and the dictum of the Pope. It became the residence of the exiled Portuguese royal family during the Napoleonic period. Its independence was proclaimed in 1822. An empire was formed and Dom Pedro, son of the Portuguese King, became the first emperor. He resigned in 1831 in favor of his son Pedro II. In November, 1889, the empire was overthrown and a republic organized under President Fonseca. He was succeeded two years later by Peixoto, and he by De Moraes. Hermes de Fonseca is now president.

The bloodless revolution of 1889 transformed the provinces of the Empire into States of a Federal Union. The States have their own laws and considerable fiscal autonomy, being administered at their own expense, and controlling the outward (but not inward) customs. National defence, police, finance, currency, and national or inter-State justice are reserved to the central government. Each State has an elected President or Governor and a bicameral legislature, raises its necessary revenue, floats loans, and controls its indebtedness. The External Debts of the various States of the Union amounted in the aggregate to $220,000,000 at the end of 1910; their Internal Debts to over $65,000,000; and their Floating Debts to over $40,000,000. The territory of Acré (Aquiry) was purchased for $10,000,000 from Bolivia by treaty of Nov. 17, 1903, thus terminating a dispute with that republic through the incursion in north-western Bolivia of large numbers of Brazilian settlers. Acré has petitioned to be received into the States of the Union.

Physical Features.—The northern States of Amazones and Pará and the central State of Matto Grosso (which together constitute more than one-half of Brazil) are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. The principal ranges are the Serra do Maro, the Serra do Mantequeira (Itatiaiassu, 9,000 feet), and the Serra do Espinhaço (Itacolumi, 6,000 feet), in the southeast of Minas Geraes; the Serra do Paranan, the Serra dos Aymores and the Serra da Gurgueia, Branca, and Araripe. Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers. The Amazon, the largest river in the world, has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its northern tributaries are the Rio Branco, Rio Negro and Japura; its southern tributaries are the Jurua, Purus, Madeira and Tapajos, while the Xingu meets it within 100 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic.

January 6, 1914, a Brazilian commission, headed by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, and Col. Rondon, started to explore the Duvida River, which turned out to be a tributary of the Madeira, the lower part of which was known to rubber men but not to cartographers, as the Castanha. Embarking February 27, after traveling 542 miles from San Luis de Caceres, the party descended the Duvida, or River of Doubt, as its headwaters had been called by an expedition surveying for a telegraph line in 1909. Descending the river 469 miles directly north from 12° 1′ S. lat. and 60° 18′ W. long. the Aripauna was reached April 26, 1914, in lat. 7° 34′. Here the rapids ended and the Aripauna discharged into the Madeira at 5° 30′ S. lat. and 60° 32′ W. long. In honor of the distinguished American the indefinite Castanha, including its newly explored upper half, was named the Rio Théodoro, and thereby put upon the map; it had never appeared previously on any map.

The Tocantins and Araguaya flow northwards from the plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The Paranahyba flows from the encircling mountains of Piauhý into the Atlantic. The Sao Francisco rises in the south of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides the Brazilian State from the Paraguay. The Paraguay and Paraná, from their confluence, become the principal river of Argentina and flow into the Atlantic at the estuary of La Plata.

AREA AND POPULATION

States and Capitals	Area in English Sq. Miles	Estimated Population 1910
Federal District..........	470	900,000
Acré (Nova York)........	73,720	70,000
Alagoas (Maceio)..........	10,230	800,000
Amazonas (Manáos)......	714,000	380,000
Bahia (Sao Salvador).....	216,000	2,300,000
Ceara (Fortaleza)..........	61,750	800,000
Espirito Santo (Victoria)..	17,000	300,000
Goyaz (Goyaz)...........	266,000	290,000
Maranhão (Sao Luiz).....	131,000	550,000
Matto Grosso (Cuyabá)...	580,000	140,000
Minas Geraes (Bello Horizonte)..................	231,000	4,000,000
Pará (Belem)............	482,500	600,000
Parahyba (Parahyba).....	21,600	500,000
Paraná (Curityba)........	67,500	420,000
Pernambuco (Recif).......	38,600	1,500,000
Piauhý (Therezina).......	92,600	400,000
Rio de Janeiro (Nictheroy).	16,800	1,000,000
Rio Grande de Norte(Natal)	20,000	280,000
Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre).................	109,000	1,500,000
Santa Catharina (Florianopolis).................	43,000	350,000
Sao Paulo (Sao Paulo)....	96,500	4,000,000
Sergipe (Aracaju)..........	9,600	500,000
Total...............	3,298,870	21,580,000

Of the total number about 1,000,000 are "wild" Indians.

Ethnography.—There are five distinct elements in the population: the Portuguese settlers, the aboriginal Indians, imported African negro slaves, mixed descendants of these three races, and European immigrants of all nationalities, principally Italians, Portuguese and Spanish. The descendants of the Portuguese settlers are the true Brazilians, the aboriginal Indians are now mainly tribes in the forests and plains of the interior. The slaves were freed between 1871 and 1888, their importation having ceased in 1855. The modern trend of Teutonic immigration is towards the southern states, particularly Rio Grande do Sul. The official language of Brazil is Portuguese.

Government.—Brazil was colonized by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the exiled King João VI. of Portugal. On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed.

Brazil—*Continued.*

The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb. 24, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of Estados Unidos do Brazil.

The President and Vice-President are elected for four years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over twenty-one years who can read and write, and are ineligible for the succeeding terms. They are aided, as executives, by a Council of Ministers, who do not attend Congress.

The National Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, which meet annually, on May 3, for four months The Senate is composed of sixty-three members elected for nine, six and three years in accordance with their place in the ballot, those for lesser periods being renewed in due course. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 212 members elected for three years. The electors for both houses are all male Brazilians over twenty-one years who can read and write.

There is a Supreme Federal Tribunal and a Federal Court of Appeal at the capital, and judges sit in each State for Federal causes. Except in the federal district justice is administered by State Courts for State causes, from the lowest to the highest courts.

Army.—By a law of Jan. 1, 1908, military service is obligatory on all male Brazilians from twenty-one to forty-four years. The Peace Effective is 2,200 officers and 28,000 others. (See Armies of the World.)

Navy.—The Navy is manned by about 750 officers and 9,000 seamen, etc. (See Navies of the World.)

Primary education is secular and free, but is not as yet compulsory; it is maintained and controlled by the governments of the various States. Public instruction is progressing and reading and writing are the qualifications for the franchise for males at twenty-one. About 600,000 children attended the primary schools in 1911.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is encouraged by all the State governments, and is the principal industry, the produce being varied and abundant. In the extreme south towards the interior European fruits and grain are reared, while other parts are found extremely favorable for the raising of coffee, sugar, cotton, cocoa, india-rubber, tobacco, and tropical products, many of which are indigenous. Maize, beans, cassava-root, and nuts are very generally cultivated. Three-fourths of the world's supply of coffee comes from Brazil, being grown chiefly in Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, Sao Paulo, and Espirito Santo, and in a smaller degree in the north. Cotton is largely cultivated for export, and is being used for home manufactures. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. India-rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manáos. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. The Live Stock included 18,000,000 cattle in 1910, cattle and stock raising being an important industry.

Brazilian forests are immense, and abound in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods adapted for dyeing, cabinet work, or shipbuilding; among them are mahogany, logwood, rosewood, brazilwood, cinchona, etc.

The mineral products are considerable, and comprise gold, silver, iron, quicksilver, copper, and coal. In the Province of Minas Geraes there are vast iron ore deposits, which are expected to be worked in the near future; there are believed to be hundreds of millions of tons of ore, much of it containing 69 per cent. of iron. Among non-metallic minerals are the world-famous Brazilian diamonds, and emeralds, rubies, topazes, beryls, garnets, etc. The black diamonds (*carbonatos*) are very highly prized.

Manufactures.—In 1908 there were 1,541 industrial establishments employing 46,000 hands, and representing an invested capital of over £14,000,000. The establishments are protected by enormous import duties on manufactured articles. Cottons, woollens, and silks are produced, but the output is considerably below the demand. Flour mills, for imported Argentine wheat, and brewing are important industries.

The imports consist of every description of manufactured article, in spite of a high protective tariff. There is a heavy duty on coffee exports in excess of 9,000,000 bags, but the annual despatches far exceed that number, being nearly 17,000,000 bags in 1909.

Transportation and Communication.—Each State has its railway system, but the central government is developing intercommunication and opening up new routes. On Dec. 31, 1910, there were 13,611 English miles open and working, with 1,683 miles under construction, the Federal Government owning 6,300 miles of the whole.

There were 3,250 post offices in 1910. There were 2,125 telegraph offices (and 12 wireless installations) with 35,873 miles of line and 74,327 miles of wire, in 1910.

The sea-going mercantile marine of Brazil in 1911 included 313 steamers (223,358 tons) and 70 sailing vessels (18,395 tons), a total of 383 vessels (over 100 tons each) of 251,753 tons. Coasting and river traffic is confined to Brazilian vessels. In 1909, 5,016 foreign vessels entered at Brazilian ports, their total tonnage being 12,247,013. The principal harbors are Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Pernambuco, Pará, Maranháo, Rio Grande and Santos.

Towns.—Rio de Janeiro, the capital, is the second largest city in South America and possesses one of the finest harbors in the world. Population, 1912, estimated at 1,000,000. Other towns and their population are:

Sao Paulo	380,000	Santos	40,000
Bahia	250,000	Maceio	40,000
Pará (Belem)	200,000	Cuyabá	36,000
Pernambuco	160,000	Nictheroy	35,000
Porto Alegre	90,000	Florianapolis	33,000
Manaes	70,000	Parahyba	30,000
Ceará	50,000	Sao Luiz	30,000
Therezina	50,000	Aracaju	22,000
Curityba	50,000	Natal	17,000

Money.—The Currency is nominally metallic, but almost entirely paper, in denominations of milreis. The gold milreis is equal to $0.546 United States money and government paper is convertible at $0.324 to the milreis.

The national debt in 1912 was stated at $663,667,000. The revenue in 1913 was $192,729,000, and expenditures were $203,860,000. Interest, etc., amounted to $29,637,000.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Brazil from the United States for the year 1913 was $42,638,467, and goods to the value of $120,155,855 were sent thither, a balance of $77,517,388 in favor of Brazil.

Brazil:

Blockade by naval forces of, referred to, 970.

Boundary question with Argentine Republic submitted to President of United States, 5867, 6058.

With Bolivia, 6426.

Brazil—*Continued.*
- Chargé d'affaires received from, 820.
  - Correspondence with, referred to, 2430.
- Claims of United States against, 929, 951, 962, 1009, 1115, 1245, 1594, 1933, 2051, 3050, 3899, 4220.
  - Convention for satisfaction of, negotiated, 2553, 2562, 2568, 2618.
  - Payment of, 1009, 1245, 2116, 2618.
- Commercial relations with, 3049, 4078, 4629, 5570, 5663.
- Commission of United States sent to, 952.
- Convention with, referred to, 2681.
- Cotton culture in, 4078.
- Disturbances in, 1158, 2051.
- Duties on American goods reduced, 968.
- Imprisonment of American citizens in, 970, 2779.
- Mail steamship service between United States and, 3565, 3586.
- Minister of, to United States received, 2553, 4718.
- Minister of United States in, official functions of, terminated, 951.
- Phosphates discovered in coast of, 4795.
- Political disturbances in, discussed, 5617.
- Relations with, 2399, 6364.
- Revolution in—
  - Action of American commander in saluting revolted Brazilian admiral disavowed, 5867.
  - Policy of United States regarding, 5472, 5867, 5956.
  - Questions with Portugal respecting escape of insurgent Admiral Da Gama, 5956.
  - Republican form of government established and recognition of, by United States, 5543.
- Slavery in, 4100.
  - Abolished, 5369.
- Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5576.
  - Notice of intention of Brazil to terminate, discussed, 5956.
  - Referred to, 5615, 5747.
- Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 4460.
- Treaty with, 996.
  - Obligations of, to cease, 1822.
  - Reference to, 1009.
- Vessels of—
  - Discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 2372.
  - United States seized or interfered with by, 962, 2779. (See also *Caroline*, The.)
- War with—
  - Buenos Ayres—
    - Peace concluded, 977.
    - Questions between United States and Brazil growing out of, 929, 951.
  - Paraguay, 4078.
    - Good offices of United States tendered, 3776, 3883.

Brazil Steamship Co. referred to, 5634.

Brazil, Treaties with.—Diplomatic negotiations with Brazil are embodied in five treaties: Treaty of 1828 on amity, commerce, and navigation; Treaties of 1849 on claims in general and a protocol submitting to arbitration the claim of George C. Benner *et al.*, signed in 1902. Treaty of 1878 on trade-marks (see Trade-marks, Treaties on); and extradition convention and protocol of 1898 (see Extradition, Treaties of).

The treaty of 1828 accords reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation upon equal terms and conditions to those by which they are enjoined by any and every other nation; the citizens of the respective countries are privileged to conduct commercial and professional transactions in the country of the other nation upon the same terms and under like conditions as citizens and subjects. Coastwise trade is, however, excluded from this agreement. Freedom of, and equality in, carrying trade of export or reexport or import of goods is permitted without payment of higher or other duties, imposts, taxes, or fees, than those to which citizens and subjects are liable. If subjected to embargo or detention for military purposes, proper indemnification is to be paid in all cases. Refuge, asylum, and protection is accorded to vessels in all ports, rivers, or dominions of the other country. All reasonable assistance is to be rendered to vessels sustaining shipwreck or damage in the waters of the other country; and protection from pirates, with restitution of property, if possible. Freedom of sale, disposition, and succession, in the case of personal goods is granted to individual citizens and subjects within the other country. Protection of the person and of the property of citizens and subjects of each other is to be the special care of each contracting party. Entire freedom of conscience is accorded to individuals, together with protection of the dead.

In event of war of one of the parties with a third it is agreed that full recognition of the principle that the flag covers property be accorded when the property belongs to a nation which recognizes this principle, but to none other. But where the neutral flag shall cover the property of an enemy of one of the parties, such property shall be confiscated unless put on board before the declaration of war; an excuse of ignorance of declaration of war shall not be valid after a period of four months shall have elapsed. Liberty of commerce and navigation shall not extend to arms and instruments or materials designed for making war by sea or land, and vessels carrying such contraband goods shall be detained for the confiscation of such contraband. At such times the examination of vessels shall be conducted by all means calculated to minimize vexation or abuse. When one of the parties shall be at war with a third State, no citizen or subject of the other contracting party shall accept letters of marque or reprisal to act against the other contracting party under pain of punishment for piracy. In the event of war between the United States and Brazil, a period of six months shall be granted to residents

Brazil, Treaties with—*Continued.*
to close up their affairs and transport their effects; in the case of residents in the interior of the country this period shall be increased to one year from the time of declaration of war. Sequestration and confiscation of public and private debts by reason of war is forbidden. The favors, immunities, and exemptions to consular officers shall be those of the most favored nation. These officials shall be exempt from all public service, taxes, imposts, and duties, except such as they shall pay on account of commerce or property, and these shall be the same as those paid by citizens of the country. The consular papers, records, and archives, shall at all times and under all circumstances be inviolably respected, and may not be seized or interfered with by any magistrate. Consuls shall have full authority to arrest and detain for a period not to exceed two months all deserters from public and private vessels of their country.

This treaty was drawn to endure for a period of twelve years, with a renewal from year to year, with one year's notice of intention to terminate. Infringement of its conditions by individuals renders the individual and not the State liable for such infringement and the State pledges itself to surrender the offender. The State shall not countenance any reprisal for infringement of the conditions nor declare war until a statement of the injuries, with competent proof, shall have been forwarded to the offending State and a reasonable time allowed for reparation.

Brazil also became a party to the convention between the United States and the several republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claims and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 and proclaimed in Washington, July 29, 1914. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

Brazito (Mexico), Battle of.—In June, 1846, the Army of the West was organized at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri. It consisted of 1,658 men and sixteen pieces of ordnance, under command of Col. Phil. Kearny, of the First United States Dragoons. He was ordered to proceed to New Mexico and take possession of Santa Fé and proclaim the entire Territory to be under the jurisdiction of the United States. His orders were later amended to include California. In fifty days the army marched 883 miles, and on Aug. 18, 1846, the American flag was floating over the citadel at Santa Fé. Not a blow had been struck. After establishing a civil government at Santa Fé, Kearny started for California Sept. 25, with 300 United States dragoons and a small corps of topographical engineers. The main supply train and 200 dragoons were left at Albuquerque. Col. Doniphan, with his own regiment and Weightman's battery of artillery, was ordered to proceed southward and join Wool in Chihuahua. The whole force under Doniphan consisted of 856 effective men. Dec. 25, 1846, the advance of 500 men halted at the Brazito, an arm of the Rio Grande. Here they were surprised by Gen. Ponce de Leon with 1,220 Mexicans, of whom 537 were well mounted and equipped. The assailants were utterly routed, with heavy loss, including Gen. Ponce de Leon, while the American loss was only seven men wounded.

Brazos River, explorations of, referred to, 2897.

Brazos Santiago, Tex., commerce of district of, referred to, 2610.

Bread Riots.—During a period of general financial depression in 1837 the poor of New York held frequent riotous meetings, which culminated in violent assaults upon flour warehouses. Employment was meager, rents were exorbitant, and flour was $12 per barrel. In many instances stores were broken open and pillaged by the mobs. The rioters were suppressed by the militia.

Breadstuffs, importation of, into foreign countries, and rates of duty on, 5503.

Breakwaters, expenditures on, referred to, 1126.

Bremen:
- Ministers of, received, 949.
- Postal arrangements with, 2412.
- Treaty with, 988, 991, 2686.
- Vessels of—
  - Application for rights regarding, 621.
  - Discriminating duties on, suspended, 606.

Brevet Commissions. (See Army.)

Bribery:
- Proposal to class campaign contributions by corporations as, 7370.
- Proposed extraditional offense, 6865.
- Severer laws advocated, 7047.

Bridges:
- Construction of, over navigable waters, recommendations regarding, 4303.
- Referred to, 1171, 1257.

Bridgewater, The, correspondence regarding case of, transmitted, 5396.

Brier Creek (Ga.), Battle of.—March 3, 1779, Gen. Lincoln sent a detachment of his army, consisting of 1,500 North Carolina militia and some Georgia Continentals under Gen. Ashe, to the junction of Brier Creek with the Savannah River. In this position they were attacked by Lieut.-Col. Prevost with some 2,000 men and completely routed. Gen. Elbert, Col. McIntosh, several other officers, and nearly 200 men were captured. Nearly an equal number are supposed to have been killed in action or met death in their flight through the swamps. The remainder, with the exception of 400 or 500, retired to their homes. The British loss was only sixteen killed and wounded.

Briscoe vs. Bank of Commonwealth of Kentucky.—A suit brought by the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky against Briscoe et al. as holders of a promissory note for which the notes of the bank had been given as a loan to the drawers of the note. The defendants claimed that their note was void, since those given in return by the bank were nothing else than bills of credit and issued contrary to the clause of the Constitution which forbids States issuing such bills. The circuit court and the court of appeals of Kentucky gave judgment for the bank on the ground that the act incorporating the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky was constitutional and that the notes issued were not bills of credit within the meaning of the National Constitution. The Supreme Court in 1837 decided the case in favor of the bank, the notes not being deemed bills of credit.

Bristow Station (Va.), Battle of.—Hooker's and Heintzelman's divisions of McClellan's army had been sent to reinforce Pope, who had taken a position west of the Rappahannock. Stonewall Jackson made a forced march from the Shenandoah Valley by way of Thoroughfare Gap and passing by the battlefield of Bull Run, Aug. 26, 1862, destroyed Pope's stores at Bristow Station, and then advanced to Manassas. Hooker's division the next day came upon the Confederates under Ewell at Bristow Station and drove them from the field. Each side suffered a loss of about 300 men.

British America:
- Commercial relations with, 1130, 1131.
- Consul-general of United States to, arrest of, referred to, 3399.
- Insurrection in Red River settlement referred to, 4001.
- Military expedition against, proclamation regarding, 3631.
  - Discussed, 3655.
- Reciprocity relations with, referred to, 3665.
  - Treaty regarding, not favorably considered by United States, 3988.

British Colonies:
- Commercial relations with, 652, 5688, 5748, 6332.
- Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5688, 6381,
  - Discussed, 5747.

British Columbia:
- Agent sent to, referred to, 3068, 3072.
- Boundary line with Alaska. (See Alaska.)

British Debts. (See Debts, British.)

British Empire.—The British Empire occupies about one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one-quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere. The greatest area of the empire lies in America, but the largest subject population lives in Asia.

Ethnography.—By far the greater portion of the Empire lies within the temperate zones, the tropical areas being Southern India, West and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, Northern Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Empire in 1911 was sixty millions, mainly Anglo-Saxon but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. The remaining 370 millions include 315 millions of the native races of India and Ceylon, forty million black races, six million Arabs, six million Malays, a million Chinese, and a million Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 Red Indians in Canada.

Of the total population over 210 millions are Hindus, 100 millions Muhammadans, 70 millions Christians (63 millions Protestants, seven millions Catholics), twelve millions Buddhists, twelve millions Animists, four millions Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

AREA AND POPULATION

Continental Divisions and Capitals	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population in 1911
Europe—		
United Kingdom (London).	121,090	45,500,000
Isle of Man (Douglas).....	230	50,500
Channel Islands..........	70	97,000
Malta and Gozo (Valletta).	120	211,500
Gibraltar (Gibraltar)......	2	20,000
Total, Europe........	121,512	45,878,500
Asia—		
Indian Empire (Delhi).....	1,900,000	315,000,000
Ceylon (Colombo)........	25,500	4,100,000
Straits Settlements (Singapore)..................	1,660	700,000
Federated Malay States (Kuala Lumpor)........	28,000	1,000,000
Feudatory Malay States...	13,000	620,000
Hong Kong (Victoria).....	390	440,000
Weihaiwei...............	300	160,000
North Borneo (Sandakan).	31,100	204,000
Brunei (Brunei)..........	4,000	30,000
Sarawák (Kuching).......	50,000	650,000
Cyprus (Nikosia).........	3,600	274,000
Total, Asia..........	2,187,550	323,158,000
Africa—		
Union of South Africa (Pretoria and Cape Town)..	470,000	5,100,000
Basutoland (Maseru)......	10,300	350,000
Bechuanaland (Mafeking).	275,000	126,000
Swaziland (Mbabane).....	6,540	90,000
Rhodesia (Salisbury)......	450,000	1,750,000
Gambia (Bathurst).......	4,000	146,000
Gold Coast (Accra).......	120,000	1,400,000
Sierra Leone (Freetown)...	34,000	1,100,000
Northern Nigeria (Zungeru)	256,000	10,000,000
Southern Nigeria (Lagos)..	77,300	7,000,000
Somaliland (Berbera).....	68,000	300,000
East Africa Protectorate (Nairobi)..............	180,000	4,000,000
Uganda (Kampala).......	225,000	2,500,000
Zanzibar (Zanzibar).......	1,000	200,000
Nyasaland (Blantyre).....	40,000	1,000,000
Egypt (see pp. 223-230)....	400,000	12,000,000
Sudan Provinces (see pp. 231-234)..............	1,000,000	2,000,000
Mauritius (Port Louis)....	830	370,000
Seychelles (Victoria)......	150	23,000
Ascension (Georgetown)...	78	150
St. Helena (Jamestown)...	47	3,500
Total, Afrisa, etc.....	3,618,245	49,458,150
America—		
Canada (Ottawa).........	3,730,000	7,200,000
Newfoundland and Labrador (St. Johns).........	163,000	240,000
Bermuda (Hamilton)......	20	18,000
British Honduras (Belize)..	8,600	50,000
West Indies..............	12,300	1,730,000
British Guiana (Georgetown)..................	90,300	310,000
Falkland Islands (Port Stanley).................	6,500	4,000
South Georgia, etc........	1,000	......
Total, America.......	4,011,720	9,552,000
Australasia—		
Australia (Yass Canberra).	3,000,000	4,500,000
New Zealand (Wellington).	104,750	1,050,000
Fiji (Suva)...............	7,435	130,000
Papua (Port Moresby)....	90,000	360,000
Pacific Islands...........	12,500	200,000
Total, Oceania.......	3,214,685	6,240,000
Navy, Army, and Seamen abroad................	......	400,000
Grand Total.........	13,123,712	434,686,650

Government.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration,

British Empire—*Continued.*
viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the Imperial Conference, which has gradually become recognized as the Cabinet of the Empire. Its origin may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their countries at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meeting the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Ruler.—His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Legislature.—The Parliament of the United Kingdom is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs through the medium of the Colonial Office.

Judiciary.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion.

Defence.—The general defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Imperial Government, aided in an increasing degree by the governments of India and the self-governing Dominions (see Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa). The "first line of defence" is the Royal Navy (see United Kingdom), the "second line" being the Regular and Auxiliary troops of the British Army (see United Kingdom).

The United Kingdom.—The Constitution recognizes certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive Ministry appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament; and the Judicature.

The Indian Empire.—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. (See Indian Empire.)

Imperial Dominions.—All British dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a dominion unless that dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an imperial law affecting the dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. (See Australia, Canada, etc.) The Imperial Dominions may be divided into several classes, according to the way in which they are governed:

(a) Those having responsible government:—The principal government departments are administered by political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

(b) Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the governor representing the Crown;—In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, and Malta.

(c) Where there is government by a governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a governor representing the Crown:—Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Trinidad.

(d) Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the governor alone:—In this class are Gibraltar, Labuan, and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(e) Protectorates.—The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the King-Emperor. The protectorates of the British Empire include British East Africa, Somaliland, Nyasaland, Uganda, Swaziland, and Nigeria.

(f) Spheres of Influence.—A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence, or territory by treaty or annexation.

Education.—Educational systems on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective governments. University Colleges and Universities have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at various colleges of Oxford University. These Rhodes Scholarships are tenable for three years, are of the annual value of $1,500, and are open to scholars of each Province of Canada, of each State of Australia, of New Zealand, Newfoundland, Natal, Cape of Good Hope (4), Jamaica and Bermuda. (Each State of the United States has a similar nomination, and fifteen scholarships of $1,250 are in the nomination of the German Emperor.)

History.—The most recent historical event of interest was the declaration of war against Germany, Aug. 4, 1914, in support of the neutrality of Belgium, through which country Germany was sending troops for an invasion of France.

Shipping.—In 1912 there were 11,444 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 9,279 were registered in the United Kingdom and 2,165 in other parts of the Empire.

Towns.—Capital, London (England). Population (1911), 4,522,961 (with suburbs, 7,252,963).

At the Census of 1911 there were 94 towns in the British Empire exceeding 100,000 inhabitants. (See Great Britain.)

British Empire—*Continued.*

UNITED KINGDOM.—England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.—The inhabitants of the United Kingdom are almost entirely Christians, and mainly Protestants, the exceptions being five million Roman Catholics, 250,000 Jews, and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales.

The climate of the British Isles is influenced by the prevailing southwest winds and by the existence of the Gulf Stream. The prevailing winds cause a plentiful rainfall in the western region, the average fall being highest in Ireland. The *Gulf Stream,* from the Gulf of Mexico, is a belt of temperate water, which divides at the southwestern extremity of Ireland and at the Land's End (Cornwall), the former current skirting the north of Scotland, and reuniting with the southern arm in the North Sea. The climate of the British Isles is thus warmer and far more equable than that of other lands between the same parallels, and its harbors are free from ice all the year round.

AREA AND POPULATION

Divisions and Capitals	Area Sq. Miles	Population 1911
England and Wales (London)	58,324	36,070,492
Scotland (Edinburgh).......	29,796	4,760,904
Ireland (Dublin)...........	32,531	4,390,219
Islands....................	302	148,915
Total.................	120,953	45,370,530

Government.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are Magna Charta (1215), the Habeas Corpus Act (1679), the Act of Settlement (1701), the Act of Union with Scotland (1707), the Act of Union with Ireland (1800), and the Parliament Act (1911). The first secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the second established the liberty of the person; the third provided for the Protestant succession to the throne; the fourth and fifth created the United Kingdom; and the last enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the adherence of the other Chamber. The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described.

The throne is hereditary in the English house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete.

Parliament of the United Kingdom consists of two Houses. The House of Lords consists of Spiritual and Temporal Peers, the former by virtue of their office, the latter by hereditary right, by election or by appointment. It contains 3 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 22 Dukes, 24 Marquesses, 123 Earls, 46 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 344 Barons, 16 Scottish Representative Peers elected for the duration of Parliament, and 28 Irish Representative Peers elected for life—total 632. The House of Commons consists of 670 members, elected for a maximum of five years by direct vote of registered male electors, the qualification being ownership or occupation and registration. The total number of registered voters in the United Kingdom is just over 8,000,000.

The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. The High Court comprises the King's Bench, Chancery, and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from these divisions, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in the United Kingdom being the House of Lords.

Scots civil law, which is entirely different from that of England, is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which merit only an arbitrary punishment. (For the British Army, see Armies of the World; and for the Navy, see Navies of the World).

Education.—Elementary Education is compulsory for all children between five and fourteen years of age, and is provided free at Public Elementary Schools maintained by Local Authorities and aided by State Grants.

There are 18 Universities in the United Kingdom, of which 10 are in England, 4 in Scotland, 1 in Wales, and 3 in Ireland. These, with dates of foundation, are Oxford (1249), Cambridge (1257), Durham (1831), London (1836), Manchester (1850), Birmingham (1900), Liverpool (1903), Leeds (1904), Sheffield (1905), and Bristol (1909), in England; University of Wales (1893), in Wales; St. Andrews (1411), Glasgow (1450), Aberdeen (1494), and Edinburgh (1582), in Scotland; and Dublin (1591), National (1910), and Belfast (1909), in Ireland.

Production and Industry.—In 1901 the total number of occupied persons in the United Kingdom was 15,388,501 (12,134,259 males and 3,254,242 females). Of this total the largest percentage, or 12.66, were employed in agriculture, 11,39 in commerce, 8.2 in conveyance, 5.0 in mines and quarries, 7.89 in metals and machinery, 6.77 in building and construction, 6.92 in textile fabrics, and 7.23 in dress.

Manufactures.—The United Kingdom imports annually (for home consumption) about 2,000,000,000 lbs. of cotton and 400,000,000 to 450,000,000 lbs. of wool (in addition to 150,000,000 lbs. produced at home), the former principally from the United States, the latter principally from Australasia.

England and Wales.—The southern and larger portion of the Island of Great Britain, is situated in western Europe, between latitude 50° and 55° 46′ north and longitude 1° 46′ and 5° 42′ west. It is bounded by Scotland on the north, on all other sides by the sea—on the east by the North Sea or German Ocean, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea. Its length measured on a meridian from Berwick to St. Albin's Head, is 365 miles. Its breadth, between St. David's Head in South Wales and the Naze in Essex, is 280 miles. Wales was called by the early Romans Britannica Secunda. It was brought under the dominion of the English by Kings Henry II. and Edward I. The independence of Wales died with Prince Llewellyn, who was murdered in 1283. In 1284 Queen Eleanor gave birth to a son in Caernarvon Castle, whom Edward I., his father, called Prince of Wales. This title has ever since been given to the heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain. Wales was incorporated with England by an act of Parliament in 1536.

British Empire—*Continued.*

Ireland.—An island west of Great Britain, forming with it the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the north, west and south and on the east by Great Britain, separated by the Irish Sea and St. George's and North Channels. It extends from lat. 51° 26′ to 55° 21′ north, and from long. 5° 23′ to 10° 28′ west. The leading occupation is agriculture, and the chief manufactures are linen, woolens, spirits, etc. Government is administered by a Lord Lieutenant appointed by the British Crown, together with a privy council at Dublin and a Chief Secretary in Parliament. Ireland is represented by 103 members in the House of Commons, and the peerage, consisting of 172 members, appoints twenty-eight representative peers to sit in the House of Lords. The country is divided into four provinces, Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught. By the Local Government Act of 1898 provision was made for popularly elected councils for counties and rural districts. These councils are elected for three years and take the place of the old grand juries and presentment sessions. The principal cities are Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry and Waterford. These have Borough Councils. Women are eligible for election in borough and county councils.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from the United States for the year of 1913 was $597,149,059, and goods to the value of $295,564,940, were sent thither—a balance of $301,584,119 in favor of the United States.

British Empire. (See Great Britain.)

British Guiana:

Boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela regarding, discussed, 5204, 5471, 5616, 5873, 5958, 6064, 6087, 6154.

- Arbitration of, discussed, 6337, 6380.
  - Recommended by President Cleveland, 6064.
  - Treaty for, 6154.
- Monroe doctrine reasserted and attitude of United States respecting, discussed by President Cleveland, 6064, 6087.

Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5688, 6381.

- Discussed, 5747.

British Hudsons Bay Co. (See Hudsons Bay Co.)

British North America. (See British America.)

British North American Fisheries. (See Fisheries.)

British West Indies:

Employment of colored laborers from United States in, 2678, 2683.

Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5688.

- Discussed, 5747.

Vessels from Trinidad, tonnage duty on, suspended, 4889.

Broad Seal War.—The clerk of Middlesex County, N. J., threw out the vote of South Amboy in the Congressional election of 1838 on account of defects in the returns. The Democrats protested, but the Whig representatives were declared elected and given certificates under the broad seal of the state. When Congress met, Dec. 2, 1839, the House contained 119 Democrats and 118 Whigs outside of the New Jersey contestants. The Clerk of the House refused to recognize the New Jersey Whigs. Great confusion followed. Dec. 5 John Quincy Adams was elected Speaker pro tempore. Dec. 17, after much wrangling, R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was elected Speaker. The Democratic contestants were finally seated.

Brooklyn (N. Y.), Battle of.—July 2, 1776, Gen. Howe arrived from Halifax and took possession of Staten Island, N. Y. He was soon joined by Sir Henry Clinton from the south and Admiral Lord Howe, his brother, from England, with a fleet and a large land force. By Aug. 1, arrivals of Hessian troops had increased the force under Howe to nearly 30,000. Gen. Charles Lee entered New York the same day that Clinton arrived at Sandy Hook. Washington placed Boston in a state of security and proceeded to the Highlands of the Hudson, 50 miles above New York. The combined American forces numbered about 17,000, under the immediate command of Sullivan, Stirling (Sir William Alexander) (who had succeeded Lee), and Putnam. Aug. 22, 1776, 10,000 men and 40 cannon were landed by the British on Long Island between the present Fort Hamilton and Gravesend villages. American troops to the number of 5,000 under Sullivan guarded a range of hills extending from The Narrows to Jamaica village. On the morning of Aug. 27 a desperate battle was fought. Stirling was taken prisoner and Sullivan was forced to surrender. The American loss was 500 killed and wounded and 1,100 made prisoners. The British loss was 367 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Putnam's division of the army was silently withdrawn by Washington under cover of a fog on the night of the 29th.

Brooklyn, The, mentioned, 6317.

Brooklyn, N. Y., site for dry dock at, 934.

Brother Jonathan.—A general name applied to the people of the United States. Its origin is said to be as follows: General Washington found soon after having taken command of the Continental army that it was sadly in need of many articles. Jonathan Trumbull, the elder, at that time Governor of Connecticut, was a friend of Washington and one in whose judgment Washington had great confidence. During a consultation on the state of the army, Washington suggested that they consult "Brother Jonathan," meaning Trumbull. This advice was followed, and Trumbull devised the means of procuring what was desired. The story was told in the army, and the reply to a demand for any article was invariably advice to ask "Brother Jonathan." The phrase became proverbial and has lived to the present time.

Brown's Insurrection.—During the year 1859 John Brown, with a few companions, rented a farm in Maryland, near Harpers Ferry, Va. (now W. Va.), to which he smuggled arms. He had designed a plan for the seizure of the United States armory at Harpers Ferry in which over 100,000 stand of small arms were stored. His object was to free the negro slaves. Sunday evening, Oct. 16, 1859, Brown, with a force of 22 men, seized the armory. The telegraph wires were cut, trains were stopped, and about 60 prisoners taken. It was said he intended after taking the arm-

Brown's Insurrection—*Continued.*
ory to flee to the mountains, where he expected to be joined by the negroes, who were to rise and fight under his leadership. Brown abandoned this plan, however, and remained at the Ferry. The militia was summoned and surrounded him, and, together with some marines and artillery, captured him and his party after a desperate fight, in which he was wounded. John Brown was tried, was condemned to death, and on Dec. 2 was executed by hanging. This incident created tremendous excitement and intensified the growing bitterness between the North and the South. President Buchanan, in his annual message, December, 1859, referred to this insurrection as "the recent sad and bloody occurrences at Harpers Ferry." (3084.)

Brownstown (Mich.), Battle of.—In July, 1812, Governor Meigs, of Ohio, sent Capt. Brush with men, cattle, and provisions to the relief of General Hull, who had crossed the Detroit River into Canada. Learning that a body of British and Indians were lying in wait at Brownstown, at the mouth of the Huron River, to intercept his supplies, Hull sent Major Thomas B. Van Horne with 200 men from Findlays Ohio regiment to act as an escort from the River Raisin to the destination in Canada. Van Horne's detachment had crossed the Ecorces River and was approaching Brownstown Aug. 5 when it found itself in an ambush and almost surrounded by Indians under Tecumseh. The party retreated in disorder with loss, having been pursued part of the way by the Indians.

Brownsville.—On the night of Aug. 13-14, 1906, a riot occurred in Brownsville, Texas, in which one citizen was killed and another wounded and the chief of police seriously injured. (Page 7718.) Bitter feelings had for some time existed between the townspeople and the soldirs of the Twenty-fifth infantry (colored), who were stationed at Fort Brown. According to the theory of the Secretary of War, from nine to twenty men from a battalion of 170 formed a plan of revenge upon some of the people of the town for some real or fancied slight. About midnight they secretly left the barracks and fired through certain houses of the town, with the result noted above. An investigation was at once begun by the inspector-general, who reported that he was unable to obtain any evidence from the troops that they had any knowledge of the affair.

On receiving this report President Roosevelt issued an order dismissing "without honor" the entire battalion, on the ground that there had been formed a "conspiracy of silence" to protect the offenders. (Page 7709.) He assumed that it was impossible that such an affray should have happened without the knowledge of a part or all of the battalion. This action of the President was severely criticised by his opponents, and the Senate passed resolutions calling for all the facts in the case. Senator Lodge defended the President.

Feb. 25, 1908, a committee of the Senate, after investigation, reported that the "shooting up" of Brownsville was done by "some of the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry." (Page 7727.) The action of the President was not passed upon. Two resolutions were introduced in the Senate —one to restore the discharged soldiers with back pay, and the other, authorized by the President, permitting the re-enlistment of such as could satisfactorily show the President that they had not participated in, and had no guilty knowledge of, the shooting in Brownsville.

President Roosevelt recommended that the Secretary of War be allowed to reinstate any soldiers found innocent within a fixed time. (Page 7728.) Senator Lodge denounced a bill to compel the President to reinstate the discharged soldiers as an unconstitutional usurpation of executive authority.

Judge Hough, of the United States Circuit Court for New York, on May 15, 1908, decided in the case of Oscar M. Reid, one of the discharged soldiers, that the President's action was legal, and that the authority therefor was found in the articles of war. The action was brought under an act which allows the Government to be sued in certain cases, and was to recover the pay and emoluments accruing from the date of his discharge to the end of his enlistment. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court.

Brownsville, Tex., blockade of port of, removed by proclamation, 3417.

Brunswick Harbor, Ga., improvement of, referred to, 1496.

Brussels, Belgium:
- International congress at, for abolition of African slave trade, 5471, 5543.
- International Exhibition of Sciences and Industry at, 5187, 5399.
  - Report of Commissioners to, referred to, 5400.
- International Monetary Conference at, in 1892, 5752.
  - Postponement of, discussed, 5876.
  - Reports of, transmitted, 5784.
- Universal Exposition at, American exhibits at, discussed, 6324.

Buchanan, James.—1857-1861.

Eighteenth Administration—Democratic.
Vice-President—John C. Breckinridge.
Secretary of State—
Lewis Cass.
Jeremiah S. Black.
Secretary of the Treasury—
Howell Cobb.
Philip F. Thomas.
John A. Dix.
Secretary of War—
John B. Floyd.
Joseph Holt.
Secretary of the Navy—
Isaac Toucey.
Secretary of the Interior—
Jacob Thompson.
Postmaster General—
Aaron V. Brown.
Joseph Holt.
Horatio King.
Attorney General—
Jeremiah S. Black.
Edwin M. Stanton.

Buchanan was elected by the Democratic party, Nov. 4, 1856. The National Convention, at Cincinnati, June 2-6, 1856, nominated him for President and John C. Breckinridge for Vice-President. Pierce, Douglas, and Cass were the other possibilities for candidates, but in the seventeen ballots taken, Buchanan always led.

Platform.—The platform reiterated many of the elements of the platforms of 1840 and 1844, including such topics as the public lands; opposing the national bank; advocating the sub-treasury system; supporting the veto power; and objecting to further restrictions upon naturalization. To these were added, in 1856, sections denouncing opposition to Catholics; contending for State authority only on the slavery question and

Buchanan, James—*Continued.*
non-interference by Congress in this matter; supporting the compromises of 1850; giving emphatic announcement to States Rights; supporting the Monroe Doctrine; advocating the establishment, by government aid, of good communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; and endorsing the administration of President Pierce.

Opposition.—The American (Know Nothing) National Convention, held at Philadelphia, Feb. 22-25, 1856, nominated Millard Fillmore for President and Andrew Jackson Donelson for Vice-President, on a platform advocating the government of America by American-born citizens; refusal to accord office-holding rights to any who recognized allegiance to foreign potentates; raising the period of residence qualification for naturalization to twenty-one years; opposing any union between Church and States; enforcement of all laws. The Republican National Convention, held at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, nominated John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton on a platform upholding the tenets of the Declaration and the Constitution; condemning slavery; prohibition by Congress within the Territories of polygamy and slavery; sympathy with Kansas; condemnation of the doctrine that "might makes right"; imperatively demanding a transcontinental railroad; acknowledging the constitutionality of the internal improvements policy. The Whig National Convention, held at Baltimore, Sept. 17-18, 1856, endorsed the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson, made by the American party on a platform announcing adherence to the old time Whig doctrines; denouncing sectional antagonism and the formation of geographical parties; and endorsing the administration of Millard Fillmore.

Vote.—The popular vote cast by thirty-one States gave Buchanan 1,838,169; Fremont, 1,341,264; and Fillmore, 874,534. The electoral vote counted Feb. 11, 1857, gave Buchanan, 174; Fremont, 114; and Fillmore, 8.

Party Affiliation.—In his early career, Buchanan sided with the Federalists in disapproving of the War of 1812. Yet he felt it a patriot's duty always to defend his country, and spoke of the war as "glorious in the highest degree to the American character, but disgraceful in the extreme to the administration." During the "era of good feeling," when party and sectional lines were not closely drawn, Buchanan's political views underwent a change. In Congress, during Adams' administration, he became one of the Democratic leaders against the friends of the administration who called themselves National Republicans; and he was always a zealous supporter of General Jackson.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Thirty-fifth Congress (1857-1859) the Senate of sixty-four members was composed of thirty-nine Democrats, twenty Republicans, and five Americans; and the House of 237 members was made up of 131 Democrats, ninety-two Republicans, and fourteen Americans. In the Thirty-sixth Congress (1859-1861) the Senate of sixty-six members was composed of thirty-eight Democrats, twenty-six Republicans, and two Americans; and the House of 237 members was made up of 101 Democrats, 113 Republicans, and twenty-three Independents.

Tariff.—In speaking of the revenue, President Buchanan in his Inaugural Address (page 2964) said: "It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical, and efficient administration of the Government. . . . Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefiting favored corporations, individuals or interests would have been unjust to the rest of the community and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff." In his Second Annual Message (page 3052) in discussing the sort of duties, he said: "In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and expressed the opinion that sound policy requires that this should be done by specific duties in cases to which these can be properly applied. . . . The present system is a sliding scale to his (the manufacturer's) disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 3183) on the same subject, he said: "An impression strangely enough prevails to some extent that specific duties are necessarily protective duties. Nothing can be more fallacious. Great Britain glories in free trade, and yet her whole revenue from imports is at the present moment collected under a system of specific duties."

Foreign Policy.—Domestic affairs were so disturbed during President Buchanan's administration that the foreign policy has been to some extent unappreciated. In his Inaugural Address (page 2966) the President points out that all of the acquisition of territory by the United States has been conducted by purchase or by the voluntary impulse of the people, never by conquest,—even in the case of Mexico, after the war, no advantage was taken of her conquered state, but a fair price was paid to her for the ceded territory. In his Second Annual Address (page 3037) he announces the conclusion of the Perry treaty with Japan. In the same message he discusses the differences with Great Britain, conditions which led to the settlement by President Buchanan of the long standing "right of search."

Internal Improvements.—In vetoing "An act making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats, in the State of Michigan," the President, in his Veto Message (page 3130) clearly expresses his views upon the question: "What a vast field would the exercise of this power open for jobbing and corruption! Members of Congress from an honest desire to promote the interest of their constituents would struggle for improvements within their own districts, and the body itself must necessarily be converted into an arena where each would endeavor to obtain from the Treasury as much money as possible for his own locality. The temptation would prove irresistible. A system of 'log-rolling' (I know no word so expressive) would be inaugurated under which the Treasury would be exhausted and the Federal Government would be deprived of the means necessary to execute these great powers clearly confided to it by the Constitution for the purpose of promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of the country."

Slavery.—In his Inaugural Address (page 2962) President Buchanan treats the whole question of slavery as being settled by the regulations of Congress. "The whole Territorial question," he says, "being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided." This is the keynote to all of the President's acts in connection with this subject. The onus rested upon Congress, and it was for him to carry out the laws which Congress had made on the sub-

Buchanan, James—*Continued.*

ject. There was no option in his case. He did what the Constitution obliged him to do. The legislature of his administration was in the hands of the pro-slavery party, and the President's conduct in enforcing the laws formulated by them made it appear as though he endorsed their policy. President Buchanan was opposed to slavery; his messages teem with suggestions for conciliatory measures; but he did object to the interference of unsympathetic abolitionists in the affairs of other States. He says (page 2963): "But this question of domestic slavery is of far graver importance than any mere political question, because should the agitation continue it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. Let every Union-loving men, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which since the recent legislation of Congress is without any legitimate object." In his Third Annual Message (page 3084) the President makes an impassioned appeal to his countrymen to "cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good will toward each other and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land." While he warns the people of the danger of disruption of the Union, which he professes to believe impossible, yet the happenings at Harper's Ferry serve as the text for a lesson of what may happen. In his Fourth Annual Message (page 3157) the President announces that "The long-continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States has at length produced its natural effect. The different sections of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed. . . . How easy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country! They, and they alone, can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way. As sovereign States, they, and they alone, are responsible before God and the world for the slavery existing among them. For this the people of the North are not more responsible and have no more right to interfere than with similar institutions in Russia or Brazil." Speaking of the President's responsibility and duty in the premises, he says: "After all, he is no more than the Chief Executive of the Government. His province is not to make but to execute laws." Following South Carolina's ordinance of secession of Dec. 20, 1860, the President in a special message to Congress (page 3186) discussed the right of any State to secede.

Buchanan, James:
- Admission of states discussed and recommendations of, regarding, 3033, 3086.
- Annual messages of, 2967, 3028, 3083, 3157.
- Biographical sketch of, 2960.
- Constitutional amendment regarding slavery, recommended by, 3169.
- Correspondence of, while minister at St. Petersburg, referred to, 3967.
- Correspondence of, with Lewis Cass, referred to, 3964.
- Cuba, acquisition of, discussed by, 3040, 3066.
  - Recommended by, 3041, 3092, 3173.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 3862, 3863.
- Duties on vessels of Italy suspended by proclamation, 2824.
- Finances discussed by, 2967, 2988, 3019, 3052, 3073, 3104, 3179.
- Foreign policy discussed by, 2966, 2998, 3037, 3041, 3066, 3089, 3092, 3173, 3177.
- Instructions to, while minister to England, regarding free ships, etc., referred to, 2910.
- Internal improvements discussed by, 3130.
- Monroe doctrine reasserted by, 3043, 3177.
- Official conduct of, investigated, 3145, 3150.
- "Pocket vetoes of," 3073, 3130, 3138.
- Portrait of, 2960.
- Powers of Federal and state governments discussed by, 2962, 2981, 3028, 3074, 3084, 3130, 3139, 3145, 3150, 3157, 3168, 3186.
- Proclamations of—
  - Day for voting on adoption of code in District of Columbia, 3021.
  - Duties on vessels of Italy suspended, 3022.
  - Extraordinary session of Senate, to act upon Executive communications, 3026, 3081, 3156, 3203.
  - Military expedition to Nicaragua, 3027.
  - Rebellion in Utah, 3024.
- Protests of, against procedings of House of Representatives, 3145, 3150.
- Secession discussed by, 3159, 3186.
- Secretary of State, 2319.
- Slavery discussed by, 2962, 2981, 3028, 3084, 3157, 3186.
- State of the Union discussed by, 2967, 3028, 3051, 3063, 3157, 3192, 3200.
- Tariff discussed by, 2964, 3052, 3181.
- Time allowed President for consideration of bills discussed by, 2993, 3060.
- Veto messages of—
  - Deepening channel over St. Clair Flats, reasons for applying pocket veto, 3130.
  - Donating lands for benefit of agricultural colleges, 3074.
  - Relief of—
    - Edwards & Co., 3138.
    - Hockaday & Leggit, 3201.
  - Removal of obstructions in Mississippi River, reasons for applying pocket veto, 3138.
  - Securing homesteads to settlers, 3139.

Buchanan, James—*Continued.*
  Transportation of mail from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal., reasons for applying pocket veto, 3073.

Buck, The, seizure of, and claims arising out of, 4114, 5198, 5547, 5673, 5873, 5962.
  Award in case of, 5673.

Bucks Stove Case.—In August, 1907, the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis brought proceedings in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against the officers of the American Federation of Labor to enjoin them from conducting a boycott against the company by advertising that the concern was on the "unfair" and "We-don't-patronize" lists published in the federations official organ. The injunction asked for was issued by Judge Gould Dec. 23, 1907. On the plea that the terms of the injunction were being violated proceedings for contempt of court were brought against Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, vice-president; and Frank Morrison, secretary. Justice Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, before whom the case was tried, decided Dec. 23, 1908, that the defendants were guilty. Mr. Gompers was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and Messrs. Mitchell and Morrison to nine months and six months, respectively. They were admitted to bail and the case was appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. This tribunal in a decision rendered Nov. 2, 1909, affirmed the decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which on May 15, 1911, handed down a decision reversing the judgments of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and remanding the case, with the direction that the contempt proceedings instituted by the Bucks Stove and Range Company be dismissed, but without prejudice to the power and right of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to punish by a proper proceeding any contempt committed against it. The basis of the opinion was that the proceedings brought against the labor union officers was for civil contempt, which could be punished only by a fine. The sentence of the lower court to imprisonment was the penalty for criminal contempt, and therefore it was not a legal punishment in this case. The Supreme Court held that the published or spoken utterance of organized labor could be enjoined or attacked legally, because organized labor is a combination, and, as such, relinquishes the rights of individuals. It also establishes the fact that legal prosecution could be levelled not only at the union itself, but at the officers as well.

Buckshot War.—The election in Philadelphia Oct. 9, 1838, was of considerable importance because upon it hinged the control of the legislature which was to elect a United States Senator. The Democratic candidates for the legislature were elected by small majorities, but their Congressional candidate was defeated. The Democratic return judges thereupon cast out 5,000 Whig votes, claiming fraud. The Whig judges then issued certificates of election to both their Congressional and legislative candidates, and these returns were accepted by the Whig secretary of state. Dec. 4, 1838, the date for the meeting of the legislature, armed partisans of both sets of contestants met at Harrisburg. The Senate, which was Whig, met and adjourned because of the mob. Two warring bodies met in the house (1724, 1725). The Whig governor called upon the militia and tried without effect to obtain Federal aid. The Democratic house was recognized Dec. 25. A remark made during the height of the excitement, that the mob would feel the effect of "ball and buckshot before night," gave the episode the name of the Buckshot War.

Buckshot War, documents regarding, transmitted, 1724, 1725.

Bucktails.—A name applied to the Tammany Society of New York City from the fact that the members of the organization wore buck's tails in their hats as a badge instead of a feather. Between 1812 and 1828 the Bucktails were anti-Clintonian New York Democrats. They were the most vigorous opponents of Clinton's canal policy from its inception in 1817, and the name was later applied to all who opposed this policy throughout the State.

Buena Vista (Mexico), Battle of.—After part of his army had been sent to Gen. Scott, Gen. Taylor, with less than 5,000 men, mostly raw militia, was attacked at Buena Vista by Santa Anna's army of 21,000, Feb. 22, 1847. Taylor intrenched himself in the pass of Angostura, in the Sierra Madre Mountains, on the road leading to San Luis Potosi. The engagement began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and was suspended at dark, the loss to the Americans being but 4 men wounded, while the enemy lost more than 300 killed and wounded. Fighting was renewed at dawn of the 23d and continued until sunset. The Mexicans retired during the night to Agua Nueva. The American loss in killed, wounded and missing amounted to 745; that of the Mexicans upward of 2,000. Jefferson Davis in this battle commanded a Mississippi regiment as its colonel, and saved the army by receiving the charge of the Mexican lancers. His troops were formed in the shape of a V.

Buena Vista, Mexico:
  Battle of, referred to, 2385.
  Mutiny in camp of, referred to, 2443.

Buenos Ayres (see also Argentine Republic):
  Convention with, ratified, 8052.
  Diplomatic relations with, discussed, 2116.
  Imprisonment of American citizens in, 632.
  Independence of, asserted, 612, 627.
  Minister of United States in, returns, 1171.
  Revolution in, 2702.
  War with Brazil—
    Peace concluded, 977.
    Questions between United States and Brazil growing out of, 929, 951.

Buffalo (N. Y.), Destruction of.—During the winter of 1813 the British regained Forts George and Niagara. The British and Indians, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Drummond, Maj.-Gen. Riall, and Col. Murray, overran and laid waste the valley of the Niagara and pressed hard upon Buffalo. Gen. Amos Hall succeeded Gen. McClure at Buffalo Dec. 26, in the command of 2,000 badly organized American troops. On the night of Dec. 29 Riall crossed the

Buffalo (N. Y.), Destruction of—*Cont'd.* river at Black Rock with 1,450 men, largely regulars, and a body of Indians. At sight of the enemy 800 of Hall's troops deserted. He, however, made a gallant defense with the Chautauqua troops and Canadian refugees until he was forced to retreat, keeping the enemy in check and covering the flight of the inhabitants. The British and Indians took possession of Buffalo and proceeded to burn, plunder, and massacre. Only 4 buildings were left standing in the town and only 1 at Black Rock.

Buffalo, Pan-American Exposition at, 6382, 6436.

Buffalo Exposition. (See Pan-American Exposition.)

Building and Loan Associations.—Corporations organized primarily to enable persons of limited means to secure homes, and, secondarily, to enable such persons to put aside a certain fixed sum at stated intervals, so that the investment may be safe and remunerative. In the beginning the home-building or home-buying fund came entirely from the periodic payments of the members (shareholders). At present prepaid, full-paid and permanent shares are sold by the association, payable in full or in large part on subscription. Special deposits in any amount are received. Shares partly paid are brought to their par value by adding to payments made dividends apportioned thereto. Special deposits are generally withdrawable by the depositor at pleasure. Installment shares and prepaid shares remain in until they reach their par value. Full-paid shares remain in a certain fixed time. Permanent shares remain in until the dissolution of the corporation. These associations came into existence in England nearly 100 years ago, but were not made the subject of legislative enactment until 1836. The first association established in the United States was the Oxford Provident Building Association, of Frankford, Pa., organized in 1831. There are according to the official report made to the National League of Building Associations, in 1911, in the United States 5,869 associations with assets of $931,867,175. The estimated membership is 2,169,893.

Building and Loan Associations, report on, transmitted, 5909.

Buildings, Public:
- Acts for erection of, vetoed, discussed, 5553.
- Architects for, authority for employing, referred to, 2954.
- At Washington destroyed by Great Britain, 530.
- Commission appointed to determine extent of security of, against fire referred to, 4432.
- Construction of—
  - Recommended, 4577.
  - Referred to, 399, 436, 1483, 1911, 2281.
- Expenditures for, 985.
  - Discussed, 4197.
- Heating and ventilating referred to, 3110, 3112.
- Illustrations of the principal governmental, and most important in Washington, D. C. (See the frontispieces of various Volumes.)
- Improvement of, recommended, 831.

Bulgaria.—Bulgaria is an independent kingdom in the northeast of the Balkan Peninsula, bounded on the north by Rumania, on the south by Turkey and the Aegean Sea, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the west by Servia and Greece.

Physical Features.—The Balkan range runs parallel with the Danube, about sixty miles to the north. The Rhodope mountains extend along the southern boundary of Eastern Rumelia. The western portion of Bulgaria is occupied by extensive plateaus which connect the Balkan and Rhodope ranges.

All the rivers of Northern Bulgaria rise in the Balkans and flow northwards into the Danube, the fall being often precipitous.

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces	Area in Square Miles	Population in 1910
Burgas	4,576	351,500
Kiustendil	1,825	231,522
Plevna	2,957	365,868
Philippopolis	3,907	447,309
Rustchuk	2,948	406,309
Shumla	2,316	282,601
Sofia	3,734	481,598
Stara-Zagora	4,095	442,969
Tirnovo	2,989	448,197
Varna	3,485	329,612
Vidin	1,701	237,571
Vratza	2,669	312,460
Total	37,202	4,337,516

Bulgarian, a language of the Slavonic group, is the national language.

History.—The Bulgarian kingdom was originally founded in the seventh century by an incursion of Bulgars across the Danube, and their settlement in a district of the Roman (Byzantine) Empire. At the close of the fourteenth century the kingdom fell under the sway of the Turks, from whose dominion Bulgaria was separated by the Treaties of San Stefano and Berlin (1878) after an armed revolt against Turkish misrule, many heroic engagements marking the course of the struggle. The Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878) created the Principality of Bulgaria as a tributary State of the Turkish Empire. In 1886 war broke out between Bulgaria and her western neighbor, the outcome of the Servo-Bulgarian War being the political union of Eastern Rumelia and Bulgaria.

Oct. 5, 1908, the principality of United Bulgaria was declared an independent kingdom, and the present ruler declared himself Tsar (King) of the Bulgarians. The independence was recognized by all the Powers, April 20-29, 1909, the tribute to Turkey being capitalized and the annual payments cancelled. In 1912 Bulgaria (in conjunction with Servia, Montenegro, and Greece) declared war against the Ottoman Empire. The war was prosecuted with the utmost vigor and the town of Adrianople and all Thrace to the Enos-Midia line fell to the share of Bulgaria at the Treaty of London of May 30, 1913, together with parts of Macedonia to the west of Bulgaria. But the second war of Bulgaria against her former allies, who were aided by Rumania, resulted in the treaty of Bucharest (Aug. 6, 1913), by which Bulgaria was shorn of much of the westward extension, and ceded a part of her former territory to Rumania. Turkey also took advantage of Bulgaria's difficulties and reoccupied Adrianople and the adjacent territory.

Government.—A Constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the male line of a prince, "freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte with the assent of the Powers." The Constitution was voted by the Assembly of Notables on April 29, 1879.

Bulgaria—*Continued.*

Ruler—Ferdinand I. (Ferdinand Maximilian Charles Leopold Marie, Duke of Saxony) born at Vienna, Feb. 26, 1861.

The National Assembly (Sobranje) consists of 213 representatives (1 for 20,000 inhabitants), elected by direct manhood suffrage for a maximum duration of four years. Certain matters are reserved for the *Grand* Sobranje, which is similarly elected (when occasion demands) with twice the number of representatives. There are departmental courts and courts of appeal (Sofia, Rustchuk,, and Philippopolis). The supreme court of appeal is the Court of Cassation at Sofia. The Greeks, Muhammedans and Jews have special spiritual courts for family law and the law of inheritance.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory on all males between the ages of 20 and 46. The Peace Effective is 3,844 officers, 54,037 others. War Effective, Field Army, 275,000; Territorial Army, 55,000.

Production and Industry.—Over 70 per cent. of the population live by agriculture, and more than one-third of the land is under cultivation, one-third being woods and forests and the remainder barren mountain. The principal crop is wheat, but wine, tobacco, silk, cotton, and rice are also largely cultivated, while attar of roses is produced in large quantities from the rose fields of the sheltered valleys. Bulgarian homespuns and embroidery are unrivalled in their excellence but suffer from the competition of cheap and inferior imports from Europe.

Railways.—In 1912 there were 2,000 kilomètres of railway open, all belonging to the State, with 260 kilomètres under construction.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Bulgaria from the United States for the year 1913 was $103,749, and goods to the value of $440,537 were sent thither—a balance of $336,608 in favor of Bulgaria.

Bulgaria:

- Diplomatic relations with, establishment of, recommended, 4759.
- Massacre by Turks in, referred to, 4376.

Bull Run (Va.), Battle of, or First Battle of Manassas.—For the double purpose of menacing Washington and preventing an advance of the Federal troops into Virginia, the Confederates during the summer of 1861 collected a large body of troops in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, Va. The position was 33 miles southwest of Washington. The troops here assembled numbered, including all reenforcements received during the battle, about 32,000, under command of Gen. Beauregard. The senior officer, Gen. J. E. Johnston, after his arrival on the field, did not take the actual command. The aggregate force of Union soldiers in and around Washington was 34,160 men. Both armies were composed mostly of undisciplined volunteers. July 16, 1861, Maj.-Gen. McDowell began a general forward movement. Lieut.-Gen. Scott advised postponement until the forces should be better prepared for service, but his warning was disregarded. The Federal army was divided into 5 divisions. Leaving 5,700 men under Brig.-Gen. Runyon to guard the approaches to Washington, the other 4 divisions, aggregating 28,500 men, under Brigadier-Generals Tyler, Hunter, Heintzelman and Miles, advanced to Bull Run, a tributary of the Potomac River, about 30 miles from Washington, on the way to Manassas Junction. Hunter's and Heintzelman's divisions crossed the run July 21 and attacked the Confederate left, slowly forcing it back. Beauregard's army, when the action began, consisted of about 24,000 available men. He was reenforced at intervals during the day by 8,000 men under Johnston, who had been encamped in the Shenandoah Valley and whose junction with the main army it was thought would be prevented by Gen. Patterson. The latter had been stationed at Martinsburg with 18,000 men. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when everything seemed favorable to the Federals, the last 3,000 of Johnston's men, under Gen. Kirby Smith, arrived and fell upon the Federals, forcing a retreat. This attack was followed by another by Early's brigade, and the Federal retreat became a rout. Men threw away their arms and equipments; artillery horses were cut from their traces and guns abandoned on the road; soldiers, civilians, and camp followers fled panic-stricken toward Washington afoot, astride, and in carriages. The retreating army and followers reached Washington July 23. The casualties of the battle were: Federal losses—killed, 481; wounded, 1,011; missing, 1,216; total, 2,708. Confederate losses—killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; missing, 13; total, 1,982. This battle was the first very important engagement of the war. (See also Groveton (Va.), Battle of; Manassas (Va.), or Bull Run, Second Battle of.)

Buncombe.—To talk buncombe is to speak for effect on persons at a distance, without regard to the audience present. The phrase originated near the close of the debate on the famous "Missouri Question," in the Sixteenth Congress. It was then used by Felix Walker, a naïve old mountaineer who resided at Waynesville, in Haywood, a western county of North Carolina, near the border of the adjacent county of Buncombe, which was in his district. The old gentleman rose to speak while the House was impatiently calling "Question," and several members gathered around him, begging him to desist. He persevered, however, for a while, declaring that the people of his district expected it, and that he was bound to make a speech for Buncombe.

Bunker Hill, or Breeds Hill (Mass.), Battle of.—After the battles of Lexington and Concord the British force under Gen. Gage was increased to 10,000 men by the arrival of Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne from England. These officers occupied the town of Boston, on a peninsula extending into the harbor. On the surrounding hills were encamped some 20,000 undisciplined Americans. On the night of June 16, 1775, 1,000 of them under Col. Prescott were sent to fortify Bunker Hill, on another peninsula lying north of Boston. Through some misapprehension they seized Breeds Hill, near Boston, and threw up a line of fortifications. In the morning of the 17th, about 3,000 (possibly 3,500) British crossed the harbor in boats and charged the hill, which was defended by about half that number of raw recruits. After three bloody charges the Americans were driven from their position, having defended themselves with gunstocks and stones when their ammunition was exhausted. The British loss was about 1,050; that of the Americans about 450, including Gen. Warren. The statistics of this battle show the number of killed and wounded to have been more than 30 per cent of the number engaged, thus placing it among the bloodiest battles known to history. At Gettysburg after three days' fighting, the Union army lost 25 per cent while 30 per cent of those who fought at Bunker Hill fell in an hour and a half.

Burnt Corn Creek (Ala.), Battle of.—As a result of Tecumseh's efforts to induce all the Southern Indians to join in a war of extermination against the whites, the Creeks were divided into two factions—one for war, the other for peace. In 1813 Peter McQueen, a half-breed of Tallahassee, one of the leaders of the war party, was furnished by British agents at Pensacola with large quantities of supplies, under sanction of the Spanish governor. On learning of this Col. James Caller, of Washington, set out July 25, 1813, to disperse the Indians McQueen had collected and intercepted the supplies. On the morning of July 27 Caller's command, increased by reenforcements to 180 men, came upon McQueen's party at their camp on Burnt Corn Creek. The Indians were surprised and fled into the woods, leaving their pack horses to the whites. They soon returned, however, and fiercely attacked 100 of Caller's men. Overwhelming numbers compelled Caller's men to retreat after a brave resistance. Two of Caller's command were killed and 15 wounded.

Burr Conspiracy.—In consequence of Burr's duel with Hamilton, in which the latter met his death, Burr was indicted in New York and New Jersey for murder. He went west and made an extensive tour, in the course of which he made preparations for a gigantic but mysterious scheme. The real object of this is unknown. It was either to separate the Mississippi Valley from the rest of the Union and erect it into a new nation, or to conquer Mexico. In 1806 he gathered a number of reckless persons about him and started for the region of Texas, ostensibly on a colonizing expedition. President Jefferson issued a proclamation warning citizens against joining the expedition. Burr was arrested by Jefferson's order, brought back to Virginia, and indicted there by a United States Grand Jury for treason and for a misdemeanor, based on his course in levying war within this country on a friendly nation; but it was hoped that Burr could also be shown to have had treasonable designs against the unity of his country. He was acquitted of treason for want of jurisdiction, on the failure of the evidence required by Article 3, section 3, clause 1 of the Constitution; he was also acquitted for misdemeanor. He was bound over to present himself for trial in Ohio, but the matter was pressed no further. One of Burr's dupes in this scheme was Harman Blennerhasset, who was also arrested, but who was discharged after Burr's acquittal.

Business:
- Antagonism of government ended, 8294.
- Credit extension necessary, 8260.
- Men should be relieved of uncertainties, 8290.

Butter, act defining and imposing tax on, and regulating manufacture of oleomargarine, discussed, 4992.

Butter, Cheese, and Condensed Milk Industry.—(From a report of the Census Bureau issued July 11, 1913.)—Of the 8,479 establishments engaged in the dairy industry in the United States in 1909 56.4 per cent. reported butter as their product of chief value, 42 per cent. cheese, and 1.6 per cent. condensed milk. Of the value of products shown for the combined industry the butter factories contributed $194,999,198, or 71 per cent.; the cheese factories $44,263,177, or 16.1 per cent.; and the condensed milk factories $35,295,343, or 12.9 per cent. The combined production of butter in the factories and on farms in United States amounted to 1,619,415,263 pounds, an increase of 127,662,661 pounds, or 8.6 per cent., over the production in 1899. During the decade the output of the factories increased and the production on farms decreased.

The quantity of cheese produced in the United States in the factories of the industry and on farms during 1909 amounted to 320,532,181 pounds, an increase of 22,187,539 pounds, or 7.4 per cent., over the production in 1899. The production in the factories engaged in the industry increased and the production on farms decreased.

In 1909 Wisconsin was the most important state in the combined industry as measured by value of products, having displaced New York, which had previously ranked first.

In the quantity of butter manufactured in the factories of the industry, there was an increase of 204,638,107 pounds, or 48.7 per cent., during the decade 1899-1909. Wisconsin ranked first in the production of butter in 1909, with 103,884,684 pounds; Minnesota was second, with 88,842,846 pounds; and Iowa was third, with 88,582,187 pounds. Although the manufacture of butter was reported from 43 states in 1909, the combined product of six states—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, New York, California and Michigan—amounting to 400,002,143 pounds, represented 64 per cent. of the total of the industry.

Condensed milk shows an increase in production for the decade 1899-1909 amounting to 307,874,757 pounds, or 164.7 per cent. The bulk of this product was reported by a small number of states. New York produced 24.4 per cent. of the total quantity in 1909, Illinois 23.1 per cent., and Washington 10.8 per cent., the combined output of these three states representing 58.4 per cent.

Detailed figures for the combined industry in the leading states follow:

States	Number of Establishments	Value of Product	Per Cent. of Total
Wisconsin......	2,630	$53,843,249	19.6
New York.....	1,552	42,458,345	15.5
Iowa..........	512	25,849,866	9.4
Minnesota.....	784	25,287,462	9.2
Illinois.........	295	17,798,278	6.5
Michigan......	435	14,287,499	5.2
Pennsylvania...	536	13,544,065	4.9
California......	161	12,760,670	4.6
Ohio..........	325	9,689,670	3.5
Vermont.......	186	8,112,239	3.0
Nebraska......	37	7,681,272	2.8
Washington....	97	7,271,047	2.7
Kansas........	60	6,070,634	2.2
Oregon........	95	4,920,462	1.8
Indiana........	132	3,958,600	1.4
Missouri.......	56	2,958,818	1.1
South Dakota..	95	2,685,511	1.0
Colorado.......	39	2,339,765	0.9
Utah..........	37	1,971,031	0.7
Maine.........	29	1,301,027	0.5
United States..	8,479	274,557,718	100.0

Butterfield, Carlos & Co., claim of against Denmark for seizure of the *Ben Franklin* and *Catherine Augusta*, 4462, 5369.
- Agreement to submit to arbitration, 5388.
- Award of arbitrator, 5545.

By Chance, The, claim for, adjusted, 3464.

Cabinet.—Specifically, a body of counselors, usually composed of heads of departments, meeting in a private room or cabinet. In the United States the term is applied to the council composed of the heads of some of the Executive Departments of the Government, with whom the President confers on matters of administrative policy. Their meeting as advisers of the President is unknown to law or the Constitution and their conclusions have no binding force. The Constitution does not provide for a Cabinet, but it authorizes the President to "require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices." Washington required such opinions frequently.

Changes have taken place in the method pursued, and the Cabinet is now regarded as an advisory board with which the President holds regular consultations. From being merely the heads of the Executive Departments certain of its members have come to be recognized as an essential part of the Government. (See also Presidential Succession and Administration.)

Cabinet:
  Official conduct of, complimented, 2203.
Cables.—Pacific cable, 6661, 6759. (See also Ocean Cables.)
Caddo Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Cadet.—One who is under training for a commission in the Army of the United States, by a course of instruction and discipline in the Military Academy at West Point. (See Military Academy.)

Cadets, Military. (See War, Department of.)
  Enlistment of, time of, should be extended, 1607.
  Increase in corps of, recommended, 3249.
  Promotion of, referred to, 2422.
  Referred to, 621.
Cahokia Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Cairo and Tennessee Railroad Co., act to authorize construction of bridges by, returned, 5505.
Calapona Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Calaveras Big Tree Grove, preservation of, 6933.

Calebee Creek (Ala.), Battle of.—In his expedition against the Creek Indians Gen. Floyd, with more than 1,200 Georgia volunteers, one company of cavalry, and 400 friendly Indians, arrived at Calebee Creek on the night of Jan. 26, 1814, and established a camp on the highland bordering on the swamp of that name in Macon County, Ala., 50 miles west of Fort Mitchell. Before dawn of the following morning the camp was suddenly attacked by Indians. The assailants were received with grapeshot, followed by a bayonet charge, and fled in dismay. They left 37 dead. The whites lost 17 killed and 132 wounded. Of the friendly Indians 5 were killed and 15 wounded. Floyd retired to Fort Mitchell, where most of his men were discharged. No other expedition against the Creeks was organized in Georgia.

California.—One of the Pacific Coast states; nickname, "The Golden State"; motto, "Eureka" (I have found). California is named, it is said, after a fictitious island in the Spanish romance "Las Sergas de Esplandian." Other authorities derive the name from the Spanish words "caliente" (hot) and "fornalla" (furnace). The State extends from lat. 32° 30′ to 42° north and from long. 114° to 124° 25′ west, an area of 158,297 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Oregon, on the east by Nevada and Arizona, and on the south by lower California, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Its capital is Sacramento, and San Francisco is the chief city. The State is famous for its beautiful scenery, its salubrious climate, and its wealth of precious metals and choice fruits.

From the time of its discovery to 1846 it was practically a part of Mexico. July 5, 1846, Col. John C. Frémont assumed command of the insurgents at Sonoma and on July 7 the Star and Stripes were hoisted over Monterey by order of John D. Sloat, commanding the U. S. Pacific squadron. Gold was discovered Jan. 19, 1848. Feb. 2, of the same year, California and New Mexico were ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. It was admitted to the Union Sept. 9, 1850, as a result of the famous Clay compromise resolutions passed by Congress. (See Compromise of 1850). Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal Census place the number of farms in the State at 88,197, comprising 27,931,444 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $1,614,694,584. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $127,599,938, including 2,017,025 cattle, valued at $52,785,068; 468,886 horses, $47,099,196; 69,761 mules, $9,016,444; 166,551 swine, $5,106,883; 2,417,477 sheep, $8,348,997; poultry, $3,844,526. The yield and value of the field crops for 1911 was: corn, 51,000 acres, 1,836,000 bushels, $1,652,000; wheat, 480,000 acres, 8,640,000 bushels, $7,603,000; oats, 210,000 acres, 7,140,000 bushels, $4,213,000; rye, 8,000 acres, 136,000 bushels, $116,000; potatoes, 72,000 acres, 9,720,000 bushels, $8,748,000; hay, 700,000 acres, 1,225,000 tons, $13,352,000. The total value of the mineral products in 1910 was $86,688,347.

The political occurrences in the state during 1913 are of national importance owing to the passage by the legislature of a law limiting ownership of land by aliens, directed primarily against the Japanese. The subject is discussed in detail in the correspondence between Governor Johnson and President Wilson. (Page 8255.)

Since 1906, when the Japanese began to arrive in California in large numbers the labor element has maintained opposition, which manifested itself in riots and public meetings of protest. An attempt was made to exclude Japanese children from the public schools. President Rosevelt's attention was directed to the troubles and in his message of Dec. 18, 1906 (page 7744), declares his purpose to maintain the integrity of our treaty obligations to Japan.

The state also passed a civil service law, a "blue sky" law, intended to safeguard the people in the purchase of securities of corporations, a mothers' pension law, a commission to fix minimum wages and hours of labor, and a commission to assist the legislature in framing laws.

California:
  Admission of, into Union discussed, 2556, 2564.
  Affairs of, report of, transmitted, 2579, 2584.
  Alien land law discussed, 8253, 8255.
  Census of, delay in taking, 2665.

California—*Continued.*
- Cession of New Mexico and, to United States of Mexico—
  - Area and value of, discussed, 2449, 2484.
  - Discussions and recommendations regarding, 2306, 2309, 2344, 2356, 2386, 2426, 2437, 2444, 2484.
  - Treaty for, transmitted, 2437.
- Cession of, to Great Britain by Mexico, negotiations regarding, referred to, 2078.
- Circuit court of United States in, referred to, 3282.
- Claims of citizens of, against United States, 2679.
- Constitution adopted by, referred to, 2570.
- Constitutional convention in, referred to, 2556, 2584.
- Cuartel lot in Monterey, survey and disposal of, discussed, 5504.
- Customs collected in, referred to, 2586.
- Difficulty between consul of France and authorities of, 2835.
  - Satisfactorily settled, 2868.
- Elections in, national military forces to be used at, referred to, 4076.
- Expeditions organized in, for invasion of Mexico, 2770.
  - Proclamation against, 2804.
- Forces to be employed in, 2454.
- Fraudulent claims to lands in, defeated by Attorney-General, 3184.
- Geological and mineralogical exploration in, recommended, 2558.
- Gold in, production of, referred to, 2660.
- Gold mines discovered in, 2486, 2493.
- Government of, discussed, 2556, 2564.
- Indians in—
  - Claims of persons for supplies furnished, 2777.
  - Colonization of, referred to, 2834.
  - Hostilities of, referred to, 2668, 2894.
  - Number of, 2453.
- Removal of, referred to, 2833.
- Irrigation of valleys in, 4217.
- Land grants in, appointment of commissioners to settle claims under, recommended, 2622.
  - Compensation of Commissioners, inadequate, 2662.
- Land laws, extension of, over, recommended, 2623.
- Land office in, recommended, 2663, 2714.
- Lands in, set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 5792, 5804, 5814, 5815, 6207, 6211, 6741, 6745, 6944, 7005, 7013, 7089, 7097, 7101, 7187, 7256, 7278, 7307, 7327, 7349.
- Light-houses on coast of, sites for, referred to, 2557.
- Line of communication with eastern section of United States recommended, 2558, 2622.
- Mail facilities should be afforded citizens of, 2489, 2560.
- Mail route from Mississippi River to, recommended, 2992.
- Mineral lands in, disposition of, discussed, 2493, 2558, 2623, 2663.
- Miners' strike, proclamation against violence in, 8317.
- Mines in, referred to, 2486, 2493.
- Mine, branch of, in recommended, 2486, 2557, 2621.
  - Construction of, discussed, 2747.
- National military forces to be used at election in, referred to, 4076.
- Payment of settlers for improvements on Round Valley Reservation is recommended, 4692, 4781.
- Private land claims in, referred to, 3127.
- Public lands in—
  - Modifications in laws regarding, recommended, 2623.
  - Referred to, 2558, 2662.
- Revenue laws, extension of, over, recommended, 2493.
  - Referred to, 2557.
- Slavery in, right to introduce, discussed, 2490.
- Surveyor-General's offices in, recommended, 2493, 2558.
- Territorial government, for, recommended, 2392, 2439, 2488.
- Unlawful combinations in, proclamation against, 5932.
- Vigilance committee in, application of governor to maintain law against usurped authority of, 2916.

California and Oregon Railroad, commissioners appointed to report upon, referred to, 4865.

Cambrian, The, ordered from and forbidden to re-enter waters of United States, 391.

Camden (S. C.), Battle of. (See Sanders Creek (S. C.), Battle of.)

Campaign Contributions.—At the extra session of the Sixty-second Congress an act was passed to provide for the publicity of contributions for the purpose of influencing elections at which representatives in Congress are elected. This act forbids any candidate for representative from giving, contributing, expending, using or promising any sums in the aggregate exceeding $5,000 in any campaign for his nomination and election. A candidate for Senator is limited to $10,000. Sworn statements of all expenditures must be filed in Washington not less than ten nor more than fifteen days before the time for holding any primary election or nominating convention, and not less than ten nor more than fifteen days before the day of the election at which the person is to be balloted for.

Camp Alger, Va., mentioned, 6814.

Camp McDowell, reserved, 6856.

Canada.—The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° north latitude to the Arctic seas, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.

History.—Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of The Dominion of Canada, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population 1911*
Alberta	255,285	374,663
British Columbia	355,855	392,480
Manitoba	251,832	455,614
New Brunswick	27,985	351,889
Nova Scotia	21,428	492,338
Ontario	407,262	2,523,274
Prince Edward Island	2,184	93,728
Quebec	706,834	2,003,232
Saskatchewan	251,700	492,432
Yukon	207,076	8,512
North-West Territories	1,242,224	18,481
Total	3,729,665	7,206,643

*The rural population, in 1911, was 3,925,679, and the urban population, 3,280,964. Of the immigrants in 1911-12, 108,082 were from England, 2,019 from Wales, 30,735 from Scotland, and 9,706 from Ireland, total 150,542; and 139,009 came from the United States and 112,881 from other countries. In 1912-13 the immigrants numbered 402,432.

Physical Features.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas: (1) The southeastern area, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The sceond area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Hooker, 15,700 feet) and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded.

Government.—Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day.) The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council. Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief—Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 87 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces. The House of Commons is chosen every five years at longest, and the 1911-16 Parliament consists of 221 members.

Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by a separate judge, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada.

Army.—Service in the Militia is universal and compulsory on all male citizens from 18 to 60. The Peace Effective consists of a Permanent Staff of 3,520 officers and men, and 74,000 undergoing service. The War Effective consists of four classes: the unmarried men 18 to 30; the unmarried men 30 to 40; the married men 18 to 45; and, finally, the remaining male citizens of 18 to 60, a total of 2,153,000.

Education is under the control of the provincial governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are some 25,000 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory), with over 1,137,000 pupils; and sixty universities and university colleges with 40,000 students. The twenty universities had about 10,000 students in 1912.

Production and Industry.—In 1911 there were 22,704,028 acres under corn crops (wheat 10,373,958, barley 1,404,352, oats 9,219,920) and 10,129,046 acres under other crops (hay and clover 7,903,242), a total of 32,853,074 acres under cultivation. The Live Stock (1912) included 2,336,800 horses, 7,903,242 cattle, 2,350,000 sheep, and 2,656,400 pigs. According to the census of 1911 there were 3,628 butter and cheese factories and 5 factories for preserved milk and cream, the total value of all dairy products being $39,143,089 in 1911. The fisheries are an important source of wealth and include salmon, cod, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters, the total value of the catch in 1912-13 being $32,973,139. The lumber, lath and shingles produced in Canada in 1911 had a total value of $81,555,258. The forests have a total estimated area of nearly 568,500,000 acres. The industrial

Canada—*Continued.*
establishments of all kinds numbered 19,218 in 1911, with a total capital of $1,247,583,609, the value of the products being $1,165,975,639; 515,203 persons were employed. The metals produced in 1912 were valued as follows—Gold, $12,559,443; silver, $19,425,656; copper, $12,709,311; nickel. $13,452,463.

Transportation.—The total length of railways in operation on June 30, 1912, was 26,727 miles, the total capital involved being $1.588,937,526, the earnings being $219,403.753, and the working expenses $150,736,540, in 1911-12; there were also 1,308 miles of electric railways. The sea-going and lake mercantile marine of Canada on Dec. 31, 1912, consisted of 4,713 sailing vessels and 3,667 steamers (total net tonnage 836,278 tons).

Banking.—There were 27 incorporate banks of issue in 1912 with liabilities $1,240,124,354 and average assets $1,470,065,478. The balance of undrawn deposits in Post Office and Government savings banks on March 31, 1913, amounted to $57,140,484, the depositors numbering 180,796. The deposits in special savings banks on March 31, 1913, amounted to $40,133,551.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Canada from the United States for the year 1913 was $415,449,457, and goods to the value of $120,571,180 were sent thither—a balance of $294,878,277 in favor of the United States.

The system of weights and measures is the same is used in England, but the unit of value is the dollar of the United States.

Canada has fifty cities with a population in excess of 10,000, Montreal approaching 500,000.

Canada, Dominion of:
  Abduction of Allan Macdonald from, referred to, 3826.
  Armed men from, seize American citizen, 1928.
  Attempted occupation of portions of Alaska by Great Britain and, referred to, 6097.
  Attempts of Great Britain and, to establish post routes in Alaska, 6097.
  Boundary line with, discussed, 5470, 5616, 6064.
  Canal tolls charged by, negotiations regarding. (See Welland Canal.)
  Chief justice of, arbitrator in claim of United States against Peru, 6335. (See also 5988, 6092.)
  Chinese entering United States through, 5476, 5632.
  Civil war in, neutrality of United States in, discussed, 1702, 1748.
    Proclaimed, 1698, 1699.
  Commercial relations with, 2582, 2654, 3989, 3999, 5748, 6332. (See also Welland Canal.)
    Conference on subject of, discussed, 5675, 5678, 5748.
    Commission, Joint High, 6370.
  Fenians in. (See Fenians.)
  Fisheries, questions regarding. (See Fisheries.)
  Hostile disposition of people of, toward United States, 1749.
  Illegal expeditions against, proclamation against, 4039.
  Incursions from, discussed, 3447.
  Jurisdictions of United States and, in Great Lakes discussed, 6064.
  Merchandise transported from one port in United States, over Canadian territory, to another port therein, discussed, 5770.
  Natural products, reciprocal arrangements regarding importation of, 2582.
  Outrages committed on American frontier by inhabitants of, discussed, 1260, 1676, 1695, 1840.
  Parliament of. (See Canadian Parliament.)
  Postal arrangements with, referred to, 2175.
  Postal convention with, 4203, 5377.
  St. Lawrence, navigation of. (See St. Lawrence River.)
  Trials in, of citizens of United States for complicity in Fenian invasion of, 3718.
  Vessels of United States seized by revenue cutter of, 4070.
  Vessels from Ontario, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4871.
  Vessels of, permission to aid disabled vessels in waters of United States proclaimed, 5828.
  Vessels of United States in Great Lakes granted facilities for returning, 6331.
  Welland Canal tolls discussed. (See Welland Canal.)

Canada, Reciprocity with:
  Treaty providing for, transmitted, 7961.
  Effect on trade conditions forecasted, 7962.
  Effect on cost of living, 7963.
  National scope of, 7964.
  Proclamation convening extra session of Congress for consideration of, 7966.
  Special message of, 7967.
  Speech of Taft on, 7968.
  Farmers not injured by, 7969.
  Manufacturers least benefited by, 7971.
  Good effect of, on future relations, 7972.
  Annexation not foreshadowed by, 7973.

Canada, The, claims arising from wreck of, on coast of Brazil and award discussed, 4052, 4069.

Canadian Parliament, expression of thanks from legislative council of Canada for donations for library of, 2677.

Canadian Volunteers, bounty lands to, proclamation regarding, 558.

Canals.—Before the days of railroads overland transportation was a serious problem. Water seemed to present the cheapest and most available medium. The natural water courses were extensively navigated, but as the necessities of transportation between commercial centers increased canals were projected in many parts of the country. The oldest works of the kind in the United States are the South Hadley and Montague canals, in Massachusetts, built by companies chartered in 1792. The Middlesex Canal, connecting Boston harbor with the Merrimac River, was completed in 1808. The Erie Canal, the largest and most important in this country, was projected by De Witt Clinton, begun in 1817, and completed in 1825. It extends from the Hudson River at Albany to Lake Erie at Buffalo. It is 387 miles long and cost $52,540,800. In 1903 the legislature of the State of New York voted $101,000,000 to improve the canal system of the state, the chief improvement being the deepening and widening of the Erie Canal to permit its use by boats of 1,000 to 1,200 tons.

The Ohio and Lake Erie Canal, from Cleveland, on Lake Erie, south through the State of Ohio, to the Ohio River at Portsmouth, a distance of 317 miles, was formally begun July 4, 1825, by Gov. Clinton, of New York, removing the first shovelful of earth. The work was completed in 1832 at a cost of $4,695,204. Another canal across the State of Ohio was completed in 1834, extending from Cincinnati to Defiance, 178 miles, where it joined the Wabash and Erie, forming another water route between the river and lake, of 265 miles. The cost of this canal was $3,700,000. The Morris Canal, from Jersey City to Philipsburg, N. J., 102 miles in length, connecting Newark Bay with the Delaware River, was begun in 1825 and finished in 1836. With the development of railroads these canals fell into neglect and were finally wholly or partly abandoned or taken over by the railroads.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal extends from Chicago to LaSalle, on the Illinois River, a distance of 102 miles. It cost $7,357,787. A later extension of this waterway is the Hennepin Canal, from Hennepin, Ill., fifty miles through the Rock River and twenty-seven miles through land to the Mississippi River, at Rock Island. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the outcome of a project of Washington to improve navigation of the Potomac River, was begun in 1828 by the board of public works of Virginia and completed in 1850. It cost $11,000,000. It extends from Georgetown, D. C., to Cumberland, Md., a distance of 184 miles. By means of seventy-four locks an elevation of 609 feet is attained. The Delaware and Hudson Canal, extending from Rondout, N. Y., to Honesdale, Pa., 108 miles, was completed in 1829. The Schuylkill Coal and Navigation Canal, also 108 miles long, from Mill Creek to Philadelphia, Pa., was begun in 1816 and completed in 1825. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have a canal from Easton to Coalport, Pa. An important ship canal is the Sault Sainte Marie, connecting Lakes Superior and Huron, which was built in 1855 at the cost of $6,033,533.

The Panama Canal is described in a separate article. (See also Suez Canal, which is inserted for comparison.)

Following is a complete list of canals in the United States, together with their length and cost of construction:

Albemarle and Chesapeake—From Norfolk, Va., to Currituck Sound, N. C., 44 miles; cost, with improvements, $1,641,363.

Augusta—From Savannah River, Ga., to Augusta, Ga., 9 miles, $1,500,000.

Beaufort—From Beaufort, N. C., to Neuse River, in course of construction.

Black River—From Rome, N. Y., to Lyons Falls, N. Y., 35 miles, $3,581,954.

Cape Cod Canal (Sea Level Ship Canal), about 13 miles long, to connect Massachusetts Bay and Buzzard's Bay, $12,000,000.

Cayuga and Seneca—From Montezuma, N. Y., to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, N. Y., 25 miles, $2,232,632.

Champlain—From Whitehall, N. Y., to Watervliet, N. Y., 81 miles, $4,044,000.

Chesapeake and Delaware—From Chesapeake City, Md., to Delaware City, Del., 14 miles, $3,730,230.

Chesapeake and Ohio—From Cumberland, Md., to Washington, D. C., 184 miles, $11,290,327.

Companys—From Mississippi River, La., to Bayou Black, La., 22 miles, $90,000.

Delaware and Raritan—From New Brunswick, N. J., to Bordentown, N. J., 66 miles, $4,888,749.

Delaware Division—From Easton, Pa., to Bristol, Pa., 60 miles, $2,433,350.

Des Moines Rapids, at Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River, 7½ miles, $4,582,009.

Erie—From Albany, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y., 387 miles, $52,540,800.

Fairfield—From Alligator River to Lake Mattimuskeet, N. C., 4½ miles.

Galveston and Brazos—From Galveston, Tex., to Brazos River, Tex., 38 miles, $340,000.

Harlem River Ship Canal, connecting the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, by way of Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River, was opened for traffic on June 17, 1895, and cost about $2,700,000.

Hocking—From Carroll, Ohio, to Nelsonville, Ohio, 42 miles, $975,481.

Illinois and Michigan—From Chicago, Ill., to La Salle, Ill., 102 miles, $7,357,787.

Illinois and Mississippi—Around lower rapids of Rock River, Ill., connected with Mississippi River, 75 miles, $7,250,000.

Lake Drummond—Connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound, 22 miles, $2,800,000.

Lake Washington—Through Lake Union, Seattle, Wash., to Puget Sound, under construction.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.—From Coalport, Pa., to Easton, Pa., 108 miles, $4,455,000.

Louisville and Portland—At Falls of Ohio River, Louisville, Ky., 2½ miles, $5,578,631

Miami and Erie—From Cincinnati, Ohio, to Toledo, Ohio, 274 miles, $8,062,680.

Muscle Shoals and Elk River Shoals—From Big Muscle Shoals, Tenn., to Elk River Shoals, Tenn., 16 miles, $3,156,919.

Newberne and Beaufort—From Clubfoot Creek to Harlow Creek, N. C., 3 miles.

Ogeechee—From Savannah River, Ga., to Ogeechee River, Ga., 16 miles, $407,810.

Ohio—From Cleveland, Ohio, to Portsmouth, Ohio, 317 miles, $4,695,204.

Oswego—From Oswego, N. Y., to Syracuse, N. Y., 38 miles, $5,239,526.

Pennsylvania—From Columbia, Northumberland, Wilkes-Barre, Huntingdon, Pa., 193 miles, $7,731,750.

Portage Lake and Lake Superior—From Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior, 25 miles, $528,892.

Port Arthur—From Port Arthur, Tex., to Gulf of Mexico, 7 miles.

Santa Fé—From Waldo, Fla., to Melrose, Fla., 10 miles, $70,000.

Salt Ste. Marie (Ship Canal)—Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at St. Mary's River, 3 miles, $6,033,533.

Canals—*Continued.*

Schuylkill Navigation Company—From Mill Creek, Pa., to Philadelphia, Pa., 108 miles, $12,461,600.

Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan—Between Green Bay and Lake Michigan, 1¼ miles, $99,661.

St. Mary's Falls—Connects Lake Superior and Huron at Sault. Ste. Marie, Mich., 1⅓ miles, $7,909,667.

Susquehanna and Tidewater—From Columbia, Pa., to Havre de Grace, Md., 45 miles, $4,931,345.

Walhonding—From Rochester, Ohio, to Roscoe, Ohio, 25 miles, $607,269.

Welland (Ship Canal)—Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, 26¾ miles, $2,080,366.

Canals (see also the several canals):

- Across continent, practicability of construction of, referred to, 4473.
- Altamaha River to Tennessee River, referred to, 1027.
- Appropriations for, 926.
- Atlantic Ocean to Gulf of Mexico, discussed, 995.
- Constitutional amendment for improvement of, suggested, 552.
- Great Lakes to Hudson River, discussed, 482.
- Lands granted to States in aid of, 1029, 1725.
- Recommendations regarding aid to, 4149, 4201, 4209.
- Surveys for, referred to, 824, 987.
- Utility of canal navigation discussed, 482, 552, 586, 785, 877.

Canal Zone.—The Panama Canal act of 1912 provided for the government by the United States of a zone of land and land under water of the width of ten miles extending to the distance of five miles on each side of the center line of the route of the canal, which zone begins in the Caribbean Sea three marine miles from mean low-water mark and extends to and across the Isthmus of Panama into the Pacific Ocean to the distance of three marine miles from mean low-water mark, excluding therefrom the cities of Panama and Colon and their adjacent harbors located within said zone, as excepted in the treaty with the Republic of Panama dated November 18, 1903, but including all islands within said described zone, and in addition thereto the group of islands in the Bay of Panama named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco, and any lands and waters outside of said limits above described which are necessary or convenient or from time to time may become necessary or convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, or protection of the said canal or of any auxiliary canals, lakes, or other works necessary or convenient. The President is authorized, by treaty with the Republic of Panama, to acquire any additional land or land under water not already granted, or which was excepted from the grant, that he may deem necessary, and to exchange any land or land under water not deemed necessary for other land or land under water which may be deemed necessary, which additional land or land under water so acquired shall become part of the Canal zone.

When in the judgment of the President the construction of the Panama Canal shall be sufficiently advanced toward completion to render the further services of the Isthmian Canal Commission unnecessary, the President is authorized by executive order to discontinue the Isthmian Canal Commission, which, together with the present organization, shall then cease to exist; and the President is authorized thereafter to complete, govern, and operate the Panama Canal and govern the Canal zone, through a Governor and such other persons as he may deem competent for the protection of the Canal and Canal zone. The Governor of the Panama Canal shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, commissioned for a term of four years at $10,000 per year. President Taft (page 8067) suggested a permanent military government for the zone, but it was later decided that a civil government would be best suited to the colonial policy of the United States. President Wilson by executive order (page 8300) established a permanent civil government for the zone in 1914, and in additional orders enunciated important rules of government. (Pages 8283, 8285, 8298, 8299, 8303. See also Panama Canal.)

Canal Zone:

- Executive Orders—
  - Establishing permanent government for, 8300.
  - Extent and population of, 8067.
  - Fixing interest rates in, 8285.
  - Forbidding corrupting of employees in, 8298.
- Gambling law in, amended, 8368.
  - Government for discussed, 8067.
  - Military government for suggested, 8067.
  - Providing conditions of employment in, 8303.
- Order relating to customs service and providing for fines for dishonest manifests in, 8343.
- Order relating to Postal Crimes in, 8344.
- Quarantine regulations for, 8346.
  - Regulating bearing of arms in, 8283.
  - Regulating hunting in, 8299.
- Requiring security for costs in civil cases in, 8344.
- Wireless telegraph station established in for use of Navy, 8340.

Cancer.—A malignant growth of epidermic, epithelial or glandular tissue, having secondary growths or extensions. The disease is increasing rapidly in all civilized countries. It is essentially a disease of middle life, occurring mostly in persons of more than forty years of age. Senility and the decadence of tissues which have passed the period of their usefulness and are about to undergo physiological rest are predisposing factors. The symptoms often elude trained observers and the causes of the disease have never been accurately determined. Domestic animals as well as man are subject to the disease. The prevalence of cancer in fishes and the coincidence of the geographical distribution of the disease in fish and the human family so impressed President Taft that he recommended to Congress an appropriation of $50,000 for the study of the question. (Page 7861.)

Cancer in Fishes, appropriation recommended for research work subject of, 7860.

Candia. (See Crete.)

Cannon (see also Arms and Ammunition; Arsenals; Artillery, and Encyclopedic Index article on Arms and Ammunition).
  Foundry for making, recommended, 1607, 1714, 4797.

Canton, China, hostilities in, referred to, 2977.

Cantonment Gibson, Ark., road from Little Rock to, referred to, 932.

Cape Cod Canal (see Canals).

Cape Fear River, N. C., act for improving, approved and reasons therefor, 2776.

Cape Horn:
  Expenditures for freight and passage by way of, referred to, 4072.
  Shortening of sea voyage around, discussed, 4601.

Cape Spartel, light-house on, treaty with Morocco regarding, 3582.

Cape Vincent, N. Y., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

Capital, relation of labor to. (See Labor, discussed.)

Capital of United States.—Up to the time of the adoption of the Constitution the Congress had no fixed place for holding its sessions, but met at York, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York. The First Congress under the Constitution met in New York City in 1789. Later it held sessions in Philadelphia from 1790 to 1800. During the second session of the First Congress under the Constitution, after a long and bitter debate in which sectional jealousy ran high, an act was passed, June 28, 1790, selecting the present site of Washington as the permanent seat of Government. The Government removed to its new headquarters in 1800. (See Washington City and District of Columbia.)

Capital of United States, seat of Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington discussed, 281, 295, 298, 299, 300.

Capital Punishment.—In nearly all states the death penalty is specified as punishment for first degree murder: Following are the methods of execution and the exceptions to the rule:

STATES AND METHODS.
Alabama—Hanging.
Alaska—Hanging.
Arizona—Hanging.
Arkansas — Electrocution.
California—Hanging.
Colorado—Hanging.
Connecticut—Hanging.
Delaware—Hanging.
District of Columbia—Hanging.
Florida—Hanging.
Georgia—Hanging.
Hawaii—Hanging.
Idaho—Hanging.
Illinois—Hanging.
Indiana—Hanging.

STATES AND METHODS.
Iowa—Hanging.
Kansas — Life Imprisonment.
Kentucky — Electrocution.
Louisiana—Hanging.
Maine—Life Imprisonment.
Maryland—Hanging.
Massachusetts — Electrocution.
Michigan—Life Imprisonment.
Minnesota — Life Imprisonment.
Mississippi — Hanging.
Missouri—Hanging.

STATES AND METHODS.
Montana—Hanging.
Nebraska — Electrocution.
Nevada—Hanging or shooting at discretion of murderer.
New Hampshire — Hanging.
New Jersey — Electrocution.
New Mexico—Hanging.
New York—Electrocution.
North Carolina — Electrocution.
North Dakota—Hanging.
Ohio—Electrocution.
Oklahoma — Hanging.
Oregon—Hanging.
Pennsylvania—Electrocution.

STATES AND METHODS.
Porto Rico—Hanging.
Rhode Island—Life Imprisonment.
South Carolina — Electrocution.
South Dakota — Hanging.
Tennessee — Hanging.
Texas—Hanging.
Utah—Hanging or Shooting at discretion of murderer.
Vermont—Hanging.
Virginia — Electrocution.
Washington — Life Imprisonment.
West Virginia — Hanging.
Wisconsin—Life Imprisonment.
Wyoming — Hanging.

Capitan Grande Band (or Village), referred to, 6708, 7149.

Capitol.—From *Capitolium*, the name of the magnificent temple of Jupiter Capitolinus on the Capitoline Hill in ancient Rome. The *Mons Capitolinus* was so called from the finding of a skull during the excavation for the first building. The name is applied to the magnificent edifice in which the Congress of the United States hold its sessions and to the statehouses which are erected at the capitals of the various states.

The Capitol is situated on a low hill commanding one of the best views of Washington, and dominates the city with its magnificent dome. Its extreme length is 751 feet, and it varies from 121 to 324 feet in width; it consists of a main edifice of sandstone, painted white and crowned with an iron dome, and two wings of white marble. The general style is classic and its columns and detail are Corinthian. As a whole it is one of the most imposing and beautiful governmental buildings in the world. The original dome was a low structure of wood covered with copper, but this was replaced in 1856 by the present iron dome, 287 feet high, designed by Thomas U. Walter, and surmounted by a fine statue of Freedom by the American sculptor Thomas Crawford. The corner stone of the building was laid by President Washington Sept. 18, 1793, with Masonic ceremonies. The north wing was completed Nov. 17, 1800; the south wing in 1811. The interior of both were burned by the British under General Ross Aug. 24, 1814. The foundation of the main building was laid March 24, 1818, and the whole was completed in 1827, at a cost up to that time of nearly $2,500,000.

An act of Sept. 30, 1850, provided for extensions to the north and south, and President Fillmore laid the corner stone July 4, 1851, Daniel Webster delivering the oration. These extensions were finished in 1867, and added very considerably to the beauty of the building, with their porticoes and columns of white marble, which contain the Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives.

The former Senate Chamber is now occupied by the Supreme Court, the former Hall of Representatives is now a Statuary Court to which each state contributes statues of her most famous sons. Among the special objects of interest inside are the busts of the Vice-Presidents in the Senate

Capitol—*Continued.*

Chamber; a number of historical paintings, some of them colossal in size, in various parts of the building; the Marble Room of the Senate, with its mirrors; the collection of Speakers' portraits in the Representatives' Lobby of the House, and the massive Rotunda, with its historical paintings and frescoes. Outside, on the east is the plaza, near the center of which sits the classic figure of George Washington. On the west side Story's bronze statue of John Marshall, like the Washington, a sitting figure, is encountered by the visitor just before he ascends the stairs over the terrace. It is curious to note that the main façade faces east, as it was anticipated that the city would spread in that direction; the reverse has proved to be the case and the Capitol turns its back toward the main portion of the city.

Capitol:
- Care of, should be committed to public agent, 596.
- Congress recommences its duties in, 623.
- Destroyed by British forces, 531.
- Extension of—
  - Appropriation of $100,000 to be expended, 2672.
  - Architect engaged in, referred to, 2680.
  - Discussed, 2672.
  - Jurisdiction over, transferred from Interior to War Department, 2737.
  - Plans submitted unsatisfactory, and combination of same adopted, 2672.
  - Reference to, 2684, 2915, 2917, 2918.
- Heating and ventilating referred to, 3110, 3112.
- Improvement of, interest should be taken in, 588.
- Incomplete and not in a state to receive Members of Congress, 588.
- Longitude of, 680, 688, 789.
- Marble columns for, referred to, 3114.
- Secretary of President J. Q. Adams assaulted in, 966.
- Washington, statue of, to be placed in, 881.
  - Appropriation for, recommended, 1170.
  - Erection of, referred to, 1910.
- Wings added to, nearly complete, 2672.
- Work of art for, referred to, 2910.

Captured Property:
- Cotton captured and forfeited, referred to, 3666.
- Should not be adjudged, without regular investigation, 485.

Car Couplers. (See Brakes and Couplers.)

Caracas Commission discussed, 4761, 4826, 4920, 5090.

Caracas, Venezuela:
- Centennial celebration of birth of Bolivar to be held at, 4716, 4760.
- Statue of Washington to be commenced at, and industrial exhibition to be opened, 4716, 4760.

Cardenas Bay, Cuba, conflict in, discussed, 6302, 6316.
- The *Winslow* rescued by the *Hudson* in, thanks of Congress, etc., to officers and men of latter recommended, 6302.

Cardinal.—A prince of the Church of Rome, ranking in Catholic countries with princes of the blood royal, a member of the conclave or sacred college, which is the council of the Pope. Since 1179 the cardinals have claimed and exercised the privilege of electing the Pope. The full college consists of seventy cardinals. On March 15, 1875, Archbishop John McCloskey, of New York, was made the first American cardinal. He died Oct. 10, 1885, and on June 7, 1886, Archbishop James Gibbons, of Baltimore, was created cardinal. Nov. 27, 1911, Pope Pius X bestowed the red hat of Cardinal upon John M. Farley, of New York; William H. O'Connell, of Boston, and Diomede Falconio, formerly of Washington, for the United States.

Carlisle Indian School, establishment of, discussed, 4529.

Carmick & Ramsey, claims of, referred to, 3065.

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.—An institution founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1905, and incorporated by the Congress of the United States in 1906. The institution is endowed with $15,000,000, and its primary purpose is to provide retiring allowances for teachers and officers of colleges, universities, and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland. By the seventh annual meeting of the trustees in 1912, 315 allowances were being paid to teachers, and 83 pensions to widows of teachers, at an annual cost of $603,855. The amount of the average retiring allowance is $1,676.66, the average age of retirement being about seventy years.

In the payment of retiring allowances to professors and pensions to widows of professors, the foundation aims to deal with institutions rather than with individuals. It has, therefore, formed an accepted list of institutions, the teachers and officers of which may retire under fixed rules. There were in November, 1913, seventy-three institutions on the accepted list. In addition to being a retiring allowance system for the benefit of higher education, the foundation has become an educational agency national in its influence. Educational problems are discussed in the annual report of the president, and in other bulletins published by the foundation. The president of the foundation is Dr. Henry S. Pritchett; secretary, Clyde Furst; address, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Carnegie Hero Fund.—In April, 1904, Andrew Carnegie created a fund of $5,000,000 for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if injured only. Provision was also made for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts.

The endowment known as "The Hero Fund" was placed in the hands of a commission composed of twenty-one persons,

Carnegie Hero Fund—*Continued.*
residents of Pittsburg, Pa., of which Charles L. Taylor is president, and F. M. Wilmot, secretary and manager of the fund.

In his letter to the Hero Fund Commission, Mr. Carnegie outlined the general scheme of the fund thus: "To place those following peaceful vocations who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until able to work again. In case of death, the widow and children or other dependents are to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children, exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged on its merits."

The fund applies only to acts performed within the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the colony of Newfoundland, and the waters thereof, and such acts must have been performed on or after April 15, 1904.

The commission has awarded 841 medals—506 bronze, 319 silver and 16 gold. In addition to the medals, $835,986 has been awarded for disablement benefits, and for educational and other special purposes, and for the dependents of heroes who lost their lives, including payments made to December 31, 1913, on monthly allowances. Pensions in force as of this date amount to $65,460 annually. The commission has also awarded $169,462 for relief of sufferers from disasters—at Brockton, Mass., $10,000; from the California earthquake, $54,462; at Monongah Mines, Monongah, W. Va., $35,000; at Darr Mine, Jacobs Creek, Pa., $25,000; at Lick Branch Mine, Switchback, W. Va., $10,000; at McCurtain Mine, McCurtain, Okla., $15,000; at Jed Mine, Jed, W. Va., $10,000, and for relief of Ohio and Indiana flood sufferers, $10,000.

Carnifex Ferry (W. Va.), Battle of.—After McClellan's promotion, July 22, 1861, to the command of the Army of the Potomac, Rosecrans succeeded him in command in West Virginia. Gen. Floyd took a position on the Gauley River, eight miles south of Nicholas, W. Va., at Carnifex Ferry, with 2,000 Confederates, intending to cut off Cox's brigade from Rosecrans's army. Sept. 10 he was attacked in this position by Rosecrans with 10,000 men. Darkness terminated a sharp engagement, and the next morning Floyd was in the mountains, thirty miles away. The Federal loss was 120 killed and founded. Among the former was Col. Lowe, of the Twelfth Ohio, who fell at the head of his regiment.

Caroline, The.—A steamer in the service of Canadian rebels which was seized on American soil by the British and burned. In 1836-37 a revolutionary spirit developed in Lower Canada. Dec. 12, 1837, the leaders of the insurrection, under one Mackenzie, seized the Canadian Navy Island, in the Niagara River, and set up a provisional government. Dec. 26 the Canadians, crossing the Niagara, after a fight in which several rebels were killed, burned the vessel (1618, 1929). The affair caused great indignation. President Van Buren issued proclamations demanding observance of the neutrality laws (1698, 1699). The New York militia was called out and placed under command of Gen. Scott.

Caroline, The, attacked and destroyed by British forces, 1618.
- Claim on Brazil concerning, 4220.
- Correspondence regarding, 1618, 1676, 1839, 1840, 2016, 2073.
- Discussed, 1929.
- Satisfaction demanded of Great Britain for destroying, 1732.

Caroline Islands.—A Pacific archipelago extending from lat. 3° to 11° north and from long. 137° to 163° east. The principal islands are Yap, Ponape, Strong, Babelthouap, and Rouk. The name usually includes the Pelew Islands. The inhabitants are Polynesians. Germany and Spain both claimed Yap Island until 1885, when the dispute was settled in favor of Spain. By treaty of Feb. 12, 1899, these islands, with the exception of Guam, the largest of the Marianne which had been ceded to the United States in 1898, passed on Oct. 1, 1899, from Spain into the hands of Germany. The purchase price paid by Germany was about $4,000,000. They consist of about five hundred coral islets which are small and sparsely peopled. The most important product and export is copra.

Caroline Islands:
- Dispute between Germany and Spain relating to domination of, discussed, 4916, 6370.
- Questions with Spain touching rights of American citizens in, 5622, 5751, 5872.

Carpenters' Hall.—Building owned by the guild or union of carpenters of Philadelphia. It was similar to the guild halls of London. The First and Second Continental Congresses held their sessions in this hall.

Carpetbaggers.—A term of reproach applied to certain northern politicians who in the days of the reconstruction of the southern states shortly after the close of the Civil War took up temporary residence in the south and sought election to Congress and various state offices. The name arose from the fact that only a few of them intended to settle permanently, and therefore carried, it was said, their effects in carpetbags. Some of them proved to be good and useful citizens, while many were unscrupulous adventurers who sought official positions for the purpose of enriching themselves.

Carson and Colorado Railroad, right of way of, through Walker River Reservation, Nev., referred to, 4736, 4776, 4953, 5178.

Carsons Valley, Utah, Territorial government over, referred to, 3014.

Cartel.—An agreement between belligerent states relating to the methods of carrying on the war, as for the exchange of prisoners, declaring certain ground neutral, repressing marauders, carrying on postal communication, or the like. A cartel-ship (sometimes simply called a cartel) is one used in exchanging prisoners or carrying communications to the enemy. Cartels for the exchange of prisoners are perhaps the most common. These are usually concluded by the two governments, but generals may treat with each other directly. An exchange of prisoners is beneficial to each side, which thereby re-

Cartel—*Continued.*
covers its own men and is saved the trouble and expense of guarding and feeding its captives. In an exchange, the rank of the prisoners is taken into account, and, so far as possible, man is exchanged for man of equal rank.

Carthage (Mo.), Battle of.—After Governor Jackson and his followers had been driven from Boonville by Gen. Lyon they pushed westward into Jasper County, being joined on the way by Gen. Sterling Price. This increased the Confederate forces to 3,600. July 5, 1861, they were confronted near Carthage by Gen. Franz Sigel with a force of 1,500 men, who had been sent to the southwestern part of the State to prevent reenforcements arriving from Arkansas and Texas. Sigel, after a short engagement, retreated through Carthage to Sarcoxie, fifteen miles to the eastward. His loss was 13 killed and 31 wounded. The Confederates reported their loss at 40 to 50 killed and 125 to 150 wounded.

Cary's Rebellion.—Thomas Cary, deputy governor of North Carolina, was deposed in 1705 at the solicitation of the Quakers for disfranchising them under the requirements of the test act. For several years Cary endeavored to usurp the government. In 1711 he attempted to capture Governor Hyde by force. Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, sent soldiers to Hyde's assistance and Cady was forced to submit.

Casa Grande Ruin, Arizona. (See Parks, National.)

Cassia Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7208.

Castle Island, Boston Harbor, joint resolution authorizing use and improvement of, vetoed, 5246.

Catawba, The, purchased for Peru, detention of, 3831, 3835.

Catherine, The, seizer of, by British cruiser *Dolphin* discussed, 2070.

Catherine Augusta, The, seized by Denmark with the *Ben Franklin*, 4462, 5369. (See Butterfield, Carlos & Co.)
  Arbitration in case of, 5369.

Cattle:
  Contagious diseases among, discussed, 4578, 4580, 4771, 5112, 5383, 5764, 5887.
  Convention at Chicago on subject of diseases of, 4771.
  Exportation and importation of. (See Animals and Animal Products.)
  Inspection of. (See Animal Industry, Bureau of.)
  Restrictions on importation of. (See Animals and Animal Products.)
  Slaughter of, from United States required by Great Britain, 5764, 6178.

Cattle, Exhibition, International, at Hamburg, Germany, discussed, 4714.

Cattle Plague. (See Pleuro-Pneumonia.)

Caucus.—A meeting of the adherents of a political party to name candidates for office or agree upon lines of party policy. Though the caucus is strictly an American institution, similar meetings are sometimes held in England. Mr. Gladstone held a caucus respecting the ballot bill July 6, 1871. The caucus originated in Boston in the early part of the eighteenth century. It is supposed to have derived its name from the meetings of the calkers connected with the shipping business in the North End. From these local meetings the custom grew and carried the name with it until after the institution of the Federal Government it was applied to the Congressional meetings which nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. The custom was pursued until 1824. In 1828 nominations were made by state legislatures, and in 1831 the present system of nominating by conventions came into use. State officers were similarly nominated by legislative caucuses until, somewhat previous to the general party system, nominating conventions took their place. Caucuses of members of Congress are now held regularly by the adherents of the several political parties to discuss and determine upon party policies and to choose the officers of the Senate and House.

Cavalry. (See Army.)

Cavalry, increase in, recommended, 228, 230, 2714, 4961.

Cave Hill Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6979.

Cavite, Philippine Islands, batteries at, silenced by American squadron, 6297, 6315.

Cayuga Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Cayuse Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Cedar Creek (Va.), Battle of.—One of the most notable actions in the Civil War. After the engagement at Fishers Hill Sheridan posted his army on the north side of Cedar Creek, near Strasburg, and went to Washington to consult as to the return of the Sixth Corps. During his absence Earley, who had been reenforced by Lee to his original strength, returned up the valley, crossed Cedar Creek, and on the morning of Oct. 19, 1864, surprised the Federal camp and captured 24 guns and 1,500 prisoners. The Federal army under command of Gen. Wright retired toward Winchester, when Sheridan, who had arrived at the latter place during the forenoon, rejoined the army and ordered the battle renewed. Early's men were in possession of the camp at Cedar Creek when they were attacked about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and defeated, with heavy losses to both sides. The Confederates lost all the guns and camp equipage which they had previously captured, about 24 guns of their own, and some flags. Sheridan's loss in the two engagements, in killed, wounded and prisoners was 5,990; the Confederate loss was 2,400. This was the last effort of the Confederate forces to occupy the Shenandoah Valley.

Cedar Keys, Fla., interference with collector of customs in, and action of Government discussed, 5507.

Cedar Mountain (Va.), Battle of.—June 26, 1862, Gen. Pope was assigned to the command of the combined forces of Banks, Frémont, and McDowell, known as the army of Virginia. Each of the separate armies had been defeated or forced into retreat by Jackson. The combined forces numbered 45,000, including 5,000 cavalry. Pope established headquarters at Culpeper, about 60 miles southwest of Washington. Gen. Lee sent Jackson and A. P. Hill to occupy Gordonsville, a few miles south of Culpeper. Their united armies, numbering, according to Federal accounts, 25,000

Cedar Mountain (Va.), Battle of—*Continued.*
men, advanced toward Culpeper, and on Aug. 9 attacked Gen. Banks, with a force of 8,000 men, at Cedar Mountain, a hill two miles west of Mitchells Station, Culpeper County, Va. Banks was defeated. The Federal losses were 314 killed, 1,445 wounded, and 620 missing. The Confederates lost 229 killed, and 1,047 wounded.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, act for erection of public buildings in, returned, 5503.

Cemeteries, National.—The army appropriation bill for 1850 contained a clause setting aside $10,000 to purchase a lot near the City of Mexico for the interment of United States soldiers who fell near that place during the Mexican War.

Since the Civil War Congress has established eighty-four cemeteries within the United States. They are mostly in the South, as most of the soldiers fell in that region. Of these cemeteries twelve contain more than 10,00 graves and nearly as many between 5,000 and 10,000. In all there are 360,753 graves, each marked with a marble headstone. The name and rank of each occupant is chiseled on the head-stone when known.

The following table shows the number of cemeteries maintained by the Federal Government and the interments of soldiers and sailors therein up to June 30, 1911:

Location	Area in Acres	Interments
Alexandria, La	8.24	1,336
Alexandria, Va	5.50	3,556
Andersonville, Ga	125	13,722
Andrew Johnson (Greeneville), Tenn	15	16
Annapolis, Md	4.125	2,522
Antietam, Md	11	4,758
Arlington, Va	408.33	21,852
Balls Bluff, Va	.0057	25
Barrancas, Fla	8.56	1,645
Baton Rouge, La	7.50	3,117
Battle Ground, D. C	1	43
Beaufort, S. C	29	9,433
Beverly, N. J	1	193
Brownsville, Tex	25.50	3,017
Camp Butler, Ill	6	1,592
Camp Nelson, Ky	9.50	3,654
Cave Hill, Ky	3.58	4,473
Chalmette, La	13.60	12,988
Chattanooga, Tenn	129.53	13,526
City Point, Va	7.49	5,159
Cold Harbor, Va	1.75	1,965
Corinth, Miss	20	5,741
Crown Hill, Ind	1.37	986
Culpepper, Va	6	1,375
Custer Battlefield, Mont	6.91	1,402
Cypress Hills, N. Y	18.14	6,955
Danville, Ky	.31	357
Danville, Va	3.50	1,331
Fayetteville, Ark	6.63	1,290
Finns Point, N. J	2.50	2,661
Florence, S. C	3.76	3,010
Fort Donelson, Tenn	15.34	675
Fort Gibson, Okla	6.90	2,472
Fort Harrison, Va	1.55	818
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	15	3,889
Fort McPherson, Neb	107	848
Fort Scott, Kans	10.26	783
Fort Smith, Ark	15	2,387
Fredericksburg, Va	12	15,320
Gettysburg, Pa	17	3,652
Glendale, Va	2.12	1,207
Grafton, W. Va	3.40	1,272
Hampton, Va	19.61	10,352
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	50	12,321
Jefferson City, Mo	2	828
Keokuk, Iowa	2.75	857
Knoxville, Tenn	9.83	3,454
Lebanon, Ky	2.50	875
Lexington, Ky	.75	1,091
Little Rock, Ark	12.12	5,889
Loudon Park, Md	5.29	3,649
Marietta, Ga	24	10,385
Memphis, Tenn	43.91	14,279
Mexico City, Mexico	2	1,535
Mill Springs, Ky	3.50	726
Mobile, Ala	2.68	1,097
Mound City, Ill	10.50	5,385
Nashville, Tenn	65	16,706
Natchez, Miss	11	3,310
New Albany, Ind	5.46	3,048
Newberne, N. C	7.60	3,378
Philadelphia, Pa	13.26	3,100
Poplar Grove, Va	8.65	6,213
Port Hudson, La	8	3,840
Quincy, Ill	.459	287
Raleigh, N. C	7.83	1,212
Richmond, Va	9.74	6,577
Rock Island, Ill	1	417
Salisbury, N. C	6	12,148
San Antonio, Texas	3.63	1,722
San Francisco, Cal	37.50	6,114
Santa Fe, N. Mex	9.35	1,052
Seven Pines, Va	1.55	1,394
Shiloh, Tenn	10.05	3,619
Soldiers' Home, D. C	16	7,366
Springfield, Mo	5	1,820
St. Augustine, Fla	.58	1,728
Staunton, Va	1.15	765
Stone River, Tenn	20.10	6,156
Vicksburg, Miss	40	16,932
Wilmington, N. C	5	2,338
Winchester, Va	4.89	4,491
Woodlawn, N. Y	2.36	3,081
Yorktown, Va	3	2,193
Total		360,753

Of these interments about 9,300 are those of Confederates, being mainly in the National Cemeteries at Camp Butler, Cypress Hills, Finns Point, Fort Smith, Hampton, Jefferson Barracks and Woodlawn.

The national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., is peculiarly interesting from its having been dedicated by President Lincoln in 1863. It abounds in numerous memorials of the departed soldiers, including a national monument. It has been the scene of a reunion of the survivors of the great battle fought there July 1-3, 1863. The Government assumed charge of it in 1872.

Cemeteries, National. (See also National Cemeteries.)
  Establishment of, and number of Union soldiers buried in, discussed, 3649.
  Government employees to be permitted to participate in ceremonies at, 3862, 4120, 4137, 4184, 4237, 4282, 4352, 4402, 4443, 4508, 4552, 4603, 4712, 4753, 4818, 4899, 5078, 5350, 5463, 5540, 5609, 5832, 5949, 6046.

Censors.—Roman magistrates to survey and rate the property and correct the manners of the people were appointed about 443 B. C. The old constitution of Pennsylvania, framed in 1776, provided for a council of censors, to be chosen two from each city or county every seven years, whose duty it should be to investigate the departments of the government and inquire whether the constitution had been violated. A new constitution was framed in 1790 with this provision omitted. The Vermont constitution, modeled after that of Pennsylvania, provided for censors, and this requirement was not abolished till 1870.

Censure, Resolutions of.—Two resolutions of censure on the president have been passed, once by the Senate and once by the House, on occasions where the majority passing these resolutions was not sufficiently large either to pass measures over the president's veto or to impeach him. March 28, 1834, after three months' debate over an attempt to impeach Andrew Jackson, Congress resolved that the "president, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both." Jackson protested, but without avail. In 1837 the resolutions were expunged from the records. Jan. 10, 1843, John M. Botts, of Virginia, offered a resolution for the impeachment of President Tyler for "gross usurpation of power, wicked and corrupt abuse of the power of appointment, high crimes and misdemeanors," etc. Tyler protested against this as Jackson had done before him, but he had, as a member of the Senate voted against the reception of Jackson's protest, and in answer to his protest the House sent him a copy of the Senate resolution on the former occasion. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 83 to 127. (See also Protests.)

Census.—The Constitution requires that a census of the United States shall be taken decennially. The first census was taken in 1790 under the supervision of the president; subsequent censuses, to and including that of 1840, were taken under the supervision of the Secretary of State. In 1849 the supervision of the census was transferred to the newly organized Department of the Interior, and continued under the control of that department until the passage of the act of 1903, creating the Department of Commerce and Labor; by this act the Census Bureau was transferred to the new department. Congress, by act approved March 6, 1902, made the Census Bureau a permanent bureau of the Government.

The work of the Census Bureau is divided into two main branches, namely, the decennial census and special statistical inquiries, the latter mostly made in the intervals between the decennial censuses. The Thirteenth Decennial Census was taken as of date April 15, 1910. It covered the three main subjects—(1) population, (2) agriculture, and (3) manufactures, mines and quarries.

The permanent work of the Census Bureau is provided for by the act of Congress approved March 6, 1902, and amendments thereto. These acts authorize and direct the Bureau to make statistical inquiries regarding the insane, feeble-minded, deaf and dumb, and blind; crime, pauperism, and benevolence; deaths and births in the areas maintaining registration system; social and financial statistics of cities; wealth, debt and taxation; religious bodies; electric light and power, telephones and telegraphs, and street railways; transportation by water; cotton production and distribution; and production of forest products. The statistics of deaths (which now cover a little over half of the country), of cities, and of production of cotton and forest products, are secured annually; the other statistics mentioned are taken usually at intervals of five or ten years, not, however, at the same time as the regular decennial censuses. The act of 1902 also provides for a census of manufactures in the fifth year intervening between the decennial censuses, and the new Thirteenth Census act further provides for a census of agriculture in 1915, as well as in 1910.

The Director of the Census is appointed by the President of the United States and receives a salary of $6,000 *per annum.* The present Director is William J. Harris of Georgia. The permanent office organization includes a chief clerk, four chief statisticians—for population, for manufactures, for finance and municipal statistics, for vital statistics—a geographer, and eight chiefs of division. The entire number of employees in the Bureau at Washington is now about 640; in addition there are about 700 special agents employed intermittently in the southern states for the collection of cotton statistics. The number of employees in Washington was greatly increased during the decennial census; on November 1, 1910, it was 3,565, in addition to field employees. (See Population.)

Census:

- Appropriation for expenses of, recommended, 4654, 4664, 4690, 4695, 4737.
- Discussed and recommendations regarding, by President—
  - Adams, J. Q., 880, 985.
  - Arthur, 4635.
  - Cleveland, 5978.
  - Fillmore, 2622, 2665, 2708.
  - Grant, 3996, 4066, 4156, 4208.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5553, 5640.
  - Jackson, 1093, 1367.
  - Jefferson, 315.
  - Johnson, 3872.
  - Lincoln, 3259, 3338.
  - McKinley, 6345, 6389, 6454.
  - Monroe, 788, 817.
  - Pierce, 2756.
  - Roosevelt, 6674, 7484, 7556, 7608.
  - Taylor, 2560.
  - Tyler, 1894, 1934, 1943.
  - Van Buren, 1714, 1775.
  - Washington, 98, 175.
- Every five years recommended, 4208.
- In 1875, recommendation for, 4157, 4208.
- Laws regarding time of taking, discussed, 986.
  - Referred to, 1775.
- Pensioners, names and ages of, should be taken with, 1744.
- Postage on papers concerning, discussed, 654.
- Referred to, 6345, 6389, 6454, 6674.
- Supervisors of, removed, referred to, 4543.

Census, Agricultural, recommended, 5982.

Census Board referred to, 2560.

Census Bureau discussed, 4066, 5640.

Cent.—Copper coins stamped with various designs were issued first by the states and later by the Federal Government. Vermont was the first state to issue copper cents, having granted permission in June, 1785, to Reuben Harmon, Jr., to make money for the state for two years. In October, 1785, Connecticut granted the right to coin £10,000 in copper cents, known as the Connecticut cent of 1785. In 1786 Massachusetts

Cent—*Continued.*
established a mint and coined $60,000 in cents and half cents. In the same year New Jersey granted the right to coin £10,000 at 15 coppers to the shilling. In 1781 the Continental Congress directed Robert Morris to look into the matter of governmental coinage. He proposed a standard based on the Spanish dollar, one hundred units to be called a cent. His plan was rejected, and in 1784 Jefferson proposed to Congress that the smallest coin should be of copper, of which 200 should pass for one dollar. In 1876, one hundred was substituted. The act of April 2, 1792, authorized the coinage of copper cents containing 264 grains and half cents in proportion. By the acts of Jan. 14, 1793, and Jan. 26, 1796, their weight was reduced (183).

Their coinage commenced in 1793. In 1857 the nickel cent was substituted and the half cent discontinued and in 1864 the bronze cent was introduced, weighing forty-eight grains and consisting of ninety-five per cent of copper and the remainder of tin and zinc. In the calendar year 1910 there were coined 152,846,218 cent pieces worth $1,528,462.18. This was about $20,000 more than the value of five cent pieces coined, and about $100,000 less than the value of dimes coined. A proposition to coin a half-cent piece was introduced in the Sixty-second Congress in 1912, but failed of passage.

Cent. (See Copper Coins.)

Centennial Anniversary of Founding of Washington as Capital to be held in 1900, 6347, 6404, 6456.

Centennial Anniversary of Framing of Constitution, proposition to celebrate, in Philadelphia, 5118.

Centennial Anniversary of Independence, proclamation recommending delivery and filing of historical sketches of counties and towns, 4345.

Centennial Celebration of Inauguration of President Washington to be held in New York, 5371.
- Proclamation regarding, 5453.

Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.—An international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines, held at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, from May 19 to Nov. 10, 1876. It was the first international exhibition of the kind held in this country, and was intended to celebrate the completion of a century of the existence of the United States as an independent nation. The enterprise received President Grant's warmest support (4158, 4216, 4254, 4308). Citizens of Philadelphia subscribed $10,000,000 of capital stock. Congress appropriated $2,000,000 as a loan, Pennsylvania $1,000,000, and the city of Philadelphia $1,500,000. Eight million persons paid admission, and many foreign countries were represented by exhibits.

Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia discussed, 4158, 4216, 4254, 4308.
- Appropriation for, recommended, 4270, 4314.
- Commission referred to, 4272, 4315.
- Correspondence regarding, referred to, 4311.
- Executive orders regarding, 4235, 4280.
- Government aid to, recommended, 4215.
- Proclamation regarding, 4181.
- Removal of government exhibit to capital for permanent exhibit recommended, 4364.
  - Exhibits of foreign nations contributed, 4365.
- Report of board on behalf of Executive Departments, printing and distribution of, recommended, 4381, 4429.
- Report of commission referred to, 4364, 4465.
- Results of, discussed, 4355, 4365, 4465.

Central America.—The six Isthmian states have an area which a little exceeds 200,000 square miles. The greatest breadths, approximately along 15° N. lat. from Cape Gracios á Dios to the southwest of Mexico, is about 10°. The republics of Central America are: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador.

Panama Canal Zone belonging to the United States has an area of 474 square miles.

The uplands of the plateau of Mexico are interrupted by the lowland of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, but rise again on the southeast. The general formation as far south as Costa Rica, where the Isthmus narrows and the mountains tend to form a single chain, is that of a plateau sloping gently towards the Atlantic and steeply towards the Pacific. On this are many more or less parallel ranges.

Nicaragua has a wide coast plain on the east, the Mosquito Coast, uplands in the interior from 1,000 to 7,000 feet, sloping gently towards the Atlantic and steeply towards the lakes, and volcanic cones, which continue the western volcanic zone. Some of these are active, Coseguina and Masaya have been the scenes of vast eruptions. To the east of this range is a great depression occupied by Lakes Managua and Nicaragua. These are drained by the San Juan River which flows into the Pacific.

To the south the main Cordillera follows the centre of the isthmus to Panama, where a relative depression from Limon Bay on the Atlantic to Panam on the Pacific has favored the construction of the canal at the narrowest portion.

Central America (see also the several States):
- Affairs of, discussed, 6325.
- Civil war in, 977.
- Commercial relations with, 1115, 4327, 4826.
- Commission to South America and, for improving commercial relations, 4826, 4863, 4864, 4915, 4955, 5116.
- Consuls of United States to, increase in number of, recommended, 4760.
- Conventions and treaties between Great Britain and United States regarding dominion over, discussed, 2861, 2884, 2901, 2951, 2952.
  - Complications arising under, 2973, 3039.
  - Construction of, discussed, 2973.

Central America—*Continued.*
- Correspondence regarding, transmitted, 2722, 2894.
- Diplomatic relations with, referred to, 2724.
- Diplomatic representation of United States in, discussed, 6325.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4055.
- Greater Republic of Central America, establishment of, discussed, 6325, 6365.
- Greytown, bombardment of. (See Greytown, Nicaragua.)
- Minister of United States—
  - Attacked and wounded by outlaws in, 2814.
  - Grade of, elevated to plenipotentiary rank, 4717.
  - Sent to, 2744.
- Monarchical government, establishment of, in, referred to, 3402.
- New British colony established in, 2719.
- Outlaws in—
  - American minister attacked and wounded by, 2814.
  - Marauding bands of, destroying property of American citizens, discussed, 2815.
  - Town occupied by, bombarded, 2816.
  - Complaint of foreign powers regarding, 2817.
- Policy of United States toward, discussed, 5750.
- Questions between Great Britain and United States regarding, 2741, 2813, 2901, 2943, 2973, 3039.
- Referred to, 2722.
- Ship Canal through, discussed, 1115. (See also Nicaragua Canal; Panama Canal.)
- Treaty with Great Britain regarding. (See Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.)
- Treaty with States formerly composing, referred to, 2553, 2569, 2570.
- Transmission of, to House declined, 2601.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 883, 916, 1750, 4055.
- War in, discussed, 4911.

Central America, Greater Republic of, establishment of, discussed, 6325, 6365.

Central America.—Honduras and Nicaragua Treaties proposed by President Taft, 8043.

Central American Peace Conference.—On account of the frequent revolutions in the Central American republics, as well as the wars between them, President Diaz, of Mexico, and President Roosevelt appealed to the republics to confer with each other on the question of a general treaty of arbitration and amity. In response to this invitation all the Central American States—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador—sent delegates to a conference in Washington, lasting from Nov. 14 to Dec. 18, 1907.

As a result of the deliberations of this conference, eight conventions were agreed to as follows and signed by the delegates: General Treaty of Peace and Amity; Additional Conventions to the General Treaty; Establishing a Central American Court of Justice; Extradition; On Future Conferences (monetary); On Communications; Establishing an International Central American Bureau; Establishing a Pedagogical Institute.

These conventions provide for permanent legations in each from all the others; forbid inciting rebellion against any one country within the borders of another; arrest and trial of any person, of whatever nationality, accused of inciting rebellion against any of the republics; refusal of any to recognize revolutionary governments which may come into power in another until acknowledged by the freely elected representatives of the people; non-interference in internal warfare. The Central American Court of Justice was formed, to consist of five justices, one from each republic, to sit at the city of Cartago, in Costa Rica. This court has jurisdiction over international questions between the republics or between citizens of one and the government of another. Other conventions provide for unification of the monetary system of the republics, as well as weights, measures, transportation, education, and the development of the commerce, industries, peace and prosperity of the countries of Central America.

May 26, 1908, the Central American Court of Justice was opened at Cartago, Costa Rica, in the presence of representatives of United States, Mexico, and all the Central American republics. The day was celebrated throughout Central America as a national holiday. The United States commissioner announced the gift of $100,000 from Andrew Carnegie to build a temple for the sittings of the court. In July, Honduras and Nicaragua brought charges against Salvador and Guatemala. President Davilla, of Honduras, charged that a recent revolt in Honduras was organized and supported in the neighboring States of Guatemala and Salvador. President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, made similar charges. The latter's claims were dismissed as lacking foundation. The Honduras claims were examined and decided adversely in the following December. This was taken as an indication of the ultimate utility of the court for the purposes for which it had been created. The differences here peacefully adjusted were of the class that formerly led to hostilities.

Central American Peace Conference, result of efforts of Presidents of United States and Mexico, 7505.

Centre of Population.—Bishop Berkeley, writing early in the eighteenth century, said in his poem "On the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America":

"Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

The epigraph to Bancroft's "History of the United States" made the first line of the above read as follows:

"Westward the star of empire takes its way."

The centre of population, the "star of empire," of the United States has moved steadily westward from a point east of

Centre of Population—*Continued.* Baltimore in 1790 to the city of Bloomington, Ind., in 1910. It has never departed far from the 39th parallel of latitude, and only twice crossed it to the south.

CENTRE OF POPULATION—1790 TO 1910

Census Year	Approximate Location	Movement in Miles during Preceding Decade
1790	Twenty-three miles East of Baltimore, Md.	....
1800	Eighteen miles West of Baltimore, Md.	40.6
1810	Forty miles Northwest by West of Washington, D. C.	36.9
1820	Sixteen miles North of Woodstock, Va.	50.5
1830	Nineteen miles West-Southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*	40.4
1840	Sixteen miles South of Clarksburg, W. Va.*	55.0
1850	Twenty-three miles Southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.*	54.8
1860	Twenty miles South of Chillicothe, Ohio	80.6
1870	Forty-eight miles East by North of Cincinnati, Ohio	44.1
1880	Eight miles West by South of Cincinnati, Ohio	58.1
1890	Twenty miles East of Columbus, Ind.	48.6
1900	Six miles Southeast of Columbus, Ind.	14.6
1910	In the city of Bloomington, Ind.	39.0

* West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1860.

Cerro Gordo (Mexico), Battle of.—This battle was fought on April 17 and 18, 1847. Ten days after the surrender of Vera Cruz the vanguards of Scott's army, under Brig.-Gen. Twiggs, took up the march toward the Mexican capital. The distance to be covered was nearly 200 miles. Three days later they arrived at the foot of the Orizaba Mountains, 50 miles to the westward. Here Santa Anna, the Mexican President, had assembled a force of 15,000 men, intrenched on the heights of Cerro Gordo. The American force did not exceed 8,000 men. By cutting a new road around the mountain to the flank of the enemy and simultaneously assaulting front and rear the Mexicans were forced to surrender. Santa Anna escaped with some 6,000 or 7,000 of his army down the road toward Jalapa. The los sto the Americans was 63 killed and 398 wounded. That of the enemy was estimated to be nearly 1,200 killed and wounded. The victors captured 3,000 prisoners (who were paroled), between 3,000 and 4,000 stand of arms, 43 pieces of heavy bronze cannon, and a large quantity of fixed ammunition.

Cerro Gordo (Mexico), Battle of, referred to, 2386.

Cerruti, claim of, against Colombia discussed, 6328.

Cervera, Admiral, Spanish fleet under command of, in Santiago Harbor, Cuba, 6316.

Destroyed by American squadron while attempting to escape, 6317.

(See also Spanish-American War.)

Cession of Lands. (See Lands, Indian.)

Chalmette's Plantation (La.), Battle of.—One of the battles near New Orleans. After the indecisive engagement at Villiere's plantation, Dec. 23, 1814, Sir Edward Pakenham joined the British army with reenforcements, which swelled the invading forces to 8,000. On the morning of the 28th, the British advanced to Chalmette's plantation exposed to the deadly fire of the *Louisiana*. Jackson awaited the movement with 4,000 men and 20 pieces of artillery. The British were led into the engagement in 2 columns under Generals Kean and Gibbs. After facing the heavy fire of the American sharpshooters for a short time, Sir Edward Pakenham ordered a retreat. The British loss in the engagement was about 150. The loss of the Americans was 9 killed and 8 wounded. One man on board the *Louisiana* was killed. More than 800 shots were hurled from her guns with deadly effect. One of them is known to have killed and wounded 15 men.

Chambers of Foreign Commerce, suggested, 8054.

Chambers, Talbot, court-martial of, referred to, 912.

Chamizal, arbitration with Mexico of boundary question not satisfactory, 8038.

Champion Hills (Miss.), Battle of.—Sherman was directed to remain at Jackson to destroy everything that could be of value to the Confederates. Grant himself turned toward the west. Pemberton, the Confederate general, with 25,000 men, had left Vicksburg hoping to cut off Grant from his supplies and form a junction with Johnston's forces. Learning the strength and position of the enemy, Grant ordered Sherman and McPherson to leave Jackson and hasten forward. May 16, 1863, Pemberton's army was encountered at Champion Hills, a precipitous, narrow, wooded ridge twenty-five miles west of Jackson and twenty miles east of Vicksburg. The Confederates were strongly posted, and it was necessary for the Federal troops to approach the position across open fields exposed to the fire of 10 batteries of artillery. Hovey's division and McPherson's corps, with the exception of Ramsey's division, which did not arrive till the battle was over, began the attack in front while Logan's division was working to the left and rear. The battle was hotly contested and the Confederates were driven back after they had sustained heavy loss. Grant's losses were 410 killed, 1,844 wounded. and 187 missing—total, 2,441. The Confederate losses were probably nearly the same, and in addition 2,000 prisoners.

Champlain, Lake. (See Lake Champlain.)

Chancellorsville (Va.), Battle of.—Jan. 26, 1863, Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker succeeded Maj.-Gen. Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac. By April 1 that army was in excellent condition, numbering at the beginning of the new operations over 100,000 infantry, 10,000 artillery, 12,000 or 13,000 cavalry, and more than 400 guns. Gen. Lee was at Fredericksburg, Va., with 57,000 Confederates. April 28 (some authorities say the 29th) Hooker began a movement with Lee's left as his objective point. To cover his real design, however, he dispatched Gen. Stoneman with most of the cavalry on a raid to the rear of the Confederate army, stationed Gen. Sedgwick with 30,000 men opposite Fredericksburg, and moved with about 70,000 men toward the United States Ford, on the Rappahannock. By April 30 Hooker had crossed the Rappahannock with the main body of the army and established his headquarters at Chancellors-

Chancellorsville (Va.), Battle of—*Cont'd.* ville, eleven miles west of Fredericksburg. The Confederate accounts say he then had with him 91,000 men. Lee had 48,000.

Fighting began May 2, the Fifth Corps advancing on the road to Fredericksburg and engaging a Confederate advance. The result was the recall of Hooker's advance and a better position for the Confederates. May 2 Lee detached "Stonewall" Jackson, with about 25,000 men, to attack the Eleventh Corps, under Gen. O. O. Howard, at the Federal right. The attack culminated in the evening with a panic in the Federal lines. "Stonewall" Jackson was mortally wounded during the night by the fire of his own men, who in the darkness mistook him for an enemy. The next day, May 3, the contest was renewed, nearly 14,000 troops under Lee having made a junction with the forces under Stuart, Jackson's immediate successor. It resulted in general Confederate success. Sedgwick in the meantime had crossed the Rappahannock, forced Early out of the Fredericksburg Heights, and threatened the Confederate rear at Chancellorsville. Lee, having defeated the greater wing of the Federal army and driven it away, reenforced on the 3d and 4th of May the troops in front of Sedgwick. The latter was pushed back and recrossed the river at night with a loss of 5,000 men. Hooker also recrossed the river during the night of the 4th. According to Federal accounts their loss was 17,197, of whom 5,000 were prisoners; 13 guns and 20,000 muskets also fell into the hands of the Confederates. Lee's loss was about 13,000, including prisoners. The battle of Chancellorsville was probably the most important victory won and the greatest disaster sustained by the Confederates up to that period. They here defeated the splendid Union Army which attacked them; but the death of Lieut.-Gen. Jackson was a loss from which it was well-nigh impossible to recover.

Chantilly (Va.), Battle of.—Aug. 31, 1862, the day after the second battle of Bull Run, or Manassas, Lee sent Jackson northward for the purpose of turning Pope's right wing toward Washington. Pope's headquarters were at Centerville and he had been reenforced by Sumner's and Franklin's corps. Anticipating the movement of the Confederates, he disposed his forces in position to meet and frustrate it at Chantilly, just north of Centerville, on the evening of Sept.1, by the troops under McDowell, Hooker, and Kearny. In the engagement Generals Kearny and Stevens were killed. Pope was forced to fall back upon the works at Washington. Federal loss, 1,300; Confederate, 800.

Chapultepec (Mexico), Battle of.—The reduction of El Molino del Rey and Casa de Mata by Gen. Scott's army left the City of Mexico still protected by the formidable citadel of Chapultepec. This was filled with troops and the approaches were guarded by mines. Sept. 12, 1847, a preliminary fire was opened on the outworks, and on the 13th a strategic assault was made and the walls sealed in the face of a terrible fire. The American force consisted of 7,180 men. Some 25,000 of Santa Anna's men were distributed between Churubusco and the City of Mexico and the causeways connecting them. Between Chapultepec and the City of Mexico proper were two causeways or elevated roads leading to the gates of Belen and San Cosmé. These were crossed under the enemy's fire and the divisions of Worth and Quitman entered the ancient seat of the Montezumas. During the fighting from Sept. 12 to 14 incident to the taking of Chapultepec and the occupation of the city the American loss was 62. The Mexican army, strongly fortified in the vicinity of its capital, numbering at first some 30,000, lost 10,743. Santa Anna, then President and commander in chief of the army, was a fugitive. The trophies included more than 20 colors and standards, 75 pieces of ordnance and 57 wall pieces, 20,000 small arms, and an immense quantity of ammunition.

Charleston, S. C., foreign vessels at, referred to, 3192.

Charleston, S. C., Exposition, relations of U. S. Government to, 6673.

Charleston (S. C.), Surrender of.—After Sir Henry Clinton had learned of the failure of the attack on Savannah he sent an additional force of 8,500 men to the South under Maj.-Gen. Leslie. The main body of the American army was in winter quarters at Morristown, and reenforcements were sent from there to join Gen. Lincoln, who had command of the Southern army. The entire garrison at Charleston was less than 4,000 regulars and militia. March 20, 1780, the British squadron, having touched at Tybee Island, near Savannah, crossed the bar, and on April 9 passed Fort Moultrie, with a loss of 27 men, and anchored off Fort Johnson, which had been abandoned by the Americans. April 29 Admiral Arbuthnot, with 500 marines, forced the Americans to abandon L'Empries Point, with a loss of nearly 100 men, who were captured by the guard boats on the way to Charleston. May 4, 200 marines took Fort Moultrie, on Sullivans Island. May 12, 1780, Gen. Lincoln was compelled to surrender. The British casualties were 76 killed and 189 wounded. The American casualties were nearly the same; 5,618 men, which included all the male citizens of Charleston, were made prisoners, and 405 pieces of ordnance were captured.

Charlestown, Mass., docks constructed at, 985.
Site for, 934.

Charter.—A name commonly applied to grants of land or special privileges made by governments or individual rulers to companies or bodies of men for a term of years. In American law a charter is a written grant from the sovereign power conferring rights or privileges upon a municipality or other corporation. The term is generally applied to the statute, letters patent, or articles of association sanctioned by statute creating a corporation, as a city, college, stock company, benevolent society, or social club. During the early settlement of America European potentates, claiming sovereignty by right of discovery, issued charters granting land for purposes of colonization. The principal charters granted for this purpose were those of the Virginia Company, 1606, 1609, and 1612; Plymouth, 1620; Massachusetts Bay, 1629; Providence Plantations, 1644; Connecticut, 1662; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1663; Massachusetts, 1691, and Georgia, 1732. The same sort of charters were given to the Dutch West India Company by the States-General of the United Netherlands in 1621 and to the Swedish Company by Gustavus Adolphus in 1624.

Charter Oak.—A tree celebrated in American legend. According to tradition, in 1687 Edmund Andros, the colonial governor of Connecticut, demanded the return of the

Charter Oak—*Continued.*
charter of the Colony. During a meeting held to deliberate upon the action to be taken the lights were suddenly extinguished. When they were relighted the charter was missing. It was said that Capt. Wadsworth prevented the confiscation of the charter by secreting it in the hollow of an oak tree near Hartford. The tree was long held in great veneration. Aug. 20, 1856, it was prostrated by a gale.

Chasta Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Chattanooga (Tenn.), Battle of. (See Missionary Ridge.)

Chayenne Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Chehalis Reservation, Wash., allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on, referred to, 4779.

Chemistry, Bureau of. (See Agriculture, Department of.)

Chemulpo, Korea, agreement respecting foreign settlement at, 5391.

Cherokee Case.—The Indian tribes known as the "Creeks" and the "Cherokees" possessed large tracts of land in what are now the States of Georgia and North Carolina, and the territory to the west of them. From time to time treaties had been made with these Indians by which much of this land had been ceded to the United States. Among these were the Hopewell treaty of 1785 and the Holston treaty of 1791; the first of these instruments had, among other things, recognized the Cherokees as a nation possessing it own laws and all the other attributes of nationality; the second had guaranteed to them all lands not thereby ceded. When Georgia in 1802 ceded her western territory to the United States, the latter agreed to extinguish Indian titles to lands in the state proper as soon as it could peaceably and reasonably be done; but the Cherokees could not be induced to surrender their lands. The state therefore claimed the right to extend its own laws over all its territory, and passed acts depriving the Cherokees of their courts and other machinery of government; these were followed by acts dividing the Cherokee land into counties, and after allotting 160 acres to each head of a Cherokee family, providing for the distribution of the remainder by lot among the people of the state. Notwithstanding the treaties, President Jackson took the ground that as the state was sovereign the United States could not interfere. The question now came up before the United States Supreme Court in the following way. A Cherokee named Tassels was sentenced to be hanged, under the laws of Georgia, for killing another Indian on the Cherokee lands. The United States Supreme Court granted a writ of error requiring the state to show cause why the case should not go to the Cherokee courts. This writ was disregarded, and the Indian was hung. There the matter was dropped. Again, two missionaries were convicted of entering the Cherokee territory without having complied with certain requirements demanded by Georgia enactments regarding these lands. Their case was carried to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error, and the judgment of the court held the provisions of our Indian treaties as paramount to the state laws. But the decision was never enforced. Jackson is reported to have said: "Well, John Marshall (the Chief Justice) has made his decision; now let him enforce it." The Cherokee case is important as the first instance of successful nullification of United States laws by a state. The Indians were finally persuaded to move to the Indian Territory, and by 1838 the last had left the state.

Cherokee Commission:
- Agreement with—
  - Cherokee Indians, 5671.
  - Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, 5565.
  - Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Indians, 5768.
  - Indians of Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., 5649.
  - Iowa Indians, 5508, 5512.
    - Proclaimed, 5591.
  - Kickapoo Indians, 5638, 5649.
  - Pawnee Indians, 5768.
  - Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee Indians, 5514.
    - Proclaimed, 5591.
  - Sac and Fox Indians, 5508, 5510.
    - Proclaimed, 5591.
  - Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians, 5649.
  - Tonkawa Indians, 5638, 5649.
  - Wichita, Caddo, etc., Indians, memorial regarding, 5671.
  - Wichita Indians, 5638, 5648.
- Appointed and discussed, 5481, 5506, 5508, 5638.
- Lands acquired by, opened to settlement. (See Lands, Public, opened.)

Cherokee Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Cherokee Outlet:
- Cession of, to United States, agreements and propositions regarding, discussed, 5481, 5638, 5760.
- Claims of Indians regarding, discussed, 5667.
- Contracts and leases for grazing on, proclaimed null and void, 5532.
  - Time for removal of stock extended by proclamation, 5534.
- Fraudulent occupation of, discussed, 5886.
- Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5838.
  - Form of declaration required, 5856.

Cherokee Strip. (See Cherokee Outlet.)

Cherry Valley (N. Y.), Massacre.—Nov. 11, 1778, during a blinding storm of snow and rain, about 800 Indians and Tories surprised the force of Colonial troops under Col. Ichabod Alden at Cherry Valley and massacred 43 persons, including women and children, took some 49 prisoners, burned all the buildings, and drove away the live stock.

Chesapeake, The.—June 22, 1807, as the U. S. S. *Chesapeake* was leaving Hampton Roads, Va., a lieutenant of the British ship *Leopard* boarded her and demanded the return of three negro deserters who had escaped from the British man-of-war *Melampus* and enlisted on the *Chesapeake.* The Government had previously refused the demand of the British admiral for the return of the deserters. Commodore Barron accordingly refused to deliver the men. The officer of the *Leopard* then returned to his

Chesapeake, The—*Continued.*
ship, which immediately opened fire on the *Chesapeake.* The latter vessel, being entirely unprepared for battle, was forced to surrender without firing a gun (414). President Jefferson at once issued a proclamation (410) and demanded a disavowal of the act, a restoration of the captured men, and the recall of Admiral Berkeley. Only tardy reparation was made for the affair (481), and it served to embitter American opinion against the British and hastened the War of 1812.

- **Chesapeake, The,** attacked by British ship *Leopavd*, 410, 414, 420, 454, 460.
  - Claims of Peter Shackerly growing out of, 1687.
  - Indemnity for, demanded, 433, 441.
    - Paid, 481.
    - Referred to, 463.
- **Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.,** shares in, taken by United States, 870.
- **Chesapeake and Ohio Canal:**
  - Cession of Government interests in, to Maryland considered, 1776.
  - Incorporation of, referred to, 852.
  - Legislative acts of Virginia respecting, transmitted, 1037.
  - Propriety of constructing, discussed, 785.
  - Subscriptions for, commissioners appointed to receive, 873.
- **Chesapeake Bay,** canal from Delaware River to. (See Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.)
- **Chesnimnus Forest Reserve,** proclaimed, 7114.
- **Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, Ind. T.:**
  - Deed for release of lands in, by Choctaws and Chickasaws, discussed, 5637, 5664, 5761.
  - Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5710.
    - Appropriations for, recommended, 5638.
  - Unauthorized occupancy of, proclamation against, 4892.
- **Cheyenne Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)
- **Chicago:**
  - Convention at, on subject of diseases of cattle, 4771.
  - Fire in, referred to, 4108, 4138.
  - Government buildings in, destroyed by fire, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4108.
  - International military encampment to be held at, foreign guests not to pay duties on baggage, 5164.
  - Memorial of convention at, in respect to enlarging water communication between Mississippi River and Atlantic Ocean, 3388.
  - Proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.
  - Unlawful combinations in, proclamation against, 5931.
  - World's Columbian Exposition at—
    - Board of management of Government exhibits designated, 5833.
    - Chinese artisans, admission of, temporarily to, recommended, 5622.
    - Military encampment to be held during, discussed, 5458.
    - Proclamation regarding opening of, 5575.
    - Proposition to observe four-hundredth anniversary of discovery of America, discussed, 5487.
    - Referred to, 2040.
    - Reports of—
      - Deposited in State Department, 6181.
      - Discussed and recommendations regarding, 5567, 5669, 5765, 5769, 6184.
    - Resolution of International American Conference regarding, 77.
- **Chicago Fire** referred to, 4108, 4138.

Chicago Fire.—Oct. 8, 9, and 10, 1871, the City of Chicago, Ill., was visited by the most disastrous fire of modern times. Two thousand one hundred acres of the city, the greater portion of which was covered by costly stores and other business houses, were burned over. The loss was nearly $200,000,000.

Chicago Indian Massacre.—At the outbreak of the War of 1812 Capt. Nathan Heald commanded fifty men at Fort Dearborn, where now stands the city of Chicago. Ordered by Gen. Hull to abandon the fort and join him at Detroit, Capt. Heald's party were waylaid by Indians on Aug. 15, 1812, among the sand hills along the lake shore. The greater part of them, including twelve children, were massacred and their scalps sold to Col. Proctor, who had offered a premium for American scalps.

- **Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway,** agreement with Indians for right of way for, 4780, 4788, 4954, 5178.
  - Lands granted to, for right of way declared forfeited, 5944.
  - Proclaimed, 5529.
- **Chicago Riots,** proclamation regarding, 5931.
- **Chicago Strike,** report of commission on, transmitted, 5988.
- **Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central Railway,** application of, for right of way across Indian Territory, 4653.
- **Chichagof Island,** referred to, 6735.
- **Chickahominy (Va.), Battle of.** (See Cold Harbor, Battle of; Gaines Mill, Battle of.)

Chickamauga (Ga.), Battle of.—After the battle of Stone River, or Murfreesboro, Jan. 2, 1863, Bragg retreated to Shelbyville, and then to Tullahoma, Tenn. June 24 Rosecrans advanced from Murfreesboro and gradually forced Bragg to evacuate middle Tennessee and cross Tennessee River to Chattanooga. Aug. 19 Rosecrans's army in 3 corps, under Generals George H. Thomas, Alexander McD. McCook, and Thomas

Chickamauga (Ga.), Battle of—*Cont'd.* L. Crittenden, made an advance through the Cumberland Mountains. Sept. 7 and 8 the Confederates retired from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Lafayette, Ga. Longstreet having arrived from Virginia with reenforcements for Bragg, Rosecrans concentrated his army near Lee & Gordon's Mill on Chickamauga Creek, a tributary of the Tennessee. On the evening of Sept. 18 the two armies were on opposite sides of Chickamauga Creek.

Rosecrans's army numbered between 55,000 and 60,000 men; Bragg's army about 50,000. Bragg crossed the creek with a portion of his army during the night, and on the morning of the 19th Gen. Polk in command of the Confederate right wing, attacked the Federal left under Thomas. The battle continued all day without definite results. On the morning of the 20th the Confederates renewed the attack. Longstreet penetrated the center of the Federal line and separated Rosecrans, McCook, and Crittenden from the rest of the army, and the brunt of the battle fell upon Thomas. The Federals retreated at night to Rossville, and on the night of the 21st to Chattanooga. The Federal losses in the battle were 1,687 killed, 9,394 wounded, and 5,255 missing; total, 16,336. The Confederate loss was 18,000.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park discussed, 5879.

Chickamauga Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Chickasaw Case.—Through the efforts of Northern people in organizing vigilance committees to prevent kidnapping of free colored persons on the charge of being fugitive slaves, a writ of *habeas corpus* was served upon the captain of the brig *Chickasaw* demanding the delivery of two colored women whom, it was charged, he intended to carry South. On exhibiting their free papers the women were liberated.

Chickasaw Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Chief Magistrate. (See President of United States.)

Chief Signal Officer of Army, printing of report of, recommended, 4658, 4737, 4778.

Child Labor.—With the introduction of machinery which requires but slight attention and no highly skilled operatives came the employment of children in factories. The invention of spinning machinery in England and the cotton gin in America, transferred the field of youthful industry from the cottage home and farmhouse to crowded mills and shops and factories. Competition between manufacturers gradually resulted in increasing the tasks and lengthening the hours of employment of children, until the Government came to the rescue.

As long ago as 1784 the magistrates of Lancashire, England, found it necessary to pass a resolution that apprentices should no longer "work in the night or more than ten hours in the day." Subsequent legislation culminated in the present code of factory supervision in England, which dates from 1878. It prohibits the employment of children under ten, and those under fourteen may only be employed half time. Night work is forbidden and children under sixteen must furnish medical certificates of fitness for employment, and weekly certificate showing a certain amount of school attendance.

In European countries the regulation of child labor is the duty of the central government, while in America it comes within the jurisdiction of the several states. No two of these states have the same code of laws or collect similar statistics on the subject of child labor, and its existence has been shown to be a monstrous evil in some of them.

For this reason President Roosevelt, in his sixth annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1906, recommended the enactment of a model child labor law for the District of Columbia, which should be a guide to those states which wished to legislate against the evil (7416). Accordingly, Congress passed such a law May 28, 1908. It had been contended that Washington not being a manufacturing city no child labor existed in the District of Columbia. By Nov. 1, 8,000 applications under the new law had been received, 3,500 of which were denied on account of age or education.

Statistics collected by the general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee show that something like 5,000,000 children of school age have left school to engage in wage work. According to the census of 1910, 186,358 children under fourteen years of age were engaged in industries other than agricultural. The committee believes, however, that more children, in proportion to the population, are attending school today than ever before.

Child Labor and Labor of Women:

Congress asked to investigate condition of, 7415.

Children's Bureau.—The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor was created by Congress in 1912 to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child-life among all classes of our people, and especially to investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseased children, employment and legislation affecting children in the several states and territories. The functions of the bureau are thus largely investigative. It has no power to administer anything or to regulate anything, and the act creating the bureau stipulates that "no official, or agent, or representative of said bureau shall, over the objection of the head of the family, enter any house used exclusively as a family residence." It is to serve as a centre to which people can turn for definite information regarding child welfare movements, so that every individual or organization working for children can learn of and profit from the experience of others.

The bureau has been in active operation since August. 23, 1912. It has already published, in addition to a brief circular containing the law establishing the bureau and a statement of its scope and plans, a monograph entitled "Birth Registration an Aid in Protecting the Lives and Rights of Children. Necessity for Extending the Registration Area," a pamphlet "Baby-Saving Campaigns. What Some American Cities are Doing to Prevent Infant Mortality," and a monograph called "Prenatal Care," designed for the use of the expectant mother.

The publications thus far issued have all been in the field of the work to promote child health. Other pamphlets on the care of children are in the course of preparation, and the results of an investigation into the social causes of infant mortality in Johnstown, Pa., will soon be published. The bureau expects to follow it with reports of the results of other similar investigations in typical cities and rural districts to be conducted in the future.

Children's Bureau—*Continued.*

The bureau has not as yet, published anything on the employment of children, but it has in the course of preparation a thorough digest of all the state laws on child labor. It proposes to undertake in the near future an investigation of the methods employed by the several states in the administration and enforcement of these laws.

A handbook of Federal statistics of children is also being prepared. It will be published in five sections or parts, the first dealing with the number of children in the country and their sex, race, nativity, parentage and geographic distribution; the second with the growth of the child population, including the questions of the birth rate and infant mortality; the third with illiteracy and school attendance; the fourth with the employment of children, and the fifth with statistics of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes.

Chile.—Chile extends down the western coast of South America from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn, and is bounded on the north by Peru and on the east by Bolivia and Argentina. It lies between 18° 28′-56° 35′ South latitude and 66° 30′-75° 40′ West longitude, with a coast line of 2,485 miles, an extreme length of 2,800 miles, and an average breadth (north of 41°) of 100 miles.

Physical Features.—The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain the height of 18,000 feet—the highest, Aconcagua, an extinct volcano, being 22,422 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably toward its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size.

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces	Area English Sq. Miles	Population 1912
Aconcagua	5,404	135,558
Antofagasta	46,591	122,354
Arauco	2,188	62,732
Atacama	30,687	65,875
Bío-Bío	5,349	102,170
Cautin	6,377	166,895
Chiloé	8,583	93,684
Colchagua	3,849	159,676
Concepción	3,311	230,442
Coquimbo	14,089	181,242
Curicó	3,041	108,791
Linares	3,967	113,365
Llanquihué	35,387	118,973
Magallanes	66,176	24,374
Malleco	3,301	115,177
Maule	2,809	119,107
Nuble	3,497	172,244
O'Higgins	2,168	95,524
Santiago	5,890	566,787
Tacna	9,248	44,291
Talca	3,862	133,235
Tarapacá	18,126	119,714
Valdivia	8,991	141,298
Valparaiso	1,774	311,809
Easter Island, etc	75	248
Total	294,740	3,505,565

Ethnology.—There are four distinct elements in the racial divisions: the Spanish settlers and their descendants; the indigenous Auracanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; mixed Spanish Indians; European immigrants. The latter were represented in 1910 by 20,000 Spaniards, 15,000 Italians, 11,000 Germans, 10,000 British, and 10,000 French. Spanish is the language of the country, and the State religion is Roman Catholic.

History.—It was invaded by the Spanish under Almagro in 1535, and was first settled by Valdivia at Santiago, in 1541. Independence was proclaimed in 1818, though the last stronghold of the Spaniards was not taken until 1826. After gaining its independence Chile made extensive conquests in Patagonia and that country was finally divided between Chile and Argentina with the Andes as the boundary. Wars with Peru and Bolivia from 1879-1883 extended the northern boundaries. Chile has enjoyed greater tranquility, both internal and external, than the majority of South American Republics, but in 1902 the quiet was interrupted by a violent dispute with Argentina over the size and armament of their respective navies. The dispute was satisfactorily settled in 1903 by treaty. (See Argentina.)

Government.—The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of May 25, 1833, and is that of a democratic Republic. The Government (despite a fierce civil war of 1890-91) is far the most stable in South America. The President is elected by indirect vote for five years, the election being held on June 25 and the inauguration on September 18, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence (1810). The President is ineligible for a succeeding term of office, and receives a salary of $30,000 and an allowance of $22,000.

President (1910-15), Ramon Barros Luce assumed office December 23, 1910.

There is a Council of State of eleven members (five appointed by the President and six chosen by Congress.

The National Congress consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate of thirty-seven members (one for every three members of the Chamber) is elected by direct vote of the people for six years. The Chamber of Deputies of 108 members (one per 30,000 inhabitants of each Department, with a minimum fraction of 15,000) is elected by direct vote for three years. There is universal adult male suffrage at twenty-one for those who can read and write.

There is a High Court of Justice at Santiago (with a President elected annually) and Courts of Appeal at Concepción, Santiago, Serena, Tacna, Talca, Valdivia, and Valparaiso. There are Courts of First Instance throughout the country and District Courts subordinate to the High Court at the capital.

The Provinces are governed by Intendentes under whom are Gobernadores for Departments of each Province and for the Magallanes Territory. The municipalities have popularly elected triennial councils. The police are a national force financed by the Treasury and the Municipalities.

Army.—By law of 1900 all able-bodied male citizens from 18th to 45th year are obliged to serve in the Militia. For the Chilean army see Armies of the World; for navy see Navies of the World.

Primary education is free, but is not compulsory, and reading and writing are the qualifications for adult male suffrage. There were in 1912 2,947 primary schools, with an average attendance of 169,744. There is a State University and a Roman Catholic university at Santiago. The National Library at the capital contains 155,880 volumes.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations of the people. The central belt enjoys a moderate rainfall, and wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, ax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish. In the south the rainfall is excessive and the

Chile—*Continued.*

mountains are covered with dense forests. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore, and some rich gold mines have been discovered. The rainless north yields more, especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal.

There are smelting works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, and paper factories, breweries and distilleries, and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery.

Transportation and Communication.—In 1911 there were 3,804 English miles of railway open and working, and 1,878 under construction. In April, 1910, the trans-Andean line was complete, thus connecting Valparaiso with Buenos Aires. A longitudinal railway of 950 miles from Iquique in the north, to connect with the southern provinces, is now under construction by two British syndicates. A line from Arica to La Paz (Bolivia) was opened in 1912.

In 1910 there were 1,096 post offices There were also 1,400 telegraph offices (and four wireless stations), with 21,950. miles of wire. Telephones are highly efficient and general.

The mercantile marine in 1911 consisted of 98 steamers (114,887 tons) and 41 sailing vessels, (36,331 tons), a total of 139 vessels exceeding 100 tons each (151,218 tons). There are ten lines of steamers on the Chilian route to Europe, the total number of vessels entered at Chilian ports in 1910 being 11,482 (16,789,159 tons).

Towns.—The principal port is Valparaiso. Other ports are Arica, Iquique, Cobija and Antofagasta in the north; Caldera and Coquimbo in the centre; and Talcahuano, Conception and Valdivia in the south. The capital is Santiago, in the centre of the country on a plateau amidst magnificent mountain scenery. Population, 1910, 355,000. Other town are: Valparaiso, Concepción, Iquique, Talca, Chilian, Antofagasta, Viña del Mar, and Curico.

The unit of value is the gold peso, equal to $0,365 United States money.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Chile from the United States for the year 1913 was $16,076,763, and goods to the value of $27,655,420 were sent thither—a balance of $11,578,657 in favor of Chile.

Chile:
- American sailors on the *Baltimore* assaulted at Valparaiso. (See *Baltimove*, The.)
- American seamen impressed by, 2772.
- Boundary question with Argentine Republic, 4629, 6323, 6363.
- Church of the Compañia at Santiago, destroyed by fire, 3398.
- Claims of, against United States commission to settle, discussed, 5862, 5956, 6058, 6327.
- Claims of United States against, 1594, 2051, 2193, 4913, 5083, 5369, 5544. (See also *Baltimore*, The.)
  - Agreement regarding, referred to, 1822.
  - Award of arbiter, King of Belgium, referred to, 3381.
  - Commission to settle, discussed, 5867, 5956, 6058, 6327, 6366.
  - Convention providing for adjustment of, by arbiter, 3064.
  - Payment of, 2116, 3485, 4289.
  - Protocol relative to, transmitted, 4214.
  - Provision made for, 2051.
- Consul of, to United States, exequatur to, revoked, 3625.
- Consular convention with, 2057.
- Controversy with Bolivia referred to, 3410.
- Copyright privilege extended by proclamation, 6125.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2912.
- Independence of, asserted, 613.
- Minister of, to United States, reception of, referred to, 4522, 5416.
- Minister of United States in, 821.
  - Action of, in harboring criminals discussed, 5867.
- Naval force of United States on shores of, 875.
- Proceeds of cargo by the *Macedonia* seized in Peru by authorities of, 3015.
  - Award of arbiter referred to, 3381.
  - Convention regarding, 3064.
- Relations of, with Peru referred to, 4662, 4673.
- Specie payments, resumption of, by, discussed, 6059.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 1158, 1169, 1246, 1260, 1270, 2912, 2957.
- Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 2612.
  - Referred to, 2618.
- Vessels of United States seized or interfered with by, 1822, 2051, 2116, 2193, 3445, 4289. (See also *Good Return*, The.)
- War in, and policy of United States respecting, discussed, 5618.
  - Seizure of the *Itala* by the United States for violation of neutrality laws discussed, 5618. (See also *Baltimore*, The.)
- War with Bolivia and Peru, 5422, 4563, 4628, 4717.
  - Claims of United States arising out of, discussed, 4913, 5083, 5369, 5544.
  - Conditions of peace presented by Chile, 4662, 4717, 4760.
  - Efforts of United States to bring about peace, 4522, 4563, 4582, 4662, 4717.
  - Negotiations for restoration of peace, 4676.
  - Terminated, 4822.
  - Treaty of peace discussed, 4760.

Chile, Treaties with.—May 16, 1832, a convention of peace, amity, commerce and navigation was concluded with Chile, and proclaimed by President Jackson April 29, 1834. It included the most favored-nation clause, and provided for freedom of commerce and navigation, reciprocal privileges in business affairs, indemnity for vessels of either country detained in the ports of the other, asylum for vessels disabled by storm or pursued by enemies, special protection and religious freedom to citizens; defined contraband goods, and prescribed rules for trading privileges of neutrals, visitation and search of vessels, blockades, etc. Exchange of consuls was also provided for. An additional convention was concluded Sept. 1, 1833, extending the privileges of the most favored-nation clause to Republics of Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, the United States of Mexico, the Federation of Central America, and the provinces of the Rio de la Plata, and including Uruguay, Paraguay, Buenos Ayres, New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, and any new states which may be dismembered from those now existing. (See pages 1158, 1169, 1246, 1260 and 1270). This treaty was terminated Jan. 20, 1850, on notice given by the Chilean Government. In 1858 a convention was concluded for the arbitration of the claims made on behalf of the American owners of the brig *Macedonian*, for goods and silver coin and bars confiscated by order of the Vice Admiral of the Chilean navy. The King of Belgium was appointed arbiter and rendered his award in favor of the United States for damages to the extent of $42,400. (See *Macedonian*, The, also pages 2912 and 2957.)

A general claims convention was agreed to in 1892 by which all United States citizens having claims against Chile might present them to a special claims commission. The commission provided for in this treaty awarded $240,564.35 in favor of American citizens. (See *Baltimore*, The.)

An exchange of copyright privileges was proclaimed May 25, 1896, and a special claims protocol of 1897 awarded the heirs of Patrick Shields $3,500 for damages sustained.

In 1897 a convention was agreed to reviving the general claims commission. This commission adjourned June 18, 1901, after awarding $28,062.29 gold, without interest, in favor of the United States, and $3,000 gold, without interest, in favor of Chile. An extradition treaty was concluded in 1900.

Chile also became a party to the convention betwten the United States and several republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claims and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 and proclaimed in Washington July 29, 1914. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

China.—China Proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) occupies the southeastern corner of the continent of Asia, and covers about one-third of the total area of China. Its northern boundary is marked by the Great Wall of China, a rampart of earth, originally reinforced with bricks and masonry, some 12 to 28 feet high, and 1,500 miles in extent, with numerous gates, many of which are now neglected or abandoned. This barrier was erected in the third century B. C. as a defence against the Mongols of the north, and reached from Shang-hai-kwan on the east coast (Gulf of Chih-li) in long. 120° E. to Turkestan in the west (98° E.). It is now broken in many places and the Chinese have themselves advanced beyond its northeastern edge, in the province of Chih-li. The eastern boundary is the China Sea, and on the south the land frontier is coterminous with French Indo-China and the Shan States of British India. In the west the Eighteen Provinces adjoin British India, Tibet and Chinese Turkestan.

Physical Features.—The whole of the northeast of China Proper is occupied by the Great Plain, over 200,000 square miles in extent, the most densely populated and most thoroughly cultivated district in the world. The south and west contain the Nan-ling and Pe-ling ranges, of which the southern chain (Nan-ling) has spurs extending northward and northeast, and the northern chain (Pe-ling) eastward, into the Great Plain.

The great rivers of China Proper are the Hoang-ho, or "Yellow River," and the Yangtse, or "Son of the Ocean." The Hoang-ho rises in the mountains of Tibet and after a turbulent course flows into the Yellow Sea, so named from the discoloration caused by the mud of the river. The course of the Hoang-ho has frequently shifted, with calamitous results for the inhabitants of the fertile plains, and the river is known as "China's Sorrow," or the "Trouble of the Sons of Hona," on account of the dangerous vagaries, while its current makes navigation almost impossible. The Yangtse, which also rises in Tibet, is navigable for over 2,000 miles in all, and ocean steamers can ascend to Hankow, 700 miles from the mouth. Other rivers are the Pei-ho, which connects Peking with the port at Tientsin, the Min, and the Si-kiang and Chu-kiang, which flow into the China Sea at the port of Canton. The Grand Canal (the original section of which is believed to have been constructed in the fifth century B. C.) traverses the Great Plain from north to south for 750 miles and connects the Pei-ho, Hoang-ho and Yangtse rivers, but was partially destroyed by the last movement of the Hoang-ho (1887), and is often completely dry for about half its length.

History.—Chinese civilization is the oldest in the world, and its government, based upon that of the family, remained unchanged in its root idea until the revolution of 1911-1912, by which the autocracy of the Emperor and the power of the bureaucracy were merged into a Republican form of government. For more than 2,000 years the Emperor was the supreme head of the State, legislating by edict in matters great and small. In the seventeenth century the Ming Dynasty was overcome by the Manchus from the north, who have now become almost entirely absorbed by the conquered race. The conditions and practices of the autocracy were preserved by the Manchus, but for many years the Civil service had become the power in the Empire and the central authority was but loosely exercised over the provincial and district administration.

Government.—Many reforms were initiated or promised in the last few years of the Imperial rule, and an executive body was actually created, while a legislature was promised. At the close of the year 1911 the party of reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a "voluntary" abdication, and a Republic was proclaimed, which was formally recognized by all the Powers on Oct. 6, 1913. President, Yuan Shih-kai, born 1859, elected provisionally Feb. 12, 1912; re-elected Oct. 6, 1913 (for five years), and formally inaugurated Oct. 10, 1913.

The National Assembly consists of a Senate of 64 members and of a House of Representatives of 596 members. Each Province is entitled to send one member

China—*Continued.*

to the House for each 800,000 of the population, but there is a minimum of ten Representatives from each Province.

Foreign Relations.—Foreign relations with the Chinese Dominions have existed for many centuries. In the thirteenth century the Ventian merchant-adventurer, Marco Polo, resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser. In the seventeenth century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence. The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but toward the end of the eighteenth century they were largely replaced by the British East India Company. A treaty was signed at Nanking in 1840 ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and opening five ports to foreign trade and residence.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905 a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. April 15, 1911, negotiations with certain international groups of financiers resulted in a loan of $50,000,000, the proceeds of which are to be employed in carrying out a scheme for the unification of the currency on a silver basis.

The continued exclusiveness of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking. In 1894 China fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Korea as an independent state. An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners; and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ch'ing, and the late Li Hung Chang. This provides for an indemnity of $320,000,000, to be paid within thirty-nine years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in three new commercial treaties—between the United Kingdom and China (Sept. 5, 1902); United States and China (Oct. 8, 1903); and Japan and China (Oct. 9, 1903). Under the two last Mukden, Tatungkow, Chang-sha, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE EMPIRE

Territories and Capitals	Area English Sq. Miles	Estimated Population
China Proper (Peking).....	1,501,000	402,000,000
Manchuria (Mukden)......	360,000	11,000,000
Mongolia (Urga)..........	1,076,000	3,000,000
Tibet (Lhasa).............	750,000	3,000,000
Eastern Turkestan (Urumchi)	600,000	2,000,000
Total, China..........	4,287,000	421,000,000

Races and Religions.—The prevailing race in China is of Mongolian origin, but there are many races in addition to "Chinese" in the aboriginal Lolos, Miaotze, Ikias, Hakka and Hoklos. The Manchus, who ruled China from about the middle of the seventeenth century, although numbering only from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000, are Mongols from Eastern Tartary, whose superior military organization enabled the race to dominate the less warlike Chinese. In addition to the Chinese in the above-mentioned territories, whose numbers are variously estimated at 350,000,000 to 450,000,000, there are some 10,000,000 Chinese in various quarters of the globe, particularly in the Malay Peninsula, North and South America, and Oceania.

The latest estimates of the foreign residents at the open ports of China give a total of 144,754, of whom the Japanese number 75,210, Russians 45,908, British, 8,690, Americans 3,869, Portuguese 2,785, Germans 2,817, French 3,133, Italians 537, Austrians 328, Danes 279. Of the 2,328 foreign business firms 733 are Japanese, 592 British, 323 Russian, 276 German, 107 French, 133 American, and 44 Portuguese.

The principal religions are Taoism and Buddhism, which have grown up side by side since the first century of the Christian era, until the older faith, to which no date can be assigned, is difficult to distinguish from the younger. Confucianism is too general a philosophy to be termed a religion and it has no temples or priests. Muhammadanism was introduced in the seventh century of the Christian era and is believed to have some 30,000,000 adherents. Christianity has made little headway, although its missionaries have been protected since 1860. The total number of converts does not exceed 1,500,000, of whom over 1,000,000 are Roman Catholics.

CHINA PROPER, AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces	Area in English Sq. Miles	Estimated Population
Chehiang................	35,200	20,000,000
Chihli	120,500	25,000,000
Fukien..................	43,500	22,000,000
Honan..................	67,000	34,000,000
Hunan..................	77,500	22,000,000
Hupeh..................	73,500	35,000,000
Kansu..................	135,500	10,000,000
Kiangsi.................	69,500	20,000,000
Kiangsu.................	38,600	27,000,000
Kwangsi.................	84,000	6,000,000
Kwangtung...............	93,500	30,000,000
Kweichow................	61,000	9,000,000
Nganhui.................	55,200	21,000,000
Shansi..................	80,000	10,000,000
Shantung................	58,000	27,000,000
Shensi..................	77,000	9,000,000
Szechuan................	179,000	65,000,000
Yunnan..................	153,000	10,000,000
Total................	1,501,000	402,000,000

Army.—The land forces cannot yet be regarded as capable of offensive warfare or of withstanding trained European or Japanese troops. Energetic measures of reform aim principally at. (See Armies of the World.)

Navy.—The Navy has not recovered from the effects of the Chino-Japanese War, when more than ten important war vessels were sunk or captured.

Production and Industry.—The Eighteen Provinces are essentially agricultural, the land being held on freehold tenure with a small annual government tax. The richest zone lies between 35° and 27° N., and has two rainy and two dry seasons, the principal crops being rice in the low-lying river valleys, and tea, silk, wheat, cotton, mulberry and sugar. The northern zone (about 35° N.), produces wheat, barley, maize, peas and beans; the southern zone (below 27° N.), with its tropical climate, produces oranges, mangoes, bananas,

China—*Continued.*
ground nuts, sweet potatoes, yams, and rice, while the poppy is extensively grown. Tea is universally consumed, and very largely exported by land to Russia and Siberia (which absorb nearly five-sixths of the exports), and overseas to the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, the United States, and elsewhere. Cotton has been grown for centuries, and about half the produce is locally absorbed, the exports amounting to about 200,000,000 pounds. Silk is largely grown and about one-third of the world's supply is derived from China, while great quantities are used in home manufactures. Timber, particularly bamboo, is supplied from the forests of the western mountains.

Gold is found in large quantities in the southwestern province of Yunnan, and silver, lead, iron, tin, and cinnabar are found over a wide area. White copper is worked in Yunnan. Iron ore is abundant and is being locally absorbed, and tin is produced for export. The coal fields probably exceed those of any other country in extent and value; jade, lapis lazuli, porcelain clay and petroleum are plentiful, and the latter is now successfully exploited.

Railways.—About 5,900 miles were open in 1912, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,200 miles more are under construction.

The amount of the Chinese debt outstanding at the end of 1912 excluding interest and provincial loans is roughly estimated at $840,000,000.

The unit of value is the yuan, equal to about 60 cents United States money.

MANCHURIA.—Manchuria lies to the north of China Proper, between 39°-53° N. and 116°-134° E., its northern boundary being the Amur River, with the coast province of Russia and the Japanese dependency of Korea on the east, and the Transbaikal Province of Russia and (Chinese) Mongolia on the west. It is watered by the Sungari River and the climate is similar to that of Northern China.

The administration is under the control of the Central Government at Peking.

The principal agricultural products are indigo and opium, which provide highly profitable crops.

Capital, Mukden (on the Hun-ho). Population, 250,000.

Four of the great Asiatic highways traverse Manchuria: from Peking to Mukden and Kirin and thence to Sansing and Possiet Bay; from Niu-chwang to Mukden and Petuna, and thence to Tsitsihar, Mergen and across the northern boundary; from Niu-chwang southward across the Liaotung peninsula to Kin-chow; and from Niu-chwang eastward to the Korean gate and Antung. These highways are of great importance to the cultivators of the indigo and opium districts of the south, and to the mining districts of the northwest.

The Trans-Siberian Railway enters Manchuria at the western boundary of Heilung-kiang and thence southeast to its termination at Vladivostok.

MONGOLIA.—The total area of Mongolia, which extends from the Great Wall in the south to Siberia in the north, and from the Khingang Mountains in the east to Russian Central Asia in the west, is estimated at 1,076,000 English square miles, with a nomadic Mongol and Kalmuck population variously computed at 1,750,000 to 3,250,000.

History.—In the thirteenth century of the Christian era, the Mongolian ruler, Jenghiz Khan, held sway over an empire "from the China Sea to the banks of the Dneiper," and the vast area of the Chinese dominions is but a portion of the former Mongolian Empire.

Physical Features.—The country is rugged and mountainous in the northwest, where the Altai range runs from northwest to southeast almost to the center of Mongolia. In the extreme east the Khingang range crosses the southern and northern boundaries. The greater part of Mongolia is occupied by a high tableland, known as the Desert of Gobi or Shamo, about 3,000 feet above sea level, 2,000 miles from east to west and 500 miles from north to south, an arid, rocky waste with no vegetation.

Government.—The administration of Mongolia was the subject of a Russo-Chinese Agreement signed Nov. 5, 1913. Russia recognizes Chinese suzerainty over Outer Mongolia and China recognizes the autonomy of that region. Both Powers agree to refrain from colonization.

TIBET.—Tibet (or Bod) occupies more than half the western area of the Chinese dominions, with the Eighteen Provinces on the east, Nepal, Bhutan and British India on the south, British India on the west, and Chinese Turkestan on the north.

Physical Features.—The country is mainly a lofty plateau, part of the Great Asiatic Tableland, the highest country in the world, with the Himalaya Mountains as a western and southern boundary. The great hydrographic feature is the chain of lakes, all 15,000 feet or more above the mean level of the sea.

Government.—The authority of China under the Empire was only nominally exercised, but steps have been taken to assert it since the institution of a Republican form of government at Peking.

Foreign Relations and Trade.—The principal imports are tea, silk, opium, carpets and porcelain from China, and leather and saddlery and live stock from Mongolia; the principal exports are gold and silver from the mines of the western province, salt, wool and musk.

Capital, Lhasa, a city occupying about three square miles on a plain entirely surrounded by mountains, contains a population of about 30,000, of whom only about 6,000 are other than monks. The city is the centre of Buddhism and attracts pilgrims from all parts of Mongolia and Tibet to the great temple of Buddha in the midst of other temples and religious buildings.

CHINESE TURKESTAN.—Eastern Turkestan occupies the northwestern corner of the Chinese dominions, between Mongolia, Russian Central Asia and Tibet.

Recent discoveries show that numerous towns have been covered by the moving sands of the desert, the date of the inundations being early in the Christian era. Towns now exist mainly as stations on the various caravan routes between China, Russia and India.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into China from the United States for the year 1913 was $21,326,834, and goods to the value of $39,010,800 were sent thither—a balance of $17,683,966 in favor of China.

China (see also Canton):
- American citizens in—
  - Property of, destroyed, 4823.
  - Protection for, discussed, 4006, 4055, 5544, 5621, 6059, 6328, 6366.
- American manufactures in, 4762.
- Artisans from, admission of, to World's Fair temporarily, recommended, 5622.

China—*Continued.*
- Boxer uprising in, 6417, 6676. (See also Boxers.)
- Cable connection with, 6759.
- Claims of United States against, 4436, 4761, 4801.
  - Convention for adjustment of, 3071, 3090, 3173.
    - Referred to, 3818.
  - Indemnities received, discussed and recommendations regarding, 3173, 3247, 4520, 4561, 4630, 4715, 4762, 4823.
  - Payment of, 3173, 4761, 4823.
- Commercial relations with, 1114, 1790, 2066, 2743, 2977, 3446, 4060, 6328, 6366, 7044, 7045, 7390.
  - Interruption of, by Great Britain referred to, 1839.
- Commercial treaty with, 6871.
- Commission to study conditions in, recommended, 6328, 6366.
- Commissioner of United States to—
  - Appointment of, recommended and compensation to, discussed, 2067, 2658.
  - Correspondence of, transmitted, 2894, 2911, 2994, 3062.
  - Instruction to, referred to, 3015, 3113.
  - Report of, referred to, 2610.
- Conditions in, discussed, 2066, 6327, 6367.
- Consular courts of United States in—
  - Jurisdiction of, 2951.
  - Regulations for, referred to, 4675, 5388, 5432.
    - Revision of, referred to, 3111.
  - Treaty regarding, 4581.
- Consular premises in, rent of, referred to, 4806.
- Controversy between Japan and, regarding Lew Chew Islands, 4521.
- Cooley trade, referred to, 2907, 3127, 3261, 3837, 3991, 4034, 4190.
- Disturbances in, discussed, 6418, 6676.
- Emperor of, accession of, referred to, 5469.
- Expenditures from appropriation for providing for intercourse with, referred to, 2268.
- Immigration of Chinese. (See Chinese Immigration.)
- Import duties of, 6740.
- Japanese citizens in, treatment of, and action of officers of United States regarding, inquired into, 5992.
- Judicial tribunal in, for trial of American citizens recommended, 2400.
- Maritime provinces of, passing under control of European powers discussed, 6327.
- Massacre of French and Russian residents in, discussed, 4055.
- Military operations of Great Britain against, terminated by treaty, 2066.
- Minister of, to United States—
  - Establishment of legation discussed, 4448.
  - Received, 4718.
- Minister of United States to—
  - Appointment of, to mission by Emperor referred to, 3796, 3825.
  - Appropriation for support of American youths to serve as part of official family of, recommended, 4101, 4145.
  - Instruction to, referred to, 3113.
  - Letter of, transmitted, 3064.
  - Reception of, discussed, 3090, 4190.
    - Mr. Ward declines to submit to humiliating ceremonies attending, 3090.
  - Referred to, 2218, 3122.
  - Refusal to receive, 5621, 5673, 5679.
  - Return of, on account of illness, 2251.
  - Sent to, 2116, 2977, 3090.
- Mission to, recommendation that it be raised to first class, 3991.
- Missionaries in. (See American citizens in, *ante.*)
- Monetary system of, improved, 7071, 7072.
- Open Door in, 6677, 6871.
- Opium traffic, treaty for repression of, referred to, 4629, 4986.
  - Legislation regarding, recommended, 5083.
- Outbreaks against foreigners in, 5621.
- Political relations with, referred to, 1845.
- Population of, 2066.
- Postal convention with, 3775.
- Rebellion in, 3446.
- Relations with, 2977, 3991.
- Revenue laws of, rules regarding fines for breaches of, etc., referred to, 3892.
- Rules for seamen of American vessels in ports of, referred to, 2682.
- Slavery in, referred to, 4539.
- Straw Shoe Channel, vessels sailing under American flag prohibited from passing through, 3896, 3902.
- Subjects of, in United States—
  - Outrages committed on, discussed, 4914, 4968, 5083, 6419, 6676.
    - Indemnity to, recommended, 5219.
      - Appropriations for, 5367.
  - Registration of. (See Chinese Immigration.)
  - Troops sent to protect, 4933, 6419.
- Swedish missionaries murdered in, 5868.
- Tariff of, 6677.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 2205, 2211, 2251, 3037, 3061, 3071, 3089, 3108, 3836, 4629.
  - Modification of article of, 3398.

China—*Continued.*
    Proposed modification of, 3781.
    Referred to, 2610, 2977, 3090, 3113.
  Vessels of, discriminating duties on, repealed by proclamation, 4552.
  War with—
    France, 4823.
    Great Britain and France, neutrality preserved by United States, in, 3037, 3089, 3174.
    Japan—
      Action taken by United States regarding, 5957, 6059, 6417.
      Agents of United States requested to protect subjects of contestants, 5957, 6059.
  Women imported into United States from, for dishonorable purposes, 4309.

China, Treaties with.—The treaty of peace, amity, and commerce concluded with China in 1844 was in part superseded by the treaty of 1858. Several articles, however, were not changed. Passenger boats plying with mail and baggage between the five ports are exempt from duty if the vessels are owned by citizens of the United States. Cargo boats owned by citizens of the United States and not hired from Chinese subjects, pay the regular duty of one mace (58 ounces of pure silver) per ton. Each of the consuls at the five ports to be supplied with standard, stamped, and sealed weights and measures, according to the standard at the custom house at Canton. Citizens of the United States are admitted to trade with Chinese subjects without distinction. Detailed reports of all vessels and cargoes belonging to the United States are to be made annually to the governor-general of each of the five ports by the consuls at these ports, such reports for use and examination for revenue purposes. The vessels, property, and persons of citizens of the United States are not subject to embargo and cannot be prevented from pursuing their transactions without molestation or embarrassment.

The treaty of peace, amity, and commerce, of 1858, after the customary declaration of friendship between the two countries, makes provision for communication at all times directly between the highest United States minister in China and the officers of the privy council at the capital or with the governors-general of the two provinces of Fuh-Kien and Cheh-Kiang; the minister is also privileged to make one visit a year to the capital of the Emperor of China, and there to confer with a high official, deputed for the purpose, upon matters of common interest. If at any time the privilege of residence be granted by the Emperor of China to the representative of any other foreign country, that privilege, without further notice or formal permission, shall become a right of the minister of the United States. The form in which communications may pass between representatives of the two governments is prescribed in terms of the Chinese court ritual. National vssels of the United States cruising near Chinese coasts are to be accorded courtesy and hospitality in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations. These national vessels have the right to pursue and capture pirates who pillage United States vessels, but the offenders must be handed over to the Chinese authorities for punishment.

Consuls.—The United States is granted the right to appoint consuls and commercial agents in such parts of the Chinese dominions as shall be agreed upon as being open to them. Citizens of the United States may reside or sojourn in any of the ports open, may rent houses and places of business, and build houses, churches, hospitals, and cemeteries; they shall not be subjected to exorbitant demands or unreasonable conditions. The customary provisions are made in cases of shipwreck, and the onus of arrest, trial, and punishment of robbers and pirates who plunder vessels belonging to the United States rests upon Chinese authorities. But if for any reason these cannot be apprehended, the Chinese authorities shall not be called upon to indemnify for lost goods or damage. If, however, it be shown that local authorities were in collusion with the robbers or pirates, their goods shall be confiscated to indemnify for loss or damage.

Open Ports.—The ports of China opened by this treaty to the citizens of the United States for commerce, residence, or trade are: The cities and ports of Canton and Chau-Chau or Swatau, in the provinces of Kwang-tung; Amoy, Fuh-Chau, and Taiwan in Formosa, in the province of Fuh-Kien; Ning-po, in the province of Cheh-Kiang; and Shanghai, in the province of Kiang-su, and any other port hereafter opened by treaty to any other power or to the United States. Trade may be freely carried on in these ports, and vessels may proceed from one to the other of them; but no fraudulent or clandestine trade may be carried on with any other port under penalty of confiscation of vessel and cargo. Any citizen of the United States carrying on trade in contraband goods shall be punished by the Chinese authorities without protection or countenance of the United States. The tariff of duties to be paid shall in all cases be the same as that under which the most favored nation shall conduct importation and exportation.

Tonnage Dues.—Vessels of over 150 tons burden shall pay tonnage duties of four mace per ton of 40 cubic feet; those of 150 tons or under, one mace per ton of 40 cubic feet. The tonnage in all cases to be that of the ship's register, which with her other papers must, on her arrival, be lodged with the consul for examination by the commissioner of customs. (See Treaty of 1880.) If a vessel pay tonnage duties at one port and proceed for a part or the whole of her cargo to another port, she shall not pay duties a second time on her tonnage, but only upon her cargo or part of it. Pilots and all other assistants may be hired as required upon terms agreed upon by the parties, or determined by the consul.

Supervision of Ships and Cargoes.—The Chinese customs officials may exercise control over vessels of the United States while in Chinese ports to the extent of putting subordinate officers on board of same, to live on board during the stay in port. Mutineers or deserters are, upon information from the consul, to be arrested by the Chinese authorities and handed over to the consuls for punishment. Criminals taking refuge in the houses or on ships of citizens of the United States are to be handed over to Chinese officials on demand and shall not be harbored or concealed. Public peace is to be preserved by the officers of both nations, who must exert themselves to maintain order by dispensing impartial justice. Within forty-eight hours after a merchant vessel of the United States shall cast anchor in either of the ports, the ship's papers must be deposited with the consul, and from them a true re-

China, Treaties with—*Continued.*
port of necessary details shall be communicated to the superintendent of customs. Upon receipt of this information he shall grant a permit for her discharge. If cargo be discharged without such permit, the goods shall be confiscated, and a fine of $500 be imposed upon the master or consignee. If the master determine within forty-eight hours to proceed to another port without breaking bulk, he may do so without the payment of tonnage, duties, or other charges until he shall reach the other port. In the absence of the consul or proper representative, the master may call upon the consul of a friendly power to act for him in the premises. Disputes in the adjustment of duties are to be settled within twenty-four hours by the consul and the superintendent of customs. Duty paid goods imported into a Chinese port by citizens of the United States may be reexported after due examination by the customs authorities to guard against fraud; in the event of detection of fraudulent proceedings, the goods are subject to confiscation. Foreign grain or rice brought to a Chinese port in United States bottoms and not landed may be reexported without hindrance.

Tonnage duties on vessels are to be paid on entry; import duties, on the landing of the goods; a port clearance is given only when all charges have been paid and the consul then returns the ship's papers. The consul is held responsible for the departure of a ship without the payment of charges. Goods may be transshipped on application to the consul, who shall certify to the superintendent of customs the cause of such transshipment, and at his discretion permit the transshipment. Goods transshipped without such permission are subject to confiscation.

Personal Relations.—Citizens of the United States may sue Chinese debtors in local courts, and Chinese creditors may sue United States debtors before the consul or in the consular court. Citizens of the United States may employ scholars in any part of the empire to teach any of the languages and may buy books of any kind. In the event of the exclusion of the vessels of another country from Chinese ports because of war with that country, the vessels of the United States shall have free and friendly access to Chinese ports so long as her vessels do not engage in work of assistance to the unfriendly power. Disputes between United States citizens in China are to be settled in the courts of their own country. All disputes between citizens of the United States and citizens of another power resident in China are to be settled according to the treaties in force between those countries. Citizens of the United States desiring to address a Chinese official must transmit their communications through the consul, who shall see to it that the communication conforms to the prescribed court ritual and is respectfully addressed. A Chinese citizen may address the consul directly, at the same time informing his own proper officials fully in the premises. Disputes between citizens of the United States and Chinese citizens are to be adjusted when otherwise impossible by public officers of the two countries acting together. Those who quietly profess and teach the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion shall not be harassed or persecuted on account of their faith. Any favors, rights, and privileges, not conferred by this treaty, and which at a future time shall be granted to any other country, shall at once freely accrue to the citizens of the United States.

Tariff.—Another treaty of 1858, concluded on Nov. 8, established the tariff and regulations of trade, specifying fully the taxes on imports and exports in detail, the duty-free goods, and contraband goods, and established weights and measures in United States equivalents. By this treaty citizens of the United States were excluded from entering the capital city of Peking for purposes of trade.

Claims.—A claims convention was concluded on the same date, Nov. 8, 1858, whereby $735,238.97 was paid by China to the United States in liquidation of claims of citizens of the United States against China. Of this sum, $489,187.95 was paid out by a commission to claimants, and as the Chinese government declined to accept the surplus the amount was sent to the United States and invested in government bonds. Out of this investment, $281,319.64 was paid to claimants against China, and on April 24, 1885, the sum of $453,400.90 was returned to the Chinese minister at Washington.

Immigration and Emigration.—The treaty of trade, consuls, and emigration of 1868 was proclaimed Feb. 5, 1870, and supplements and explains that of 1858. The Emperor of China asserts his right of eminent domain to all of the land opened to trade by citizens of the United States, and stipulates that any and all concessions to them do not give an enemy the right to make war upon the United States within his waters nor to permit the United States to make attacks upon enemies therein; and further that the jurisdiction of the Emperor of China over his lands and subjects is in no wise impaired by any concession made. Any further rights of trade which are not provided for by treaty are to be adjusted at the discretion of the Emperor in a spirit compatible with treaty stipulations. The right of the Emperor of China to appoint consuls in the several ports is affirmed upon the same conditions as those to which Russia and Great Britain are subject. United States citizens in China and Chinese citizens in the United States are to suffer no disability or persecution by reason of their religious belief, and due respect is to be paid to burial places of all religious denominations and beliefs. Emigration from and immigration into both countries must be wholly voluntary and with entire free will of the subjects. The mutual enjoyment of rights, privileges, and immunities of the citizens of both countries within the territories of the other, is fully assured. Especially is this affirmed regarding education and the establishment of schools. No interference by the United States in matters of internal administration is to be attempted, particularly in matters of railroad, telegraph, and other internal construction and improvement.

Immigration.—The immigration treaty of 1880 provides that at any time that the United States decides that the immigration of Chinese laborers tends to disturb economic conditions, the United States may limit, or suspend, but may not wholly prohibit, the coming or the residence of such laborers; this provision applies only to laborers. Teachers, students, merchants, or travelers from curiosity, as well as laborers residing within the United States at the time of the proclamation of this treaty, may come and go at will and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities formerly prescribed by treaty. Such legislation on the subject as may be meditated at any time is to be submitted to the Chinese legation at Washington for consideration, discussion, and regulation, that no hardship may be inflicted upon Chinese subjects.

China, Treaties with—*Continued.*

Traffic in Opium: Judicial Procedure.—Nov. 17, 1880, another treaty of commercial intercourse and judicial procedure was concluded which prohibits the importation of opium into United States ports by Chinese, or into Chinese ports by citizens of the United States, in vessels owned by citizens or subjects of either power, in foreign vessels employed by them, or in any vessels operated by others. It is also mutually and reciprocally agreed between the two countries that no duties, tolls, or imposts, be levied upon the ships or trade of the respective countries, other than are levied upon ships or trade of other foreign countries or upon the citizens of such countries. In cases of controversy between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which call for judicial intervention, it is agreed that the presiding officer shall be of the nationality of the defendant. All privileges, courtesies, and facilities are to be accorded to the representative of the plaintiff, and protest will be permitted against any decision reached in the proceedings conducted according to the judicial procedure of the country of the presiding officer.

Immigration.—The convention of 1894, regulating Chinese immigration, prohibited the immigration of Chinese laborers for ten years, except in the case of the return of a registered Chinese laborer who had a lawful wife, child, or parent in the United States, or property therein worth one thousand dollars, or debts of that amount due to him or pending settlement. Such returning Chinese laborer must, before his departure from the United States, deposit with the collector of customs of his district a full description in writing of his family, his property, and his debts, as a condition precedent to his return. A false return in such cases shall prevent his return. In all such cases the return must be made within a period of one year, unless the time shall be extended by reason of sickness or valid disability, such extenuating facts being reported to the Chinese consul at the point of departure, and by him transmitted to the collector of the port at which he shall land in the United States. These prohibitory restrictions shall in nowise extend to teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for pleasure and curiosity, other than laborers, who must be provided with a certificate from their government or from the government of the last place of residence, and properly viséd by the consular representative of the United States at the point of departure. Resident laborers in the United States shall have all rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed by others, except the right of naturalization, and their persons and property shall be protected by the government of the United States. The Chinese government agrees to the enforcement of the acts of 1892 and 1893, which require all resident Chinese laborers to be registered for the assurance of their better protection, and the United States recognizes the right of the Chinese government to enact similar legislation to apply to laborers of the United States within the Emperor's dominions. The government of the United States engages by this treaty to supply annually to the government of China a list of all citizens of the United States (other than the diplomatic corps) including missionaries, resident or traveling in China, together with the names, addresses, and full particulars of themselves and suites. The life of this treaty was ten years, with a renewal period of another ten years.

Commercial.—The treaty of 1903, on commercial relations, was made in further extension of the commercial intercourse between the two countries. It confers upon the United States minister to China the right to reside at the city of Peking, to have audience with the Emperor whenever necessary to present his credentials or a message from the President, and to enjoy all the honors, prerogatives, and privileges of the representatives of the most favored nation. The authoritative texts of all documents shall be English for all documents from the United States, and Chinese for all documents from China. Freedom of intercourse with Chinese officials is granted to consular officers, such intercourse is restricted to the officials within their own jurisdiction. The extension of commercial freedom to citizens of the United States is again confirmed. The tax known as likin was abolished. This was a tax of one cash per tael imposed upon all sales throughout China as a war tax to meet the deficiency caused by the Tai-ping rebellion (1850-1864). In its place, the United States agreed to the imposition of a surtax, in addition to the current tariff rates on all foreign goods imported by citizens of the United States, and on Chinese produce intended for foreign export; this surtax never to exceed one and a half times the tariff established by the final protocol of China with the Powers, Sept. 7, 1901, and the total taxes of all kinds upon such goods must never exceed seven and a half per cent *ad valorem*. The likin collecting stations are abolished in all parts of the nineteen provinces of China and in three eastern provinces, but the customs stations within these districts are retained. The abolition of likin is further compensated for by a special surtax on foreign goods not to exceed one and a half times the five per cent import duty established by the protocol of 1901. It is permitted to the Chinese government to recast the foreign export tariff on a scale not exceeding five per cent *ad valorem*, and all existing tariff rates which exceed the last named limit are to be reduced. In place of all internal taxation of every kind, China may add an export duty of one half the existing rate as a special surtax. Provision is made within the treaty for the adjustment of all matters of controversy.

Arbitration.—In 1908 an arbitration convention was signed with China providing that all differences which may arise relating to the interpretation of treaties and which may be impossible to settle by diplomacy shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, provided they do not affect the vital interests, the independence or the honor of the contracting parties.

The establishment of bonded warehouses at the several open ports is provided for and permitted. China agrees to revise the mining regulations of the empire within one year, with a view to the encouragement of the investment of foreign capital in that industry. China agrees to establish a Patent Office and to permit and to protect the patenting of inventions by citizens of the United States. Copyright protection within certain limits is granted to citizens of the United States. The navigable inland waters of the Empire are opened to steam navigation by firms, companies, and individuals. Mukden and Antung, in the province of Sheng-king, are added to the list of open ports. China agrees to provide a uniform coinage throughout the Empire to be recognized as legal tender, though the payment of customs duties is to be made in terms of the Haikwan tael. The practice of the Christian religion is permitted with several privi-

China, Treaties with—*Continued.* leges and certain restrictions upon missionaries. The United States agrees to help China remodel her judiciary upon western lines. China prohibits the importation of morphia and instruments for its injection, except for medicinal or surgical uses. Conditions of the treaty of 1900 not at variance with the terms of this treaty are reaffirmed. A schedule of tariff duties upon imported goods is appended to the treaty.

Chinese Immigration.—In 1844, under a treaty negotiated by Caleb Cushing, five Chinese ports were opened to American trade and protection of life and property was guaranteed American citizens. By the Burlingame treaty of 1868 the right of Chinese immigration was admitted, and the promise was made that the subjects of China should enjoy the same privileges, exemptions, and immunities respecting travel and residence in the United States as the subjects of the most favored nation. The Chinese came to this country in considerable numbers until their presence began to cause opposition on the Pacific Coast and agitation was begun for their exclusion. They were obnoxious to many Americans on account of their increasing numbers and their habits of life which rendered their assimilation with Americans impossible. In 1879 after a Congressional investigation a bill restricting their immigration passed Congress but was vetoed by President Hayes (4466). The continued opposition to the Chinese, however, led to the framing of a new treaty with China in 1880. This treaty conceded to the Government of the United States the right to regulate, limit or suspend, but not absolutely to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers, whenever their presence should be deemed injurious. Chinese students, teachers, merchants, and travelers were to be admitted freely as before. In 1882 an act was passed by Congress suspending the immigration of Chinese laborers for ten years. This act was amended several times in the direction of greater stringency. In 1892 the Geary Act was passed extending the operation of previous acts for ten years and providing that any Chinaman not lawfully entitled to remain in the United States should be removed to China and all Chinese laborers should be obliged to procure certificates of residence from the collector of internal revenue, failure to do so within a year to be followed by deportation. This act was modified considerably by a law passed in 1893. A new treaty was agreed upon by the United States and China in 1894 absolutely prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers for ten years. This treaty, in accordance with the terms of one of its articles, was terminated by China at the expiration of the ten years' period, in December, 1904. By an act approved April 29, 1902, all laws in force prohibiting and regulating Chinese immigration were re-enacted as far as not inconsistent with treaty obligations until otherwise provided by law, and their operation extended to the island territory of the United States. The number of Chinese in the United States, proper, as reported by the census of 1910 was 71,531, as compared with 89,863 in 1900, showing a decrease of 18,332 in the decade. Of the total number in 1910, 66,856 were males and 4,675 were females; 53 per cent of the males were single and 23 per cent of the women. More than one-half resided in California. There were 760 farms operated by Chinese, of which 512 were in California, and only 57 were owned by Chinese, the others being worked by Chinese cash tenants.

Chinese Immigration:
- Act—
  - Regarding, vetoed, 4466, 4699.
  - To execute certain treaty stipulations approved and discussed, 5215.
- Conventional regulation of passage of laborers across borders proposed to Mexico and Great Britain, 5544.
- Conventions regarding. (See Treaty regarding, *post.*)
- Discussed by President—
  - Arthur, 4716.
  - Cleveland, 4914, 4968, 4975, 5083, 5194, 5215, 5868.
  - Grant, 4242, 4309.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5469, 5476, 5632.
  - Hayes, 4521, 4540.
  - Roosevelt, 7388, 7390.
- Execution of acts regarding, referred to, 5495.
- Head tax collected from Chinamen entering Canada, 5476, 5632.
- Registration of Chinese laborers—
  - Extension of time for, 5838, 5868.
  - Law regarding, sustained by Supreme Court, 5868.
- Reports on, referred to, 4973, 4975.
- Through Canada and Mexico, discussed, 5476, 5632.
- Treaty regarding, 4561, 4581, 5195, 5908, 5956.
  - Discussed, 4629, 4823, 5194, 5386.
  - Referred to, 4691, 5212, 5215.
  - Rejected by China discussed, 5367, 5386, 5387, 5469.
- Violation of laws, restricting, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4762, 5632.

Chinese Indemnity.—In May, 1900, a secret society, known as the Boxers, arose in the provinces of Shan Tung and Pe-chi-Li, China, and massacred native Christians and European missionaries. In June the Boxers destroyed the Tien Tsin railway, isolating the foreigners in Peking, and shortly after murdered the German minister and the Japanese chancellor of legation. It was not until the middle of August that a relief force composed of 12,000 American, British, French, German, Russian and Japanese troops was enabled to rescue the besieged legations in Peking. The Empress Dowager and the court had fled, and it was impossible to apprehend the leaders in the anti-foreign uprising.

Peace negotiations were opened, and on Dec. 4, the Powers sent a joint note to the Chinese peace commissioners, demanding, among other things, the execution of the leaders in the massacre of foreigners and the payment of an indemnity; forbade the importation of arms and ammunition or the materials for their manufacture; the conversion of *ad valorem* into specific duties, the improvement of certain rivers, prohibited Chinese membership in anti-foreign secret societies under pain of death, ordered the dismissal of governors who should hereafter permit anti-foreign agitation. A legation district in Peking which might be fortified and guarded was defined, and certain points were indicated that might be

Chinese Indemnity—*Continued.*
occupied by the foreign powers to keep communication open between the capital and the sea.

In October, 1901, the amount of the indemnity was fixed at $735,000,000. Later, through the good offices of the United States, this was reduced to $387,500,000. The share of the United States in this indemnity was fixed at $24,440,778.81. In 1905 it was decided by the powers that this debt was payable in gold. The principal is payable in thirty-nine annual installments, ending in 1941. The interest, payable semiannually, at four per cent, is about $12,800,000; the securities for the indemnity are the maritime customs and the salt monopoly and the native customs or transit dues within sixteen miles of the ports. Payments are made monthly to a commission in Shanghai. In his seventh annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1907, President Roosevelt recommended the remission of a portion of the United States' allotment of this indemnity (7503). In accordance with this recommendation Congress passed a joint resolution which was approved May 25, 1908, reducing the total amount to $13,655,492.69, reserving $2,000,000 for the payment of future claims under the treaty and providing for their adjudication by the Court of Claims. This was done purely as an act of friendship toward China.

Chinese Indemnity of 1900:

Authority asked for cancelling part of, 7503.

Chinese Loan.—The construction of extensive railway lines by the government, with the use of foreign capital and the granting of concessions to foreign companies to build railroads is opening up China to influences which the great Powers are not slow to avail themselves of. In June, 1908, work was begun on the Tien Tsin-Pukow railroad, about 700 miles long, connecting the imperial railways in North China with the German transverse line and extending to the Yangtse, opposite Nanking, and connecting three open ports. About $25,000,000 was borrowed to build this road. The road from Nanking to Shanghai, 196 miles, was opened in April, 1908.

The entering wedge of American predominance in the awakening of China was securely put in place in Peking and the door of the Far East firmly opened to American capital, trade and governmental influence in August, 1909. This wedge takes the form of an allotment to New York bankers of one-fourth participation in a loan negotiated by the Chinese government for the construction of the Hankow-Szechuen Railway. This total amount of the loan is $30,000,000, of which $7,500,000 is to be taken by an American syndicate. The sum, so small for Wall Street, is truly a mere wedge, but the principle involved is considered of world-wide importance, and opens the door for things far greater.

The Chinese Government gave assurance that Americans are to have equal opportunity to supply material for both the Canton and Szechuen lines with branches and to appoint subordinate engineers. They are to have one-half of all future loans on the Szechuen Railroad with corresponding advantages.

For years Great Britain, France and Germany have been diplomatically struggling for the controlling influence over China when that vast country should have its awakening to western civilization and exploitation. They have manœuvred in every way to bring about conditions that might result in the partition of the empire so that vast slices of its territory might fall into their imperialistic laps. A brief resumé of the indemnities exacted and loans made to pay the same follows:

After the British had captured several ports in the opium war, in 1840, taken Ching-Kiang in a bloody assault, and threatened Nanking, a treaty was made with China, which, besides opening five ports to foreign trade and ceding the island of Hong Kong to England, exacted a war indemnity of $21,000,000. In 1856-1858 another expensive war was forced upon China by England and France, to end which China was compelled to pay the expenses of her conquerors. By the treaty of Shimonoseki, ending the war between China and Japan, in 1895, China agreed to pay an indemnity of 200,888,200 taels (about $160,000,000). This disclosure of China's weakness aroused the interest of European nations, and Russia, France and Germany, jealous of the growing influences of Japan, protested against the cession of the Liaotung peninsula to the latter country, and Russia, through the agency of France, placed a loan in 1895 amounting to $77,200,000 to enable China to meet the payments of the indemnity. In 1896 $80,000,000 was loaned by German and American capitalists, and in 1898 another $80,000,000 was advanced by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank of English, German and American capital.

In return for these loans valuable railway and trading concessions were exacted, with a view to establishing in the disintegrating empire spheres of influence which would serve as a pretext for military occupation should that become desirable. In 1907, Germany by way of reparation for the murder of two German missionaries, seized the port of Kiao-chau, on the Shantung peninsula, and obtained valuable mining, trading and railway privileges in the rich Shantung province.

Early in 1898, while the British government was endeavoring to secure guarantees that the Yangtsekiang region should not be alienated, Russia obtained a lease of the harbors of Port Arthur and Talien Wan, in the Liao-tung peninsula, with railway concessions in the adjacent territory. As an offset Great Britain obtained a lease of Wei-hai-wei for as long as Russia should retain Port Arthur.

The United States Government has stood by China as her friend. John Hay, as Secretary of State, laid down the policy of this government as insisting on what was called the "open door," meaning thereby that all nations should stand on equal terms with China and that empire should not be exploited exclusively by any other nation to its own material advantage.

This relatively insignificant railway loan proved to be the critical incident to bring to a focus the international diplomatic game that powerful nations have been playing, with the vast, unknown Flowery Kingdom as the most mangnificent spoils at stake since the days that Rome was annexing practically all the world to pay it tribute.

Great Britain has been in the Chinese game with her gold. Germany has been working the military end, training and arming the Chinese soldiers. France had been let in as their helpful ally. The United States, standing for fair play, for the open door, for the best interests of China, was not to be let into the game. All the cards had been stacked for a three-handed deal, and this little loan, that practically marked the beginning of China's entrance on railway construction, and all the commercial progress to follow along the lines,

Chinese Loan—*Continued.*
was to be held closely between the three European countries.

This was the situation when President Taft instructed the American Ambassadors in Europe and the Chargé d'Affaires in Peking to lodge a protest and to demand this country's participation in whatever affected the welfare of our peaceful ally across the Pacific. The affair at once was lifted above a mere financial transaction into the realms of international diplomacy.

It was an unprecedented act for the Government at Washington to involve itself in the transactions of a group of private bankers, but President Taft held that the conditions warranted the move. The action of the Foreign Board indicates that the Chinese Government has turned toward America as its friend and believes in the disinterested policy of this country.

Peking's announcement that the American share of the loan for constructing the Hankow-Szechuen Railway was allowed by the Foreign Board is most gratifying to the State Department, not that the amount involved is sufficient to justify a spirit of jubilance, but because the American victory is considered the triumph of a principle.

During the summer of 1912 private fiscal agents of the Chinese Government secured pledges of a loan of sufficient size to tide the new Chinese Republic over the period of reorganization, without the aid of the so-called "six power" loan, and without submitting to the conditions of the powers.

Chinese Loans, neutral adviser proposed by the United States, 8044.

Chippewa Commission, report of, discussed, 5500.

Chippewa Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Chippewa Plains (Canada), Battle of.—On the morning of July 4, 1814, the entire American Army of the North advanced northward along the western bank of the Niagara River to a point near the mouth of the Chippewa. Here they were confronted by the British under Gen. Riall, who was reenforced during the night by the King's regiment from Toronto. On the afternoon and evening of the 5th a stubborn battle was fought. The British were defeated with a loss of 604. The American loss was 335. Gen. Scott distinguished himself for bravery and efficiency. Gen. Riall was wounded and taken prisoner.

Chippewa Reservations in Wisconsin, disposition of timber on, 5566.

Chippeway Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Chiricahua Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6730.

Chiriqui, Isthmus of, persons sent to, to make required examinations, referred to, 3192.

Chisholm vs. Georgia.—In 1792 Alexander Chisholm, of South Carolina, brought suit in the Supreme Court of the United States against the State of Georgia for the payment of a private claim, Chisholm's counsel claiming that section 2 of Article III. of the Constitution vested the court with jurisdiction in such cases. The court gave judgment to the plaintiff and issued a writ of inquiry, but the writ was never executed, the legislature of Georgia having passed an act making the execution of such a writ punishable by death. This case led to the adoption in 1798 of the eleventh amendment to the Constitution.

Cho-bah-áh-bish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Choctaw Coal and Railway Co., act authorizing Oklahoma City, Okla., to issue bonds to provide right of way for, vetoed, 5571.

Choctaw Commission, proceedings of, referred to, 2129.

Choctaw Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Choctaw Nation, Ind. T., right of way for railroads across lands of, 4653, 4655.

Cholera (see also Contagious Diseases; International Sanitary Conference; Quarantine Regulations).
- Causes of, report on, referred to, 4259.
- International conference on subject of, at Rome, 4918.
- International conference to be held at Constantinople upon subject of, referred to, 3576.
- Representatives to foreign countries to report on progress, etc., of, appointed, 4898, 4902.
  - Report of, referred to, 5565.

Christian Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Christiana Case.—In 1851 Edward Gorsuch and a party from Maryland attempted to seize a fugitive slave in Christiana, Pa. A riot ensued in which Gorsuch was killed. Castner Hanway, an invalid Quaker, was arrested and charged with treason, riot, and bloodshed for refusing to assist a marshal in quelling the disturbance. No indictments were found, but the case created much excitement.

Christians, massacre of. (See Armenians.)

Chrystler's Fields (Canada), Battle of.—Nov. 11, 1813, Gen Wilkinson, with the main body of the American army, here fought a slightly superior force of British. The battle lasted 5 hours, victory alternately favoring one and then the other. Night ended the conflict, with the British in possession of the field. The Americans lost heavily, many officers being either killed or wounded. American loss, 339; British loss, 17 killed, wounded, and missing.

Chugach National Forest (Alaska):
- Opening to occupation by railroads of 12,800 acres of, discussed, 7979.

Church and State.—The relation of the state to religious bodies in America differs from all previous relationships in Europe and the Colonies. Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Maryland provided for religious freedom early in their respective histories. Most of the Colonies established the Church of England, though Massachusetts and Connecticut maintained the Congregational. The Constitution guarantees religious freedom in all parts of the United States. Article VI. declares that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." The first amendment provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Church of Latter-Day Saints. (See Mormon Church; Polygamy; and Utah.)

Churches and Church Property. (See Religious Establishments.)

Churubusco (Mexico), Battle of.—Churubusco was a strongly fortified place near the City of Mexico. The American army, in two divisions, under Generals Worth and Twiggs, attacked the Mexicans under Gen. Santa Anna, Aug. 20, 1847, a few hours after the action at Contreras. The Americans numbered 8,000 and the Mexicans 25,000. Early in the engagement the garrison at San Antonio was routed. The hottest fighting took place along the Rio Churubusco, where for some time the Americans were threatened with defeat, but rallying they drove the Mexicans before them. Simultaneously were taken the tête-du-pont, or bridgehead (the key to Santa Anna's position), and the Pablo de Churubusco. The conflict lasted three hours. Including the casualties, the Mexican loss was 5,877. The Americans lost 1,015.

Churubusco (Mexico), Battle of, referred to, 2386.

Cimarron.—The name originally proposed for the northwestern part of Indian Territory, now Beaver County, Oklahoma. The strip of land lying between 36° 30′ and 37° north latitude and 100° and 103° west longitude was ceded by Texas to the United States in 1850. The name Cimarron is Spanish for "wild," and was applied to a tributary of the Arkansas River which had its source in the country. The strip was sometimes called "No Man's Land." Since between the years 1850, when it was added to the United States, and 1890, when it was made a part of Oklahoma, it was under no form of government and the resort chiefly of outlaws. Recently settlers from Kansas and Colorado have removed thither and taken up their abode.

Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, board on behalf of Executive Departments designated, 4819.
- Instructions to, 4820.

Cincinnati, Society of the.—A society originated in 1783 by Revolutionary officers. At the second general meeting in 1787 Washington was chosen president-general and was reelected every three years while he lived. The membership rolls were open only to the officers and their eldest sons, though a number of French officers were included. The hereditary principle aroused popular jealousy. It was denounced by the Governor of South Carolina and the legislatures of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. In 1784, at the solicitation of Washington, the society dropped the requirement of heredity, but the principle has since been reestablished and full membership is restricted to those having the hereditary right. A few distinguished men are admitted to honorary membership, but the number is strictly limited. President Monroe was an original member and President Pierce was a hereditary member. Presidents Jackson, Taylor, Pierce, Buchanan, Grant, Benjamin Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft were made honorary members, as were ex-President Loubet of France, and Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant-Generals Miles and Chaffee.

The chief immediate objects of the society were to raise a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the Revolutionary War and to promote a closer political union between the states. The number of living hereditary members of the Society of the Cincinnati as reported at the Triennial meeting in Newport, R. I., in June, 1911, was 981. The next meeting will be held in Baltimore, Md., in May, 1914.

Cipher Dispatches.—The result of the presidential election of 1876 was for several months in doubt. During this period of uncertainty numerous telegraphic dispatches passed between the friends of Samuel J. Tilden, Democratic candidate for the presidency. The dispatches were in cipher and purported to be instructions to party workers in South Carolina, Oregon and Florida. Charges of fraud having been made these dispatches were ordered turned over to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. A large number of them came into the possession of the New York "Tribune," which caused a sensation by publishing transcripts of them. Mr. Tilden in a letter emphatically denied all knowledge of them.

Circuit Courts. (See Courts, Federal.)

Circuit Courts of Appeals. (See Courts, Federal.)

Circulating Medium. (See Medium of Exchange.)

Citizens of United States:
- Aid furnished inhabitants of Cuba by, 6284.
- Appropriation for relief of, abroad in certain cases recommended, 4145.
- Attacked by British forces, 1618.
  - Militia called forth to protect, 1620.
- Captured by army of Mexico, 1944, 2010.
  - Liberated, 2050.
- Claims of, against—
  - Foreign Powers. (See the several Powers.)
  - United States. (See Private Claims; War Claims.)
- Condemned to death in Cuba, 4690.
- Death of, in Cuba, 6178, 6184.
- Destitute in—
  - Colombia, order for transportation of, to United States, 5437.
  - Cuba, appropriation for, 6256.
    - Recommended, 6248.
    - Referred to, 6256.
- Emigration of, to Turkey for purpose of acquiring lands referred to, 3661.
- Estates of deceased, in Cuba referred to, 2893, 2894.
- Expelled from—
  - Jurisdiction of Mexico, 2180, 2198, 3044, 3120.
  - Prussia, 3123.
- Forbidden to sell goods in Mexico, 2115.
- Illegally taken from United States by the English, 485.
- Impressed into military service of foreign countries. (See Naturalized Citizens.)

Citizens of United States—*Continued.*
- Imprisonment of, abroad. (See Imprisonment.)
- Imprisonment of, by army officers referred to, 4009.
- Injuries inflicted upon, in Turkey discussed, 6090, 6147.
- Injuries sustained by, in Mexico, 2869, 3043, 3094, 4143.
- Interference with rights of naturalized subjects by Austria, 6425.
- Legislation for protection of, 4006.
- Marriages of, when abroad, recommendations regarding, 4246, 4301, 4360.
- Murdered in—
  - Cuba, 4002, 4004, 4022, 4023, 4196, 6182.
  - Great Britain, retaliatory measures discussed, 522.
  - Mexico, 3096.
  - Quallah Battoo, Sumatra, 1138.
- Naturalization discussed. (See Aliens; Naturalization.)
- Of Hebrew persuasion discriminated against in Switzerland, 3123.
- Outrages on, in—
  - Costa Rica, 3048.
  - Mexico, 2323, 2383, 3175.
  - New Granada, 2948, 3049.
  - Nicaragua, 3048.
  - Pontifical States, 3110.
- Pardons granted. (See Pardons.)
- Passports used by, in France referred to, 3902.
- Presented at Court of France, 3265.
- Privileges accorded, in Turkey discussed, 4920.
- Property of—
  - Confiscated in Cuba, 4019, 4022, 4023.
  - Destroyed in Spain, 372, 376, 682.
  - Destroyed in China, 4823.
  - Protected in South Africa, 6371.
  - Seized or destroyed in Mexico, 2323, 3044, 3096, 3120.
- Protection of, in China discussed, 4006, 4055, 5544, 5621, 6059, 6069.
- Religious and educational establishments of, in Turkey, treatment of, discussed, 5752.
- Rescued by Spanish brig, 1123.
  - Compensation for services rendered recommended, 1123.
- Rights of—
  - Abroad discussed, 3381, 7047.
  - In Egypt discussed and proclaimed, 4344, 4357.
  - Violated by Spanish authorities, 2770.
- Selected to serve in offices in Japanese Government, 4099.
- Should not wage private war, 358, 392.
- Slaughter of, in Hamburg, S. C., referred to, 4329.
- Steps taken for protection of, in Turkey referred to, 4321.
- Trading under false colors, 480.
- Treatment of—
  - By Great Britain referred to, 3718.
  - In Cuba discussed, 6256.
- Trial and conviction of, abroad. (See Imprisonment.)

Citizenship. (See Naturalization.)

City of Mexico. (See Mexico, City of.)

City of Washington, The, mentioned, 6278.

Civil Rights Act.—A law passed by Congress April 9, 1866, over President Johnson's veto, placing the negro on the same civil footing as the white man (page 3603). It provided that all persons born in the United States and not subjects of any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, were to be recognized as citizens of the United States. The violation of the law was made a misdemeanor to be considered by the Federal courts alone.

A long controversy ensued over the constitutionality of this law. The fourteenth amendment was framed in accordance with it (page 29), and in 1875 more stringent measures were passed to secure the civil rights of the negro. In June, 1883, a number of cases were brought before the United States Supreme Court on certificates of division from the circuit courts of Kansas, California, Missouri, New York, and Tennessee. They were, respectively, United States *vs.* Stanley, United States *vs.* Ryan, United States *vs.* Nichols, United States *vs.* Singleton, and Robinson and Wife *vs.* Memphis and Charleston Railroad Co. The cases against Nichols and Stanley were on indictments for refusing the privileges of a hotel; against Singleton and Ryan for refusing admission to a theater. Robinson brought suit against the railroad company for refusing his wife, a colored woman, the privileges of the ladies' car on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In the latter case, as well as that of Ryan, judgment was given for the plaintiff on the ground of violation of the first and second sections of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. In the other cases the court declared certain provisions of the civil rights act of 1875 null and void and judgment was rendered for the defendants.

Civil Rights:
- Acts regarding, vetoed, 3603.
- Enactment of law to better secure, recommended, 4209.
- Supreme Court decision regarding, referred to, 4775.
- Violations of, referred to, 3666.

Civil Service.—Jan. 16, 1883, Congress passed what is known as the civil service law. This act established the United States Civil Service Commission, to be composed of three members, not more than two of whom should be adherents of the same political party.

Purpose of the Act.—The act itself is a mere outline of its purposes, but for its amplification it provides for rules to be promulgated by the President, such rules to be equally binding with the statute upon the heads of Departments and offices, as well as upon the Commission. The fundamental purpose of the law and rules is to establish in the parts of the service within their provisions a merit system whereby selection for appointments shall be made

Civil Service—*Continued.*

upon the basis of demonstrated relative fitness without regard to political considerations.

Classification.—To carry out this purpose a plan of competitive examinations is prescribed. The term "classified service" indicates the parts of the public service within the provisions of the civil service law and rules requiring appointments therein to be made upon examination and certification by the Commission. The term "unclassified service" indicates the parts of the service which are not within those provisions, and therefore in which appointments may be made without examination and certification by the Commission.

The number and location of federal civil service positions on June 30, 1913, was as follows:

[This table is based upon the number of positions shown in the Official Register of 1903, and changes in the service since reported by the departments and offices. Some of the reports were not made in such manner as to permit of a definite distinction as to employment in Washington and elsewhere. The figures are, therefore, to be regarded as approximate only. Omissions to report certain changes, as explained in the detailed tables, and neglect of details necessary only for statistical purposes also contribute to making the figures approximate only.]

(Reported by The Civil Service Commission.)

DEPARTMENT AND SUBDIVISION OF THE SERVICE	Classified Competitive	Excepted and Non-Competitive	Unclassified	Presidential[1]	All other	Total
In Washington, D. C.						
White House	....	34	3	......	37	37
State Department	184	74	4	5	262	267
Treasury Department	6,930	37	528	25	7,495	7,520
War Department	2,130	25	86	7	2,241	2,248
Navy Department	1,152	10	1	2	1,163	1,165
Post Office Department	1,459	10	137	6	1,606	1,612
Department of the Interior	4,673	120	259	20	5,052	5,072
Government Hospital for the Insane	735	3	....	......	738	738
Miscellaneous[2]	122	....	77	5	199	204
Department of Justice[3]	233	272	33	862	538	1,400
Department of Agriculture	3,124	246	286	3	3,656	3,659
Department of Commerce and Labor[4]	1,908	20	722	10	......	2,650
Interstate Commerce Commission	623	88	15	10	726	736
Civil Service Commission	174	1	4	5	179	184
Smithsonian Institution and Bureaus	451	3	281	......	735	735
State, War, and Navy Department Building	129	1	104	......	234	234
Isthmian Canal Commission	136	14	12	......	162	162
Government Printing Office	3,647	5	384	1	4,036	4,037
Total	27,810	963	2,936	961	31,709	32,670
Outside Washington, D. C.						
Treasury Department:						
Assistant Custodian and janitor service and contingent force on public buildings	2,096	48	2,457	......	4,601	4,601
Mint and Assay Service	668	32	133	26	833	859
Sub-Treasury Service	381	....	1	9	382	391
Public Health Service	1,609	1,240	131	133	2,980	3,113
Life-Saving Service	2,268	1	2	......	2,271	2,271
Customs Service	6,425	285	705	229	7,415	7,644
Internal Revenue Service	3,523	333	6	67	3,862	3,929
Miscellaneous[5]	176	250	6	242	432	674
War Department:						
Quartermaster Corps	4,415	1,178	2 692	......	8 285	8,285
Ordnance Department at large	3,027	89	1,181	......	4,297	4,297
Engineer Department at large	7,516	639	6,087	......	14,242	14,242
Miscellaneous	961	648	721	......	2,330	2,330
Navy Department:						
Exclusive of trades and labor positions	2,906	2	1	......	2,909	2,909
Trades and labor positions[6]	16,000	....	4,000	......	20,000	20,000
Post Office Department[7]	535	....	....	......	535	535
Post Offices, except fourth-class postmasters[8]	69,028	98,218	1,254	8,423	168,500	176,923
Fourth-class postmasters[9]	49,598	....	....	......	49,598	49,598
Rural Carrier Service	42,685	1	....	......	42,686	42,686
Railway Mail Service	19,620	122	7	......	19,749	19,749
Department of the Interior:						
Land Service[10]	1,090	49	14	223	1,153	1,376
Pension Agency Service[11]	767	4,612	13	......	5,392	5,392
Indian Service[12]	2,452	4,132	813	33	7,397	7,430
Reclamation Service	2,158	5	5	......	2,168	2,168
Miscellaneous[13]	509	142	16	8	667	675
Department of Justice[14]	692	1,481	6	172	2,179	2,351
Department of Agriculture	7,286	3,911	564	......	11,761	11,761
Department of Commerce and Labor:						
Lighthouse Service	2,992	2,395	1,194	......	6,581	6,581
Immigration Service[15]	1,386	240	175	7	1,801	1,808
Steamboat Inspection Service[16]	305	6	....	10	311	321
Miscellaneous[17]	511	658	1,624	......	2,793	2,793
Interstate Commerce Commission	55	8	....	......	63	63
Civil Service Commission	31	....	....	......	31	31
Isthmian Canal Commission	1,116	116	....	......	1,232	1,232
Total	254,787	120,841	23,808	9,582	399,436	409,018
Grand Total of table	282,597	121,804	26,744	10,543	431,145	441,688
Isthmian Canal Commission, unclassified and excepted working force on June 30, 1913[18]	....	....	....	......	....	28,191
Grand Total	....	....	....	......	....	469,879

[1] Figures in this column are principally from Senate Document No. 836, Sixty-first Congress, third session, furnished in response to Senate resolution of Dec. 21, 1910.

[2] Presidential appointments, under the heading "Miscellaneous, Interior" in Washington, consist of the recorder of deeds, register of wills, inspector of gas and meters, and Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds.

Civil Service—*Continued.*

Presidential Appointments.—Under the terms of the law positions outside the executive branch of the Government, positions to which appointment is made by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and positions of mere unskilled manual labor are not required to be classified. With these limitations, the President is authorized to direct from time to time, in his discretion, the heads of Departments and offices to extend the classified service. The civil service law and rules do not give to the Commission any power of appointment and removal; that power is left where it was prior to such law, namely, in the President and heads of Departments.

Department Appointees.—Upon requisition of an appointing officer the Commission provides eligibles secured as the result of competitive examinations; from the eligibles thus provided the appointing officer makes selection and appointment. When the Commission certifies three eligibles for any particular position, the appointing officer has absolute discretion in making selection and appointment from such eligibles, except that the rules require that selection shall be made without regard to political considerations. When certification is made the Commission's duty ends so far as an appointment is concerned, except, of course, it is charged with investigating and reporting any irregularity of appointment or removal. A vacancy in the classified service may be filled either by original appointment upon examination and certification by the Commission, as explained, or by transfer or promotion from certain other positions in the classified service, or by reinstatement of some person within one year from the date of his separation if separated without delinquency or misconduct. For a larger part of the positions in the classified service the Commission holds examinations on regular schedule dates throughout the country. No information can be given prior to their announcements as to when such examinations will be held or as to their scope and character. They are, however, always announced in the public press.

Examinations.—The act requires the rules to provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, for open competitive practical examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service; for the filling of all vacancies by selections from among those graded highest; for the apportionment of appointments at Washington among the states upon the basis of population; for a period of probation before absolute appointment; that no person in the public service shall be obliged to contribute service or money for political purposes; that persons in the competitive service, while retaining the right to vote as they please or to express privately their political opinions, shall take no active part in political campaigns; and that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

Provisions of the Rules.—The act requires the rules to provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, for open competitive practical examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service; for the filling of all vacancies by selections from among those graded highest; for the apportionment of appointments at Washington among the states upon the basis of population; for a period of probation before absolute appointment; that no person in the public service shall be obliged to contribute service or money for political purposes; that persons in the competitive service, while retaining the right to vote as they please or to express privately their political opinions, shall take no active part in political campaigns; and that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

Extent of the Service.—There were on June 30, 1912, over 395,000 positions in the Executive Civil Service, nearly 60 per cent. of which, or about 236,000 were subject to competitive examination. The expenditure for salaries in the Executive Civil Service is over $200,000,000 a year. The Civil Service act does not require the classification of persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, or of persons employed merely as laborers or workmen. Many positions are excepted in part from the provisions of the rules for various reasons.

Applications.—Persons seeking to be examined must file an application blank. The blank for the Departmental Service at Washington, Railway Mail Service, the Indian School Service, and the Government

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[3] Under "Presidential Justice" in Washington are 16 department officers, 30 commissioners of deeds, 800 notaries and 16 trustees of Reform School.

[4] Most of the unclassified appointments and separations in the Department of Commerce and Labor were of persons appointed under the Thirteenth Census act outside of the provisions of the Civil Service Act and Rules. Although Congress created the Department of Labor and renamed the Department of Commerce by act of March 4, 1913, it has not been found practicable to separate the statistics for the year ended June 30, 1913.

[5] The presidential appointments under "Miscellaneous, Treasury," are revenue-cutter officers.

[6] By an Executive order of Dec. 7, 1912, all artisan and supervisory artisan positions under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department were included in the competitive classified service; but no occupant of such a position may be classified unless he has established his capacity for efficient service or has been examined and found qualified by the Labor Board. The total number of these employees was estimated by the department at 25 000 on June 30, 1912, and at 20,000 on June 30, 1913, of whom about 4,000, or one-fifth, are mere unskilled laborers.

[7] These positions are in the Post-Office Inspection Service; the stamped-envelope agency at Dayton, Ohio; and the official-envelope agency at Cincinnati, Ohio.

[8] The 8,423 positions in the presidential column are those of postmasters, being the number on June 30, 1913, according to an informal statement of the department.

[9] By an Executive order of Oct. 15, 1912, all positions of fourth-class postmasters not previously in the competitive class were included. An Executive order of May 7, 1913, provides that no person occupying a position of postmaster of the fourth class shall be given a competitive status unless he has been appointed as a result of open competitive examination or under the regulations of Nov. 25, 1912, or of Jan. 20, 1909. The number of positions transferred from the excepted to the competitive class by the order of Oct. 15, 1912, was 36,332.

[10] Presidential positions in the Land Service are: Registers, 105; receivers, 105; surveyors general, 13.

[11] The number (4,612) under excepted positions, indicates pension examining surgeons and specialists for pensions. The Invalid Pension Act of Aug. 17, 1912, abolished the pension agencies after Jan. 31, 1913.

[12] Presidential positions in the Indian Service: Allotting agents, 14; classification commissions, 6; mine trustees, 2; principal chief, Choctaw Nation; member of Board of Indian Commissioners, 10.

[13] Miscellaneous, presidential, under Interior, are as follows: Territorial governors, 4; secretaries, 3; mine inspector for New Mexico.

[14] Department of Justice: United States District Attorneys and United States Marshals, 86 each.

[15] Immigration Service: Commissioners, 7.

[16] Steamboat-Inspection Service: Supervising inspectors, 10.

[17] Includes field employees of the Bureaus of Census, Fisheries, Manufactures, Navigation, Standards, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

[18] Only changes in the force of canal employees subject to examination are included in the body of this table.

Civil Service—*Continued.*

Printing Service should be requested directly of the Civil Service Commission at Washing. The blank for the Customs, Postal or Internal Revenue Service should be requested of the Civil Service Board of Examiners at the office, where service is sought.

Applicants for examination must be citizens of the United States, and of the proper age. No person using intoxicating liquors to excess may be appointed. No discrimination is made on account of sex, color or political or religious opinions. The limitations of age vary with the different services, but do not apply to any person honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty.

Examinations.—The examinations are open to all persons qualified in respect to age, citizenship, legal residence, character and health. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, 33,240 persons were appointed. Of those appointed, 2,264 were rural letter-carriers, 12,807 were mechanics and workmen at navy yards appointed on registration tests of fitness given by a board of labor employment at each yard. Several hundred different kinds of examinations were held, each one of which involved different tests. Three hundred and twenty of these examinations contained educational tests, the others being for mechanical trades or skilled occupations and consisting of certificates of employers or fellow-workmen. Examinations are held twice a year in each state and territory, the places and dates being publicly announced.

Appointments.—In case of a vacancy not filled by promotion, reduction, transfer or reinstatement, the highest three of the sex called for on the appropriate register are certified for appointment, the apportionment being considered in appointments at Washington. In the absence of eligibles, or when the work is of short duration, temporary appointments, without examination, are permitted. The number of women applying for ordinary clerical places is greatly in excess of the calls of appointing officers. The chances of appointment are good for teachers, matrons, seamstresses and physicians in the Indian Service, for male stenographers and typewriters, draughtsmen, patent examiners, civil, mechanical and electrical engineers, and for technical and scientific experts.

Preference Claimants. — Persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States, and were discharged by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, are, under the Civil Service rules, given certain preferences. They are released from all maximum age limitations, are eligible for appointment at a grade of 65, while all others are obliged to obtain a grade of 70, and are certified to appointing officers before all others. Subject to the other conditions of the rules, a veteran of the rebellion or of the war with Spain, or the widow of any such person, or any army nurse of either war, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

Insular Possessions.—Examinations are also held for positions in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii, and also for the Isthmian Canal service.

The Unclassified Service.—Under an executive order unclassified laborers are appointed after open, competitive examination upon their physical condition. This action is outside the Civil Service act.

Publications of the Commission.—The Commission publishes the following:

Manual of Examinations, giving places and dates of examinations, rules by which papers are rated, descriptions of examinations, specimen questions and general information.

The Civil Service act and rules.

The Annual Reports of the Commission, showing its work. These annual reports may be consulted at public libraries.

Civil Service (see also Government Service):
- Appointments—
  - Having relation to, 4990.
  - Relations of Members of Congress to, discussed, 4557.
  - Breaches of trust in, 7383-7384.
- Appointment of aliens when no citizens are available, 8339.
- Board to devise rules and regulations to effect reform in, convened, 4109, 4110.
  - Appropriation to continue services of, recommended, 4111, 4254.
  - Rules and regulations adopted by, 4111, 4135, 4184.
    - Abolished, 4281.
    - Amendments to, 4134, 4183.
- Civil War veterans given preference in, 6743, 6854.
- Competitive tests for laborers in, 6851, 6878.
- Consular offices, order regarding, 6056.
  - Discussed, 6071, 6154.
  - Defense of, 8133.
- Corporation and joint stock companies, order governing inspection of returns of, 8340.
- Discussed by President—
  - Arthur, 4647, 4732, 4773, 4792, 4839, 4863.
  - Cleveland, 4948, 4974, 5112, 5201, 5348, 5399, 5429, 5882, 5889, 5972, 5974, 5982, 6171.
  - Garfield, 4601.
  - Grant, 4063, 4108, 4159, 4177, 4208, 4217, 4254.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5487, 5555, 5642, 5766.
  - Hayes, 4396, 4417, 4513, 4527, 4555, 4588.
  - McKinley, 6241, 6274, 6405, 6455.
  - Roosevelt, 6671, 6727.
- Dismissal of employees in, 7351, 7352.
- Employees forbidden to instruct candidates, 7351.
- Examinations for, 7390.
- Executive orders concerning, 7024.
- Extension of, discussed, 5642, 5766.
- Fourth-class postmasters, 6172.
- Government Printing Office, extended over, 6046, 6055.
- Interstate Commerce Commission, extended to include, 6143.
- Limitation of term of employment in, opposed, 8133.
- Merit system in, 6670, 6671, 7390.

Civil Service—*Continued.*
- Partisan interference in elections by public officers, order respecting, 4402.
- Partisan spoils system in Great Britain, report on, referred to, 4513.
- Pensions for age and disability favored, 8134.
- President, extended to include employees in office of, 6232.
- Railway Mail Service, classification of employees in, 5429.
  - Amendments to rules regarding, 5465, 5466, 5542, 5610, 5948, 5954, 5955, 6040.
  - Discussed, 5882.
  - Recommended, 4527.
  - Time for, extended, 5462.
    - Discussed, 5488.
- Record of efficiency of persons in, 5642.
  - Recommended, 5615.
- Regulations governing appointments and promotions in customs service and subtreasury in New York City, 4501, 4502, 5157.
  - Report on, discussed, 4588.
- Rules and regulations abolished, 4281.
- Rules and regulations revised, 6877, 6878, 7020, 7022.
- Rules for regulation and improvement of, and amendments thereto by President—
  - Arthur, 4748, 4754, 4813, 4814, 4816, 4818, 4820, 4821, 4873.
  - Cleveland, 4897, 4899, 4901, 4903, 4906, 5078, 5080, 5157, 5160, 5329, 5350, 5353, 5429, 5831, 5832, 5866, 5945, 5950, 6030, 6040, 6046, 6057, 6131, 6230, 6233.
  - Grant, 4111, 4134, 4183, 4184.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5462, 5463, 5464, 5538, 5540, 5541, 5599, 5601, 5607, 5609, 5737, 5740, 5818.
  - Hayes, 4402, 4501, 4502, 4507.
- Rules governing appointment and promotion in New York post-office, 4507.
- Salaries in, 8135.
- Tenure of office in, 7391, 8135.

Civil Service Commission:
- Appointment of, referred to, 4773.
- Appropriations for, recommended, 4418, 4517, 4556, 4647, 4669, 4863, 5642.
- Chief examiner of, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 4745.
- Clerical force of, increase in, recommended, 5488, 5766.
- Discussed, 5487.
- Report of, transmitted and discussed, 4217, 4588, 4792, 4863, 4948, 4974, 5201, 5399, 6182.
- Rules adopted by (see also Civil Service)—
  - Effect of enforcement of, discussed, 4219.
  - Extension of, order regarding, 4238.
  - For government of Light-House Service, referred to, 4238.
- Salaries of Commissioners, increase in, recommended, 4949, 5113, 7390.

Civil War.—A four years' military conflict between the United States Government and the states adhering to it, on the one side, and the Confederate States Government (composed of the States of South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee) on the other. There was behind the war a constitutional struggle between the North and South, beginning nearly at the time of the formation of the Union and involving principles of politics, differences of origin and climate, of soil and social conditions, and the general circumstances of peoples who had been steadily drawing apart from the period when by the sword and self-sacrifice they had achieved a common liberty. The contest was unique among modern civil wars, and no ancient conflict between the members of a confederacy of republics was comparable with it, either in the magnitude of the questions involved or in the extent of the operations in the field and the results finally attained. While slavery was the apparent cause, or rather, it should be stated, the occasion, of the war between the states, the real causes were a combination of things inherent in the population, the nature of their surroundings, the structure of their Government, as well as the conditions of life and the objects and aims of a society not homogeneous but variant in many important respects.

From the beginning of colonization in America these differences appeared. The bond, slender in the colonial wars, was scarcely strengthened at the outset of the Revolution, and had distinctly lessened, except among the more cultivated classes, in the years immediately succeeding the peace of 1783. Jealousies between the New England and some of the Southern States well-nigh prevented a permanent union. In the Federal Convention of 1787 it required much mutual concession to avoid a dissolution of the feeble bonds of union. The Constitution as adopted lacked guaranties of perpetual peace and amity between the sections, but the amendments soon afterwards ratified reasonably satisfied the discontent. Discussions in all the early Congresses after the adoption of the Constitution are full of expressions of doubt as to the perpetuity of the federation, uttered by eminent men from New England as well as from other sections, many of whom had been prominent in the work of establishing the new frame of government.

The assertion of state sovereignty was not confined to any one section or party, though it has been the custom to assign to the old Republican (now the Democratic) party the origination of this doctrine. The two sets of resolutions of Kentucky and Virginia, adopted in the years 1798 and 1799, which were attributed on good evidence to Jefferson and Madison, respectively, declared the fundamental principles of states rights as clearly and as boldly as they were ever proclaimed at any subsequent period. The report written by Madison and presented to the Virginia legislature has often been referred to as the ablest official exposition of the doctrine that the state is the creator and sovereign com-

Civil War—*Continued.*

ponent of the Union, and that it may on sufficient grounds withdraw from the compact, the latter having already been infracted and made of no binding effect. It is true that Mr. Madison subsequently denied that this construction could be placed upon the argument in the report. From 1803, the date of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory, to 1811, when the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union, many New England public men and writers, opposed to the extension of the Union, especially on the ground that it seemed to involve the extension of slavery, sometimes avowed secession sentiments. Josiah Quincy, in a speech in Congress in 1811, used the threat that the New England States would withdraw in a certain contingency, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must." Again, this doctrine of a separable union was advanced by the Hartford Convention (q. v.) in 1814, called by some of the New England States to protest against the continuance of the War of 1812 with Great Britain. When the question of admitting Missouri into the Union as a slave state (1817-1821) was being discussed, threats of disunion if she were refused admission were heard, this time proceeding from the South. In 1828 Congress passed a stringent tariff measure following the protective act of 1824. This was deemed by South Carolina inimical to her business interests. The state legislature called a convention and passed an ordinance of nullification (q. v.), which, however, she subsequently rescinded. As the question of slavery began to overshadow that of the tariff, Northern extremists, called by some "Abolitionists," contended for the overthrow of human bondage, although the Constitution conferred on Congress no power over the domestic institutions of the states for the admission of new states. The first struggle occurred on the right of petition. Applications for the admission of new states organized from the public domain added fuel to the fire on both sides of the controversy. The occupation of the territories by slavery and anti-slavery partisans kept the people there in a constant state of turmoil bordering on civil war. In the midst of this the John Brown raid (q. v.) occurred.

In 1860, after Lincoln was elected President on a platform of resistance to the extension of slavery, South Carolina, through her legislature, called a state convention which, on Dec. 20, 1860, declared that the state was no longer in the Union. Similar action was taken during that winter and the following months by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee. Feb. 4, 1861, delegates from the states that had by that date seceded met at Montgomery, Ala., and organized the government of the Confederate States of America. The forts, military supplies and provisions within the seceded states were seized, generally with little opposition until the attack on Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, S. C. The war began, so far as military operations were concerned, with the effort of the Government at Washington to relieve the garrison at Fort Sumter and the firing upon that fort by order of the Confederate government. This event practically ended with the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate forces, at Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865, and the subsequent surrender of the armies of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina and of Gen. E. Kirby Smith beyond the Mississippi River.

As clear a view of the position and attitude of the United States in the war as could be obtained in a few words from an official document is to be derived from the "memorandum" of Secretary of State William H. Seward in regard to the letter addressed to him by the Confederate Commissioners Forsyth and Crawford. Although filed earlier, it was delivered April 8, 1861. In it the fact was stated that President Lincoln coincided generally with the views expressed by the Secretary of State. Frankly confessing, he said, that his understanding of recent events (meaning the attempted secession of the Southern States) was very different from the aspect in which they were presented to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, he proceeded, in the third person, to say that "he saw in them not a rightful and accomplished revolution, and an independent nation, with an established government, but rather a perversion of a temporary and partisan excitement to the inconsiderate purposes of an unjustifiable and unconstitutional aggression upon the rights and the authority vested in the Federal Government, and hitherto benignly exercised, as from their very nature they always must so be exercised, for the maintenance of the Union, the preservation of liberty, and the security, peace, welfare, happiness and aggrandizement of the American people." Disavowing any authority to recognize the commissioners as diplomatic agents, or hold correspondence or other communication with them, Mr. Seward brought the memorandum to a close. President Lincoln in his first inaugural address combated the ideas of the Confederates and held that the states in the Union were in an analogous case with the counties in the states. He believed in the right of coercion, and as to slavery he is quoted as saying that he would save the Union "with or without slavery."

The best official exposition of the views of the Confederate people is perhaps to be collected from the constitution of the Confederate States and from the inaugural address and messages of their President. Their constitution was professedly based on the principles of the Federal Constitution of 1787, with the amendments to the same. Its preamble, however, in order to put at rest all argument or dispute, contained the pregnant words, "each state acting in its sovereign and independent character." It was expressly declared that no duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations should be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry. Export duties were allowed to be levied with the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses of Congress. Any judicial or other federal officer resident and acting solely within the limits of a particular state was impeachable by two-thirds of both branches of the legislature thereof, as well as by two-thirds of the house of representatives in Congress. Internal improvements by the general government were prohibited, except the improvement of harbors and local duties for lights, beacons and buoys, the expenses to be borne by the navigation facilitated. Citizens of the several states were not permitted to sue each other in the federal courts. It required a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress, the Senate voting by states, to admit new states. A constitutional convention could meet to consider proposed amendments on the call of any three states legally assembled in their several conventions. The vote in convention was to be taken by states and afterwards ratified by the legislatures of two-thirds of the states, or by conventions in them. The power of Congress over territories was settled explicitly, and it was provided that "in all such territory the

Civil War—*Continued.*

institution of negro slavery * * * shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the territorial government," etc. The constitution was adopted March 11, 1861.

In his inaugural address as provisional president, Feb. 18, 1861, Mr. Davis said in part: "Sustained by the consciousness that the transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy has not proceeded from a disregard on our part of just obligations or any failure to perform any constitutional duty; moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others; anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations if we may not hope to avoid war we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. We have changed the constituent parts but not the system of our government. The Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these Confederate States in their exposition of it, and in the judicial construction it has received we have a light which reveals its true meaning."

The principal battles of the war were: Bull Run, or First Manassas, July 21, 1861; Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862; Antietam, or Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Stone River, or Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 2, 1863; the Seven Days' Battles around Richmond, June 25 to July 1, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863; Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20, 1863; Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8-18, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1-12, 1864; Petersburg, June 15-19, 1864, and Five Forks, April 1, 1865. The total number of enlistments in the Union armies was 2,688,523 (4156). The number of enlistments in the Confederate army was between 650,000 and 700,000. The total number of deaths on the Federal side, including those killed in action, those who died of wounds received in action, and from disease and other causes, 9,584 officers and 349,944 men. The cost of the struggle to the United States during the four years was $6,500,000,000. It is interesting to note in this connection that the cost of the Revolutionary War was $135,193,703; of the War of 1812, $107,159.003, and of the Mexican War, $66,000,000. The public debt of the United States rose from $90.867,828.68 in July, 1861, to $2,682,593,026.53 in July, 1865, an increase in four years of $2,591,725,197.85.

The results of the war were the restoration of the Union, the emancipation of the slaves, and the several amendments to the Constitution regarding the rights of the new citizens under the new conditions established.

For a more detailed account of the causes and history of the war, see the messages of Presidents Buchanan and Lincoln. (See also Abolitionists; Confederate States; Missouri Compromise; Slavery; and the several battles.)

Civil War:
- (See also Confederate States; Reconstruction; Restoration; Secession; Slavery; Southern States.)
- Act—
  - Prescribing oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in rebellion discussed, 4076.
  - To confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, 3361.
    - Attorney-General charged with superintendence of proceedings under, 3361.
  - To equalize bounties of soldiers of, reasons for applying pocket veto, to, 4274.
  - To fix status of certain Southern Union troops vetoed, 4035.
  - To suppress insurrection, punish treason, etc., 3294.
    - Approved and reasons therefor, 3286.
    - Attorney-General charged with superintendence of proceedings under 3325.
    - Joint resolution explanatory of, 3297.
- Action taken by the several States in, discussed, 3256.
- Aiders and abetters of, proclamation against, 3294, 3299.
- *Alabama-Kearsarge* naval engagement referred to, 3457.
- *Albemarle*, The—
  - Destruction of, referred to, 3457.
  - Engagement of, with the *Sassacus*, 3411.
- Aliens, liability of to perform military duties, 3381.
  - Proclaimed, 3369.
- Anderson, Robert—
  - Commander of forts in Charleston Harbor, 3189.
  - Dispatches of, while in command of Fort Sumter referred to, 3213, 3222.
  - Empowered to receive volunteers, 3219.
  - Flag over Fort Sumter at evacuation of, to be raised on ruins of, by, 3484.
- Appropriation for prosecuting, recommended, 3226.
- Armed neutrality in Middle States discussed, 3225.
- Arms and munitions of war, order prohibiting export of, 3326. (See also 373.)
  - Extended, 3436.
  - Modified, 3379.
  - Rescinded, 3533.
- Army of Potomac—
  - Honors achieved by, discussed, 3376.
  - Organization of, 3311.
  - Thanks of President tendered, 3360.
- Army of United States—
  - Headquarters of, 3435.
  - Information regarding operations of, forbidden, 3240.
  - Joint resolution providing for payment of, approved, 3350.
  - Army officers and privates, orders regarding absence of, 3320.
  - Act for enrolling and calling out national forces, etc., 3365.
  - Proclamation regarding, 3364.

Civil War—*Continued.*
- Army officers directed to subscribe a new oath of allegiance, 3219.
- Assignments of commands in, and orders regarding, 3241, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3317, 3325, 3379, 3435.
- Atlanta, Ga., capture of, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.
- Belligerent rights accorded Confederate States by foreign powers discussed, 3259, 3327, 3565.
  - Recognition and aid from foreign powers invoked by Confederate States, 3221, 3246.
- Blockade of Southern ports proclaimed, 3215, 3216, 3481.
  - Claims arising therefrom discussed, 3328.
  - Nonresident foreigners engaged in violating, order regarding, 3483.
  - Referred to, 3225, 3385.
  - Removed, 3523.
    - From certain ports, 3290, 3372, 3417, 3431, 3482, 3507.
- British vessels carrying contraband of war for insurgents referred to, 3352.
- Burdens imposed upon people, President expresses desire to relieve, 3476.
- Burnside, Ambrose E.—
  - Brigadier-general, thanks of President tendered, 3305.
  - Major-general, command of Army of Potomac assumed by, 3325.
- Chaplains for hospitals, 3249.
- Citizens liable to be drafted not permitted to go abroad, order regarding, 3322.
- Claims—
  - Against citizens of insurgent States and means for collecting, discussed, 3251.
  - Growing out of, discussed by President—
    - Grant, 4205, 4303.
    - Harrison, Benj., 5755.
- Claims of—
  - Aliens arising out of, discussed, 4191.
    - Court to try, recommended, 4243.
  - Foreign powers growing out of, discussed, 3328, 4086.
  - France growing out of, paid, 4916.
  - Great Britain growing out of, 4191.
    - Payment of, 4243.
- Clerks in Departments to be organized into companies for defense of capital, 3323, 3642.
- Combinations in Southern States opposing revenue laws, proclamations against, 3215, 3216.
- Commerce disturbed by, 3327.
- Commercial intercourse of Southern States. (See Confederate States.)
- Communication with insurgents under Executive sanction referred to, 3461.
- Confederate envoys sent to Great Britain and France. (See Mason and Slidell.)
- Confederate flags—
  - Captured, presented to Congress, 3309.
  - Return of, to States recommended, 5163.
    - Proposition withdrawn, 5164.
- Confederate States, seat of government of, was first located in Montgomery, Alabama, 3225.
- Contraband on British vessels for use of insurgents referred to, 3352.
- Contraband trade and protection for neutral vessels, order regarding, 3377.
- Corinth, Miss., capture of, 3315.
- Correspondence with foreign powers regarding, referred to, 3234.
- Courts of justice for insurgent States recommended, 3251.
- Craney Island, evacuation of batteries on, 3313.
- *Cumberland-Merrimac* naval engagement discussed, 3345.
- Deserters—
  - Condemned to death, sentence of, commuted, 3434.
  - Returning to duty pardoned, 3364, 3479.
    - Act authorizing, 3368.
- Discussed, 3221, 3245, 3255, 3278, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3313, 3376, 3389, 3452, 3547, 3477.
- Dix, John A.—
  - Applications to go south of military lines to be made to, 3302.
  - Authority given to, while at Baltimore, 3313.
  - Commissioners to examine cases of State prisoners, 3310.
  - Prisoners of war released to report to, 3303.
- Drafts to be made, orders regarding, 3321, 3433.
  - Citizens liable to draft not permitted to go abroad, 3322.
  - Deficiency in quota of States referred to, 3412.
- Emancipation of slaves discussed. (See Emancipation; Emancipation Proclamation.)
- Executive orders regarding, 3218, 3239, 3300, 3360, 3375, 3431, 3474, 3483.
- Expenditures incident to, discussed, 3248, 3330.
- Fasting and prayer—
  - Day of, set apart, 3237, 3365, 3422.
  - Recommended, 3437.
- *Fingal-Weehawken* naval engagement referred to, 3392.

Civil War—*Continued.*
  Forces of United States in, movements of, and orders regarding, 3301, 3302, 3311, 3312, 3315.
  Foreign interference in, discussed, 3246.
    Aid furnished rebellion by British subjects referred to, 3458.
  Foreign recruits, enlistment of, in services of United States referred to, 3413.
  Fort Gaines, reduction of, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.
  Fort Henry, capture of, referred to, 3305.
  Fort Morgan, reduction of, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.
  Fort Powell, reduction of, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.
  Fort Sumter, assault upon and reduction of, discussed, 3222.
  Fredericksburg, Va., battle of, referred to, 3360.
  Gen. Wadsworth to command the force composed of the clerks in the departments organized for the defense of the Capital, 3323, 3642.
  Georgia, campaign in, discussed and orders regarding celebration of, 3439, 3452.
  Government of Confederate States first located at Montgomery, Ala., 3225.
    Transferred to Richmond, Va., 3225.
  Governments to be reestablished in Confederate States. (See Confederate States.)
  Habeas corpus, writ of—
    Authority given to suspend, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3240, 3300, 3313, 3322.
      Referred to, 3225.
    Suspension of, 3299, 3371, 3420.
      Revoked as to certain States, 3529, 3531.
  Halleck, Henry W., assigned to command of—
    Department of Mississippi, 3312.
    Land forces of United States, 3317.
      Relieved from command and orders regarding, 3435.
  Hampton Roads, Va., conference and correspondence at, regarding restoration of peace discussed, 3641.
  Hooker, Joseph, commander of corps in Army, 3325.
    Military possession of railroads to be taken by, 3379.
  Hunter, David—
    Command of corps formerly under Gen. Burnside assumed by, 3325.
    Proclamation of, for freedom of slaves in certain States declared void, 3292.
  Illinois volunteers, thanks of President tendered, 3442.
  Imprisonment of loyal citizens by forces in rebellion referred to, 3235.
  Indiana volunteers, thanks of President tendered, 3442.
  Indians, attitude of, in, discussed, 3253, 3333.
  Injuries to citizens of foreign countries growing out of, discussed, 3383.
  Instructions to ministers of United States abroad regarding, referred to, 3234.
  Insurgent cruisers infesting high seas, proclamation regarding, 3506.
  Insurgent leader and attempts to negotiate with, discussed. (See Davis, Jefferson.)
  Insurgent privateers in foreign ports referred to, 3275.
  Iowa volunteers, thanks of President tendered, 3442.
  Kansas troops, treatment of, when captured, referred to, 3398.
  Kearsarge-Alabama naval engagement referred to, 3457.
  Leader of the insurgents and attempts to negotiate with, discussed and recommendations made. (See Davis, Jefferson.)
  Leaves of absence and furloughs revoked, 3320.
  Legislature of Maryland, arrest and dispersion of members of, by Gen. Scott would not be justifiable, 3218.
  Live stock order prohibiting export of, 3326.
    Modifications in, order regarding, 3379.
    Order extending, 3436.
    Order rescinding, 3533.
  McCallum, D. C., appointed military director and superintendent of railroads, 3302.
  McClellan, George B. (See McClellan, George B.)
  McPherson, James B., command of Department and Army of the Tennessee assigned to, 3436.
  Merrimac-Cumberland naval engagement discussed, 3345.
  Merrimac-Monitor naval engagement discussed, 3313.
  Military authorities not vested with authority to interfere with contracts between individuals, order regarding, 3548.
  Military force—
    Necessary to prosecute, discussed, 3226.
    To be raised by governor of Missouri discussed, 3241.

Civil War—*Continued.*
  Military possession of—
    Railroads taken, 3314, 3379.
    Telegraph lines, orders regarding and recommendations, 3309.
  Military supplies purchased and frauds in, discussed, 3278.
  Mill Springs, Ky., battle of, referred to, 3301.
    Thanks of President tendered officers and soldiers in, 3301.
  Missouri troops, order regarding inspection of records of, 3433.
  Mobile Harbor, Ala., achievements of Federal forces in, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.
  Monitor-Merrimac naval engagement discussed, 3313.
  Navy of United States—
    Discussed, 3385, 3449.
    Joint resolution providing for payment of, approved, 3350.
    Naval engagement of *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*, referred to, 3398.
    Bank in, order regarding, 3240.
      Discussed, 3450.
  Negotiations attempted with Jefferson Davis, for the restoration of peace discussed and correspondence concerning, and F. P. Blair's correspondence concerning, 3461.
  Negro soldiers—
    Discussed, 3389.
    Enslaved and measures of retaliation discussed, 3378.
    Opinion of Attorney-General on rights of, referred to, 3410.
  Negroes to be employed for military purposes, order regarding, 3318.
  Neutral rights of foreign powers violated. (See Neutral Rights.)
  Neutrality of foreign powers, 3380, 3665.
  New Orleans, La., capture of, 3315.
  Norfolk, Va., surrender of, referred to, 3313, 3315.
  Number of United States soldiers enlisted in, 4156.
  Oath of allegiance to United States, army officers directed to subscribe anew, 3219.
  Object of, declared by President Lincoln, 3297.
  Official Records of. (See War of Rebellion, Official Records of.)
  Ohio National Guard, expiration of enlistment of, referred to and thanks of President tendered, 3440.
  Pardons granted—
    Deserters. (See Deserters, *ante*.)
    Persons participating in. (See Pardons.)
  Peace—
    Negotiations attempted with Jefferson Davis for the restoration of, and correspondence concerning, 3461.
    Negotiations for, and correspondence regarding restoration of, discussed, 3461.
    Proposition embracing restoration of, etc., would be considered by Government, 3438.
  Pensioners of. (See Pensions.)
  Persons—
    Discouraging enlistments or resisting drafts subject to court-martial, 3299.
    In rebellion—
      Commanded to disperse, 3214, 3294.
      Must return to allegiance under penalty of confiscation of property, 3294.
    Trading with insurgents, order prohibiting, 3483.
  Pierrepont Edwards, commissioner to examine cases of State prisoners, 3310.
  Plymouth, N. C., capture of, referred to, 3458.
  Porter, Fitz-John, relieved from command of corps, 3325.
  Presidential election of 1864, effects of, discussed, 3453.
  Prisoners—
    Of war—
      Exchange of, referred to, 3399.
        Interview between Col. Key and Gen. Cobb on subject of, 3459.
      Order for discharge of, 3538.
      Paroled, order regarding passports to be furnished, 3547.
      Released, to report to Maj.-Gen. Dix, 3303.
    Political—
      Orders regarding provision for, 3239.
      Released on subscribing to parole, etc., 3303.
      State, commissioners appointed examine cases of, 3310.
  Proclamation of President Lincoln regarding, 3214, 3237, 3289, 3358, 3362, 3364, 3414, 3472, 3479.
    Spurious proclamations published in New York *World* and New York *Journal of Commerce*, orders regarding, 3438.
  Property to be seized for military uses, orders regarding, 3318.
  Protection for capital, recommendations regarding, 3323, 3642.
  Purchasing places in insurgent States designated and orders regarding, 3441.
  Quasi armistice of President Buchanan's administration referred to, 3223, 3235.

Civil War—*Continued.*
- Railroads—
  - Construction of, as military measure recommended, 3247.
  - In Missouri to be made available for military uses, 3317.
  - Military possession of, taken, 3314, 3379.
  - Points of commencement of Union Pacific discussed and order regarding, 3401, 3435.
- Reconstruction of Southern States. (See Reconstruction; Restoration.)
- Records of. (See War of Rebellion, Official Records of.)
- Records of association founded for purpose of aiding soldiers of, offered to United States, 4798.
- Refugees from Virginia, communication regarding removal of, 3360.
- Restoration of Southern States. (See Reconstruction; Restoration.)
- Roanoke Island, N. C., capture of, referred to, 3305.
- Sanford, Edward S., appointed military superintendent of telegraph messages, 3310.
- *Sassacus-Albemarle* naval engagement referred to, 3411.
- Scott, Winfield, retirement from active service in, orders regarding, 3241.
  - Referred to, 3257.
  - Successor of, referred to, 3241, 3257.
- Secession discussed. (See Secession.)
- Sentences of imprisonment by military tribunals remitted and prisoners discharged, 3537.
- Sewells Point, Va., evacuation of batteries on, 3313.
- *Shenandoah*, reported surrender of the, 3575.
- Sheridan, Philip H. (See Sheridan, Philip H.)
- Sherman, William T. (See Sherman, William T.)
- Slavery discussed. (See Slavery.)
- Stager, Anson, appointed military superintendent of telegraph lines, 3310.
- States in which insurrection exists proclaimed, 3238, 3293, 3366.
- Sunday, observance of, enjoined, 3326.
- Taxes upon real estate in seceded States declared a lien on same, 3293.
- Telegraph lines, military possession of, order regarding, 3309.
- Termination of—
  - Mediation of other measures looking to, referred to, 3355.
  - Proclaimed, 3627.
    - In Tennessee, 3515.
    - In Texas, 3632.
      - Correction of date in, by proclamation, 3747.
- Thanks tendered commanders and soldiers in. (See Thanks of Congress; Thanks of President.)
- Thanksgiving order of President Lincoln, 3439.
- Thanksgiving proclamation of President Lincoln, 3290, 3371, 3373, 3429.
  - Order regarding day appointed, 3245.
    - (See also fasting and prayer.)
- Threatening aspect of. (See Secession discussed; Slavery discussed.)
- Transportation to be furnished refugees and freedmen, order regarding, 3547.
- Treason against United States, act to punish, 3286, 3294.
- Troops sent through Mexican territory in 1861 referred to, 3574.
- Union and Confederate flags, return of to respective States recommended, 5163.
  - Proposition withdrawn, 5164.
- Vessels of United States destroyed by rebel vessels referred to, 3964.
- Victories of Federal troops discussed, 3301, 3305, 3313, 3376, 3439, 3442, 3452, 3457, 3477.
- Virginia—
  - Attitude of, in, discussed, 3224.
  - Persons in, attempting to exercise official powers of civil nature, order regarding, 3245.
- Volunteer service—
  - Act to provide for additional medical officers of, vetoed, 3289.
  - Officers and men in, 3578.
  - Officers in, 3357.
- Volunteers called for, and orders regarding, 3215, 3216, 3315, 3316, 3321, 3322, 3370, 3374, 3427, 3433, 3436, 3472.
  - Authority to call for additional volunteers recommended, 3227.
  - Board constituted to examine quotas of States, 3476.
  - Bounty and pay to, 3322, 3375, 3436, 3649.
    - Recommendations regarding, 3396.
  - Clause, three-hundred-dollar, repeal of, recommended, 3412.
  - Increase of, letter of President to governors regarding, 3315.
  - Proposition of governor of Missouri regarding, 3241.
  - Order of President regarding, 3243.
  - Proposition of governors of States regarding, and reply of President, 3241, 3316, 3437.

Civil War—*Continued.*
- Reenlistment of veterans referred to, 3400.
  - Referred to, 3225.
  - Three-hundred-dollar clause, repeal of, recommended, 3412.
- *Weehawken-Fingal* naval engagement referred to, 3392.
- Wisconsin volunteers, thanks of President tendered, 3442.
- Wool, John E. (See Wool, John E.)

Civil War Veterans:
- Roosevelt praises, 6670, 7386.
- Their privileges in civil service, 6743, 6854.

Claims:
- Against citizens of insurgent States and means for collecting, discussed, 3251.
- Abritration of pecuniary, with republics of South and Central America, 8362.
- Growing out of War between the States. (See Civil War; War Claims.)
- Of aliens. (See Aliens.)
- Of foreign powers against United States. (See the several powers.)
- Of United States against foreign powers. (See the several powers.)
  - Referred to, 253.
  - Surplus remaining after payment of awards, discussed, 3173, 3247.
- Private claim against United States. (See Private Claims.)

Claims, Court of. (See Courts.)

Clarksburg, W. Va., act making appropriation to continue construction of public building at, approved and rcommendations regarding, 4991.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.—John M. Clayton, Secretary of State, in 1850 concluded a treaty with Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, representing Great Britain, for establishing communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans (2580). The treaty provided for a ship canal across Nicaragua and forbade exclusive control of canal communication by either party. It was succeeded by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, ratified by the Senate of the United States, Dec. 17, 1901. which made the way clear for the United States to construct, own and operate an isthmian canal. (See Great Britain, Treaties with.)

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty:
- Correspondence respecting, referred to, 2583, 2897, 2908, 4758.
- Differences regarding—
  - Discussed, 3039, 3092.
  - Final settlement of, 3170.
  - Proposition to refer, to arbitrament, 2895.
  - Treaty for settlement of, discussed, 2973.
- Discussed, 2580, 2617, 2903, 2943, 3117, 4628.
  - Proposed modifications of, referred to, 4653, 4662, 4694.
  - Referred to, 4667, 4698, 4782, 6662, 6923.

Clearing House.—An institution set up by banking houses, railroad companies, or persons engaged in any department of trade or finance who have credit transactions with each other. In the course of a day's business each bank receives various amounts of commercial paper which must be debited to the acount of other banks, and is itself not unlikely the debtor to one or more other banks. Before the establishment of the clearing house it was customary to have these accounts adjusted every morning, or at least every week. To do this it was necessary for each bank to have a messenger visit every other bank with which it had dealings and pay or receive the difference between the debit and credit sides of the account. The collection and payment of these balances became a laborious and dangerous part of the banking business. To do away with this cumbersome method of squaring accounts the clearing-house system was introduced. It was first established in London about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The banks of New York associated and began doing a clearing-house business Oct. 11, 1853. The New York Clearing House is the largest in the world. The member banks have a capital of $170,275,000, and the average daily clearances for 1911 were $92,420,120,000. Chicago comes next with average daily clearances of $13,821,387,000. The number of banks in the Clearing House Association varies slightly, the present number being 67. All the accounts of each of these 67 banks with each other are adjusted in just one hour each day—between 10 and 11 A. M. The debtor banks are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the clearing house in legal-tender notes or coin by 1.30 P. M. each day, and the creditor banks immediately receive the amounts due them from other banks or certificates of credits for the amounts. Impending financial crises may be averted by all the banks which are members of the clearing house pooling their reserve funds and taking certificates therefor. The associated banks of New York in this way made it possible for the government to secure the necessary funds for carrying on the Civil War. The panic of 1873 was checked in a similar manner, as were also those of 1884, 1890, and 1893. In 1893 the Clearing House Association resolved that any member might present to the loan committee its bills receivable or other securities, together with its own obligation and receive therefor certificates for 75 yer cent. of their par value, which certificates would be accepted in lieu of cash in the payment of balances at the clearing house. Railway companies and the various produce and stock exchanges have introduced the clearing-house system into their business. Similar institutions have been established in most of the large cities of the country.

The clearing house principle has generally been adopted in stock and produce exchanges. A broker may buy or sell stock, and, through the simple clearing house method of adjustment, may drop out of the transaction entirely, except for collecting his commission or paying his loss. Thus if Broker A sell certain securities to Broker B, and Broker B then sell them to Broker C, who later sells them to Broker A, the transactions cancel, except for the difference in price agreed upon at each sale.

Clearing Houses recommended, 4199.

Cleveland, Grover.—1885-89, 1893-97.

(FIRST TERM, 1885-1889.)

Twenty-fifth Administration—Democratic.

Vice-President—Thomas A. Hendricks.

Secretary of State—
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of the Treasury—
Daniel Manning.
Charles S. Fairchild.
Secretary of War—
William C. Endicott.
Attorney-General—
Augustus H. Garland.
Postmaster-General—
William F. Vilas.
Don M. Dickinson.
Secretary of the Navy—
William C. Whitney.
Secretary of the Interior—
Lucius Q. C. Lamar.
William F. Vilas.
Secretary of Agriculture—
Norman J. Coleman.

Cleveland was elected by the Democratic party in 1884 and in 1892. The convention which met at Chicago, July 8-11, 1884, nominated him on the second ballot, despite the bitter opposition of Tammany.

Platform.—The platform of 1884 recited the fundamental principles of Democracy; charged the Republican party with fraud, jobbery, and recklessness, from long possession of power; pledged Democracy to a complete reform, rigid economy, reduction of taxation, and a lower tariff for revenue only; devoted internal revenues to pensions and war expenditures only; favored an American continental policy; believed in honest money of gold, silver, and easily convertible currency; asserted equal justice for all; urged the choosing of Federal officers in Territories from citizens who have been previous residents; favored civil service reform, free education, prevention of monopoly, unrestricted labor, retention of public lands for settlers, pledged government protection to all citizens at home and abroad; opposed Chinese immigration; advocated a measure of internal improvements; upheld Democracy's efforts for commerce and merchant marine; and paid a tribute to Samuel J. Tilden.

Opposition.—The Republican National Convention at Chicago, June 3-6, 1884, nominated James G. Blaine over President Arthur, on the fourth ballot. The Greenback National Convention at Indianapolis, May 28, 1884, nominated Benjamin F. Butler. The Prohibition Convention at Pittsburgh, July 23, 1884, nominated John P. St. John; another branch of the Prohibitionists, under the name of the American Prohibition Convention, met at Chicago, June 19, 1884, and nominated Samuel C. Pomeroy. The Equal Rights party in convention at San Francisco, Sept. 20, 1884, nominated Belva A. Lockwood.

Vote.—The popular vote of thirty-eight States gave Cleveland 4,874,986; Blaine, 4,851,981; Butler, 175,370; and St. John, 150,369. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 11, 1885, gave Cleveland 219, and Blaine 182.

Party Affiliation.—Cleveland's political career dated from his election as the Democratic mayor of Buffalo, where (1881) he curbed extravagance and violation of the Constitution and charter to such an extent that he became known as the "veto mayor." As governor of New York, his State administration was a continuation of his course as mayor of Buffalo, and it was the conspicuous evidence of his ability, integrity, and consistency, that made him so strong a candidate for the Presidency.

Political Complexion of Congress.—During President Cleveland's first administration, Congress was divided politically as follows: In the Forty-ninth Congress (1885-1887) the Senate, of seventy-six members, was composed of thirty-four Democrats, forty-one Republicans, with one vacancy; and the House, of 325 members, was made up of 182 Democrats, 110 Republicans, two Nationals, with one vacancy. In the Fiftieth Congress (1887-1889) the Senate, of seventy-six members, was composed of thirty-seven Democrats and thirty-nine Republicans; and the House, of 325 members, was made up of 170 Democrats and 151 Republicans.

(SECOND TERM, 1893-1897.)

Twenty-seventh Administration—Democratic.

Vice-President—Adlai E. Stevenson.

Secretary of State—
Walter Q. Gresham.
Richard Olney.
Secretary of the Treasury—
John G. Carlisle.
Secretary of War—
Daniel S. Lamont.
Attorney-General—
Richard Olney.
Judson Harmon.
Postmaster-General—
Wilson S. Bissell.
William L. Wilson.
Secretary of the Navy—
Hilary A. Herbert.
Secretary of the Interior—
Hoke Smith.
David R. Francis.
Secretary of Agriculture—
J. Sterling Morton.

SECOND TERM—Nomination.—Cleveland was a second time elected President of the United States by the Democratic party at the election held in November, 1892. At the Democratic National Convention held at Chicago, June 22, 1892, he was nominated on the first ballot, though he was bitterly opposed by the entire delegation from his own State.

Platform.—The platform of the Democratic party in 1892 denounced the Republican party and its administration; made the tariff the most important issue of the election by a section amended in open convention in which the McKinley Tariff was condemned as class legislation; exposed sham reciprocity; demanded control of the trusts; repeated the public lands policy of former years; reaffirmed civil service reform; favored restriction of Chinese immigration; supported internal improvements; favored the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; endorsed the World's Columbian Exposition, free education, the plan to admit as States, Arizona and New Mexico; condemned the sweating system and convict labor.

Opposition.—The Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, June 7, 1892, nominated Benjamin Harrison, on a platform of protection, reciprocity, free coinage of gold and silver, freedom of the ballot, extension of foreign commerce, freedom of speech, opposition to trusts, free postal delivery, civil service reform, building of Nicaragua Canal, admission of Territories to Statehood, reclamation of arid lands, sympathy with temperance, pledges to veterans, and commendation of Harrison's administration. The Prohibition convention at Cincinnati, in June, 1892, nominated John Bidwell. The National People's Convention at Omaha, in July, 1892, nominated James B. Weaver. The Socialist Labor Convention, at New York, nominated Simon Wing.

Vote.—The popular vote ran: Cleveland, 5,556,543; Harrison, 5,175,582; Weaver, 1,040,886; Bidwell, 255,841; and Wing,

Cleveland, Grover—*Continued.*
21,164. The electoral vote gave Cleveland 277; Harrison, 145, and Weaver, 22.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the two administrations of President Cleveland stood as follows: July 1, 1885, $1,375,352,443.91; 1886, $1,282,145,840.44; 1887, $1,175,168,675.42; 1888, $1,063,004,894.73.

Second Administration: July 1, 1893, $838,969,475.75; 1894, $899,313,380.55; 1895, $901,672,966.74; 1896, $955,297,253.70.

Tariff.—In his First Annual Message (page 4926) President Cleveland said: "The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the Government, and indirectly paid by the people, from customs duties. The question of free trade is not involved, nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenues the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed." Speaking of the directions in which a reduction of the tariff might best be made, he said: "I think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessaries of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and release to the people in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry." These sentiments are expressed and emphasized in his Second Annual Message (page 5095), and in his Third Annual Message (page 5169) the subject is again urged and he says: "It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively used as the source of the Government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperilling the existence of our manufacturing interests." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 5359) the President paints a picture of the result of economic conditions as he sees them produced by the inequalities of the tariff laws. He says: "This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is injurious to the body politic. It stifles in those for whose benefit it is permitted all patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to Americanship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people is displaced by the assumption that the Government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained."

In the elections of 1890, Mr. Cleveland championed the cause of tariff reform and made it the issue of the elections. When he accepted the Presidential nomination in 1892, he wrote in his letter of acceptance: "Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished, in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade." In the First Annual Message of his second administration (page 5890) the President said: "While we should stanchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal taxation and that they should be limited by strict economy, we can not close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our Government actually demand." Again he says:

"Even if the often-disproved assertion could be made good that a low rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, permitted by free raw materials, is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation." In the Second Annual Message of the second administration (page 5984) he says, in speaking of the Wilson tariff bill: "Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported." He suggests some amendments to the act, and says: "So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law." In the Fourth Annual Message of his second administration (page 6173) in speaking of the workings of the new tariff act: "This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures." Again (page 6175) he says: "I suppose it will not be denied that under the present law our people obtain the necessaries of a comfortable existence at a cheaper rate than formerly."

Foreign Policy.—In his First Annual Message (page 4922) President Cleveland recommended increased appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service. At the beginning of his second administration, the President was obliged to confront the grave situation arising out of the proposed annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The queen and her ministers asserted that at the time she yielded to the provisional government she yielded to the force and power of the United States. The President made the matter the subject of a special message to Congress (page 5892) in which he states that "a candid and thorough examination of the facts will force the conviction that the provisional government owes its existence to an armed invasion by the United States," and that the overthrowing of the government was brought about "by a process, every step of which, it may safely be asserted, is directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States acting through its diplomatic and naval representatives." He adds: "I suppose that right and justice should determine the path

Cleveland, Grover—*Continued.*
to be followed in treating this subject. If national honesty is to be disregarded and a desire for territorial extension or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own ought to regulate our conduct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our government and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants." He declined to submit the treaty of annexation again to the Senate and advised our minister to inform the queen and her advisers of his desire to reestablish in the islands the status which existed before the armed interference of the United States. The Senate, however, recognized the new republic in 1894, and the matter passed beyond the jurisdiction of the President. In 1895, upon the outbreak of the insurrection in Cuba, the President took immediate steps to secure the neutrality of the United States. Though resolutions favoring the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents passed Congress, the President disregarded them, and Secretary Olney made public statement of the fact that they were regarded by the administration only as "an expression of opinion on the part of a number of eminent gentlemen." A second proclamation of neutrality was issued in July, 1896 (page 6126), following the appointment of General Fitzhugh Lee as minister to Cuba. The entire subject required delicate handling of relations with Spain during the rest of the life of the administration. The most notable act of foreign policy during the administration was the Venezuela Message (page 6087) in which the President informed Congress that Great Britain had refused to submit the question of boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana to arbitration; that a commission should be appointed by Congress to examine into the matter of boundary; that appropriations should be made at once for this work; that the Commission should report at once. Then the message reads: "When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right to belong to Venezuela." The signing of the arbitration treaty at Washington was regarded as the first formal acquiescence by a European power of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine and the accompanying virtual protection of the smaller republics of the New World by the United States.

Finance.—In his First Annual Message (page 4927) the President discussed the Bland-Allison act and said: "The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power. The necessity for such an addition to the nation as is compelled by the silver-coinage act is negatived by the fact that up to the present time only about 50,000,000 of the silver dollars so coined have actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than 165,000,000 in the possession of the Government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expense for the construction of vaults for its deposit. Every month two millions of gold dollars in the public Treasury are paid out for two millions or more of silver dollars, to be added to the idle mass already accumulated." He adds that this will lead to the hoarding of gold, and says: "This hoarding of gold has already begun." He recommends the suspension of compulsory coinage. In his Second Annual Message (page 5097) he reports the failure to distribute silver dollars among the people, and again urges the suspension of coinage. In his special message in 1893, the President discusses the working of the Sherman act and reports (page 5834) disappointment in its effects. He said: "Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the Government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, enforced under that statute, were regarded by those interested in silver as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for, immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known"; he adds: "The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. The matter rises above the plane of party politics." The President closes with an earnest recommendation for the repeal of the Sherman act. In his Third Annual Message of his second administration (page 6072), the President gives a résumé of the legislation relating to silver coinage and the attendant train of financial troubles. Of these he said: "I am convinced that the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding Treasury notes issued by the Government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890." In the same message (page 6084) the President said: "No government, no human contrivance or act of legislation, has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established by the markets of the world. Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coins, oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations and to the teaching of the wisest statesmen and economists of the world, both in the past and present, and, what is far more conclusive, they run counter to our own actual experiences."

Civil Service Reform.—In his First Annual Message (page 4948) President Cleveland said: "Civil Service reform enforced by law came none too soon to check the progress of demoralization. One of its effects, not enough regarded, is the freedom it brings to the political action of those conservative and sober men who, in fear of the confusion and risk attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all the public offices with a change of party rule, cast their ballots against such a change." "The civil service law does not prevent the discharge of the indolent or incompetent clerk, and it does prevent supplying his place with the unfit party worker." In his Second Annual Message (page 5113) he says that while the reform may be incomplete and its applications imperfect, "if the people of this country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from the operation of their Government they will abandon the surest guaranty of the safety and the success of American institutions." Statistics regarding the efficacy of the rules laid down by the Commission are given in a special message to Congress on page 5201. Suggested amendments and additional rules were made the subject of a special message (page 5347 *et seq.*). In the First Annual Message of his second administration (page 5888), in speaking of the working of the reform, the President said: "The law embody-

Cleveland, Grover—*Continued.*
ing this reform found its way to our statute books more from fear of the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any love for the reform itself on the part of legislators, and it has lived and grown and flourished in spite of the covert as well as open hostility of spoilsmen and notwithstanding the querulous impracticability of many self-constituted guardians." The several Executive Orders relating to amendments of the civil service appear on page 6030. His last official word regarding the success of the reform appears in his Fourth Annual Message of his second administration (page 6170) where the President says: "The progress made in civil service reform furnishes a cause for the utmost congratulation. It has survived the doubts of its friends as well as the rancor of its enemies, and has gained a permanent place among the agencies destined to cleanse our politics and to improve, economize, and elevate the public service."

At the beginning of President Cleveland's administration, he came into serious conflict with many influential men of his own party, who sought the immediate removal of Republican office-holders to make way for Democrats, that the party organization might be thereby strengthened. It was at this time that the expression "offensive partisanship" came into use, though the expression is correctly "obtrusive partisanship" as it appears in his Executvie Order upon the subject (page 5079). His special message (page 4960) refusing on constitutional grounds to accede to the Senate's request for papers regarding appointments and dismissals brought about a struggle with Congress and its refusal to sanction his nominations.

Cleveland, Grover:
- Advancement and progress of United States discussed by, 5358.
- Annual messages of, 4909, 5082, 5165, 5358, 5866, 5955, 6058, 6146.
- Arbitrator—
  - In boundary dispute between Argentine Republic and Brazil, 5867.
    - Award of, discussed by, 6058.
  - Of claim of Italy against Colombia, 6328.
- Biographical sketch of, 4882.
- Bland-Allison Act discussed by, 4927, 5097, 5373.
- British minister's interference in political affairs of United States and action of, respecting, 5365, 5396.
- Civil Service discussed by, 4948, 4974, 5112, 5201, 5348, 5399, 5429, 5882, 5889, 5972, 5974, 5982, 6171. (See also Civil Service.)
- Congress requested by, not to take recess until enactment of financial legislation, 6092.
- Correspondence requested by Senate respecting relations with Spain refused by, 6101.
- Cuban insurrection and policy of United States regarding, discussed by, 6068, 6148.
  - Referred to by President McKinley, 6291.
- Currency legislation plan of, indorsed by, 5985.
  - Discussed by, 5993, 5999, 6072, 6091, 6175.
- Death of, announced by Roosevelt, 7339.
- Discretionary power of President over nominations, removals, and other acts discussed by, 4960.
- Finances discussed by, 4924, 5092, 5097, 5165, 5371, 5833, 5875, 5964, 5985, 5993, 5999, 6072, 6091, 6155, 6175.
- Foreign policy discussed by, 4912, 5867, 5871, 5873, 5892, 5955, 5963, 6064, 6068, 6087, 6148.
- Inaugural address of—
  - First, 4884.
  - Second, 5821.
- Legation asylum discussed by, 5867.
- Monroe doctrine reasserted by, 6064, 6087.
- Pocket vetoes of, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 6193.
- Portrait of, 4882.
- Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 4960, 4992, 4996, 5142, 5363, 5412, 5422, 5924, 6010, 6109.
- Proclamations of—
  - Admission of Utah, 6120.
  - Canadian vessels permitted to aid disabled vessels in American waters, 5828.
  - Chicago riots, 5931.
  - Copyright privilege to—
    - Chile, 6125.
    - Denmark, 5827.
    - Mexico, 6022.
    - Portugal, 5830.
    - Spain, 6024.
  - Death of—
    - Grant, 4893.
    - Gresham, 6022.
  - Discriminating duties suspended on vessels from—
    - Cuba and Puerto Rico, 5075, 5155.
    - Philippine Islands, 5155.
  - Duties suspended on vessels from—
    - Boca del Toro, Colombia, 4895.
    - Cuba and Puerto Rico, suspension of, revoked, 5074.
    - Germany, 5326.
      - Revoked, 6129.
    - Grenada, 5930.
    - Guadeloupe, 5327.
    - Netherlands, 5154.
    - Trinidad, 4889.
  - Extraordinary session of—
    - Congress, 5828.
    - Senate, 5428, 6230.
  - Importation of cattle, prohibition on, suspended, 6025.
  - Lands—
    - Granted Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway forfeited, 5944.

Cleveland, Grover—*Continued.*
- In Greer County boundary dispute not to be sold, 5325.
- Opened to settlement, 5838, 6016, 6018, 6020, 6026.
- Set apart as public reservation, 5859, 5864, 6122, 6205, 6207, 6209, 6211, 6213, 6215, 6216, 6218, 6219, 6221, 6222, 6225, 6227.

  - Modifying order reserving lands in Alaska, 6128.
  - Neutrality in insurrection in Cuba, 6023, 6126.
  - Order restoring Sioux lands to public domain declared void, 4890.
  - Pardons to polygamists, 5942.
  - Preventing extermination of seals in Bering Sea, 5826 ,5926, 6015, 6123.
  - Thanksgiving, 4895, 5076, 5156, 5328, 5865, 5943, 6025, 6127.
  - Unauthorized occupancy of—
    - Indian reservations, 4892.
    - Lands in Indian Territory, 4888.
  - Unlawful combinations in—
    - Washington Territory, 4896, 5073.
    - Western States, 5932.
  - Unlawful inclosures of public lands, 4893.
- Removals from office, transmission of papers regarding, refused by, 4960.
- Right of asylum discussed by, 5961.
- Sherman Act, repeal of purchasing clause of, discussed by, 5875, 6073, 6074.
  - Recommended by, 5833.
- Special session message of, 5833.
- State of the Union discussed by, 4909, 5358, 6146.
- Tariff discussed by, 4926, 5093, 5169, 5359, 5890, 5984, 6173.
- Thanksgiving proclamations of, 4895, 5076, 5156, 5328, 5865, 5943, 6025, 6127.
- Union and Confederate flags, return of, to respective States recommended by, 5163.
  - Proposition withdrawn, 5164.
- Veto messages of, authorizing—
  - Arkansas Northwestern Railway Co. to construct railway through Indian Territory, 6012.

Coal Fields of Alaska, 8100

Coal Lands.—The United States leads the world, both in the production of coal and the extent of its coal fields. The area of known deposits is nearly 280,000 square miles. The average annual yield for five years ending with 1908 was about 425,000,000 tons. This is worth about $1.50 per ton at the mines.

The coal fields are grouped for convenience into the following divisions: The Appalachian, extending from near the New York and Pennsylvania State line southwesterly through the western half of Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, western Maryland, southwest Virginia, all of West Virginia, eastern Kentucky and Tennessee into north central Alabama, and covering about 70,800 square miles. The eastern interior fields cover western Indiana, nearly the whole State of Illinois, and part of Kentucky, and are about 58,000 square miles in extent. The northern interior field covers a large area in the southern peninsula of Michigan, and is about 11,300 square miles in extent. The west central field extends from western Iowa across western Missouri, northwestern Arkansas and eastern Nebraska and Kansas, and through Oklahoma into Texas, and has an area of about 94,000 square miles. The Rocky Mountain field includes the numerous disconnected areas lying in narrow belts along either flank of the range from the Canadian frontier southward for a thousand miles. These occur in Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, and have a total area of some 43,600 square miles. The Pacific coast coal fields occur in California, Oregon and Washington. Those of Washington are of the most importance, supplying fuel for railroads and steamships, as well as the market requirements of San Francisco.

Owing to the discovery of collusion on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad and subsidiary companies in the acquisition of coal lands, President Roosevelt, through the Interior Department, in December, 1906, withdrew from settlement 64,000,000 acres of mineral lands in North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Oregon. Of this land 28,000,000 acres were later opened to entry. In December the President sent a special message to Congress urging the repeal or revision of the timber, stone and desert land acts and the commutation clause of the Homestead act. Then, in February, 1907, President Roosevelt sent a second special message to Congress urging legislation for the preservation of the coal, oil, lumber and grazing lands (page 7418). He especially urged that the Government be authorized to retain title to the coal lands with a system of leasing for mining purposes. He pointed out that some such system has been adopted in every coal mining country of Europe except Great Britain. Among the advantages he pointed out, were the preservation of fuels especially suited to certain industries, increased opportunities for coal miners without capital, the protection of the public against unreasonable and discriminating charges for fuel, the prevention of wholesale land frauds, and the ruthless exploitation of the Nation's resources (page 7418).

In the past western railroads have monopolized the fuel supply in that part of the country by acquiring large tracts through fraudulent entry and by discriminating against competitors in transportation rates. These facts were clearly established before the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1906-7. Lands which the roads had secured for $1.50 to $20 per acre would, it is estimated, yield royalties of $1,000 per acre under a leasing system, and this system would at the same time break up an obnoxious monopoly.

During 1907 many persons were convicted of coal land frauds, especially in Wyoming and Washington, and were sentenced to prison. About 100 persons were indicted in one month. The Denver grand jury returned indictments against fifty-five members of coal and lumber companies in a dozen western states—men highly respected and honored in the business and social world. Suits were brought in Washington and Wyoming against the Union Pacific and affiliated railroads both for fraudulent entry and to recover $3,000,000, the estimated value of coal already mined.

Coal Lands:
- Withdrawal of, from entry or settlement and government ownership of, recommended, 7418
- Removal of duty on anthracite recommended, 6754

Coaling Stations. (See Naval Stations.)

Coast and Geodetic Survey.—The Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce is charged with the survey of the coasts of the United States and coasts under the jurisdiction thereof, and the publication of charts covering said coasts. This includes base measure, triangulation, topography and hydrography along said coasts; the survey of rivers to the head of tide water or ship navigation, deep-sea soundings, temperature and current observations along said coasts and throughout the Gulf and Japan streams, magnetic observations and researches and the publication of maps showing the variations of terrestrial magnetism; gravity research, determination of heights, the determination of geographic positions by astronomic observations for latitude, longitude and azimuth, and by triangulation to furnish reference points for state surveys and to co-ordinate governmental surveys.

The results obtained are published in annual reports and in special publications; charts upon various scales, including sailing charts, general charts of the coast and harbor charts; tide tables issued annually in advance; coast pilots with sailing directions covering the navigable waters; notices to mariners issued weekly as a joint publication of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Lighthouses and containing current information necessary for safe navigation; catalogues of charts and publications, and such other publications as may be required to carry out the organic law governing the survey.

Coast and Geodetic Survey, act respecting printing of report of, in quarto form, returned, 6100.

Coast Cities, protection for. (See Defenses, Public, provision for.)

Coast Defenses. (See Defenses, Public.)

Coast Survey:
- Discussed, 636, 680, 1477, 4932.
- Expenses of, 599, 2521.
- Light-houses on Pacific coast, sites for, referred to, 2557.
- Near completion of, referred to, 630, 677.
- Transfer of, to Navy Department recommended, 4727.
- Vessels employed in prosecuting, 1835, 2537, 4103.

Coasts of United States, survey of, referred to, 4932.

Cobden Club.—An organization of leading English free traders, formed in 1866 in honor of Richard Cobden. It had for its object the promulgation of those principles with which Mr. Cobden's name as an ardent free trader was so intimately associated. It established headquarters in London and published many tracts, pamphlets and books upon the subject of free trade for free distribution in America, England and her colonies. The Cobden Club held its first dinner in London July 21, 1866, with W. E. Gladstone in the chair. June 27, 1868, a statue of Cobden was unveiled at Camden Town. In July, 1880, 12 out of 14 cabinet ministers were members. It has for honorary members several American economists and statesmen. Recently the Cobden Club has acquired a distinct political character, having become identified with the fortunes of the Liberal and Free-Trade Parties.

Cochetopah Forest Reserve proclaimed, 7242.

Codes. (See Criminal Code; Naval Code.)

Cœur d'Alêne, Idaho, military reservation granted to city, 7106.

Cœur d'Alêne, Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Coffee:
- Consular reports on production of and trade in, among Central and South American states referred to, 5201.
- Duties on—
  - Recommended by President—
    - Grant, 4303.
    - Hayes, 4422, 4511.
    - Polk, 2366, 2405.
  - Referred to, 2250.
  - Repeal of, recommended, 4061.

Cohnawaga Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Coinage. (See Coins and Coinage.)

Coinage Laws.—The subject of coinage received the early attention of the founders of the Government. Many and varied laws have been passed to regulate the proportion of pure gold, silver, copper and nickel in the various coins and the ratio of one metal to another.

The most important coinage laws, together with their main provisions, are as follows: The act of April 2, 1792, provided that any person could have gold or silver coined at the mint, receiving therefor lawful coins of the same metal in equal weight. The standard of fineness for gold was eleven parts pure to one of alloy, and for silver 1,485 parts pure to 179 of alloy. The ratio of gold to silver was as 1 to 15, and both coins were legal tender. By the law of March 3, 1795, the Treasurer retained 24 cents per ounce for silver below the standard and 4 cents for gold; and under that law the President by proclamation reduced the weight of the copper coin one pennyweight and sixteen grains in each cent and in like proportion in each half cent (page 183). By the law of April 21, 1800, there was retained for deposits of gold and silver below the standard a sum sufficient to pay for refining. By the law of May 8, 1828, a sum for materials and wastage was retained from silver bullion requiring the test. The law of June 28, 1834, provided that a deduction of one-half of one per cent. should be made from all standard gold and silver deposited for coinage if paid for in coin within five days from deposit. The law of Jan. 18, 1837, required the standard gold and silver coin to be made nine-tenths pure, one-tenth alloy, and to be a legal tender for any sum. By the law of Feb. 21, 1853, the weight of the half dollar was reduced from 206¼ to 192 grains and the lesser silver coins in the same proportion, and were made legal tender to the amount of $5. No private deposits for conversion into these coins were received, and charges of one-half of one per cent. were made for refining. The law of Feb. 12, 1873, provided for the coining of a

Coinage Laws—*Continued.*

The weight, fineness and value of the several coins are shown below:

	Gold Coin	Standard Silver Dollars	Subsidiary Silver Coin	Minor Coin
Weight.........	25.8 grains to the dollar.	412.5 grains.	385.8 grains to the dollar.	5c. piece: 77.16 grains, 75 p. c. copper, 25 p. c. nickel. 1c. piece: 48 grains, 95 p. c. copper, 5 p. c. tin and zinc.
Fineness........	900-1000.	900-1000.	900-1000.	
Ratio to gold....	....	15.988 to 1.	14.953 to 1.	
Limit of issue...	Unlimited.	Coinage ceased in 1905.	Needs of the people.	Needs of the people.
Denominations..	$20, $10, $5, $2½.	$1.	50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents	5 cents, 1 cent.
Legal tender....	Unlimited.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted.	Not to exceed $10.	Not to exceed 25 cents.
Receivable......	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all dues up to $10.	For all dues up to 25 cents.
Exchangeable...	For gold certificates, as below, and subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver certificates and smaller coin.	For minor coin.	....
Redeemable.....	....	....	In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

"trade dollar," the weight of which was made 420 grains, and of the half dollar 193 grains; legal tender to the amount of $5. No provision was made for the coinage of silver dollars of full legal-tender value. Silver bullion could be deposited for coinage into trade dollars only; gold for coinage for the benefit of the depositor. The directors of the mints were authorized to buy silver for coins of less than one dollar. One-fifth of one per cent. was charged for converting standard gold bullion into coin and silver into trade dollars. Silver coins, except trade dollars, were to be exchanged at par for gold coins in sums not exceeding $100. The charges on gold coinage were removed in 1875. July 22, 1877, an act was passed by the provisions of which the trade dollar ceased to be a legal tender. Feb. 28, 1878, an act was passed by the terms of which silver dollars of 412½ grains were made legal tender for all debts, and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to purchase at market value and coin not less than $2,000,000 and not more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month. By the law of June 9, 1879, silver coins of less than one dollar were made legal tender to the amount of $10.

Silver Purchase Act.—June 14, 1890, the law of 1878 was repealed and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month, issuing legal-tender notes in payment, and to make a sufficient monthly coinage for the redemption of these notes. In 1893 the silver-purchase clause of this act was repealed.

Gold Standard.—In 1900 a new coinage law was passed which made the gold dollar the standard of value in this country and increased the reserve for the redemption of legal-tender notes. The law also permitted the national banks to issue notes to the amount of the par value of the bonds deposited and reduced the tax upon the circulation of the banks.

The weight, fineness and value of the several coins are shown in the table on the top of page.

Legal Tender.—There are now ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, viz.: gold coins, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, United States notes (also called greenbacks and legal tenders), national bank notes, and nickel and bronze coins. Gold coins, treasury notes and silver dollars are legal tender at face value in any amount. Subsidiary silver is legal tender to the extent of $10 in any one payment. United States notes are not legal tender for duties and imports and interest on the public debt. Gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues. All national banks are required by law to receive the notes of other national bank notes at par. The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents. (See also Mints and Assay Offices.)

The following table shows the coinage of the mints from their organization in 1792 to June 30, 1913:

Denomination	Pieces	Values
Gold		
Double eagles..........	118,091,456	$2,361,829,120.00
Eagles.................	50,420,339	504,203,390.00
Half eagles............	76,500,669	382,503,345.00
Three-dollar pieces (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)...............	539,792	1,619,376.00
Quarter eagles.........	16,390,373	40,975,932.50
Dollars (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)..	19,499,337	19,499,337.00
Dollars, Louisiana Purchase Exposition (act of June 28, 1902).....	250,000	250,000.00
Dollars, Lewis & Clark Exposition...........	60,000	60,000.00
Total gold.........	281,751,966	$3,310,940,500.50
Silver		
Dollars (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873, resumed act of February 28, 1878)..	578,303,848	$578,303,848.00
Trade dollars (discontinued, act of February 19, 1887)............	35,965,924	35,695,924.00
Dollars (Lafayette souvenir, act of March 3, 1899)................	50,000	50,000.00
Half dollars............	377,318,385	188,659,192.50
Half dollars (Columbian souvenir)............	5,000,000	2,500,000.00
Quarter dollars.........	398,613,045	99,653,261.25
Quarter dollars (Columbian souvenir)........	40,000	10,000.00
Twenty-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878)......	1,355,000	271,000.00
Dimes.................	681,298,270	68,129,827.00
Half dimes (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873). ..	97,604,388	4,880,219.40
Three-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873)..	42,736,240	1,282,087.20
Total silver........	2,218,285,100	$979,705,359.35

Coinage Laws—*Continued.*

Denomination Minor Coin	Pieces	Values
Five-cent pieces, nickel..	780,218,492	$39,010,924.60
Three-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 21, 1890).	31,378,316	941,349.38
Two-cent pieces, bronze (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873).	45,601,000	912,020.00
One-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857).	156,288,744	1,562,887.44
One-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864)..	200,772,000	2,007,720.00
One-cent pieces, bronze..	2,181,285,573	21,812,855.73
Half-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857).	7,985,222	39,926.11
Total minor coins...	3,403,529,347	$66,287,683.36

Silver-dollar coinage under acts of April 2, 1792, $8,031,238; February 28, 1878, $378,166,793; July 14, 1890, $187,027,345; March 3, 1891, $5,078,472—total, $578,303,848.00.

Coins and Coinage (see also Coinage Laws; Coins, Foreign):
- Act—
  - Authorizing coinage of standard silver dollars vetoed, 4438.
  - Directing coinage of silver bullion in Treasury vetoed, 5915.
- Bland-Allison Act—
  - Discussed by President—
    - Arthur, 4633, 4720 4830.
    - Cleveland, 4927, 5097, 5373.
    - Harrison, Benj., 5475.
    - Hayes, 4511, 4568.
  - Vetoed by President Hayes, 4438.
- Copper coins, weight of, reduced to weigh one pennyweight, sixteen grains, 183.
- Discretionary authority of President to invite nations to conference on subject of, recommendations regarding, 5877.
- Discussed by President—
  - Arthur, 4633, 4720, 4830.
  - Cleveland, 4927, 5097, 5372, 5833, 5875, 5965, 5996, 6073, 6156.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5474, 5548, 5628, 5753.
  - Hayes, 4413, 4451, 4510, 4568.
  - Washington, 141.
- Gold coinage—
  - Progress made in, 1331.
  - Value, laws regulating, referred to, 1382.
- International arrangement fixing rates between gold and silver coinage, report on, 5177.
- International coinage, referred to, 4113.
- International conference at Brussels regarding use of silver, 5752.
  - Postponement of, discussed, 5876.
  - Report of, transmitted, 5784.
- International conference to consider free coinage of silver, information regarding, refused, 5673.
- International movement for reform of system, referred to, 3592.
- International ratio, establishment of, referred to, 4955.
- Laws connected with, changes in, recommended, 1432.
- Opening of more mints recommended, 4201.
- Silver coinage—
  - Act—
    - Authorizing coinage of standard silver dollars vetoed, 4438.
    - Directing coinage of silver bullion in Treasury vetoed, 5915.
  - Discussed by President—
    - Arthur, 4633, 4720, 4830.
    - Cleveland, 4927, 5097, 5373, 5833, 5875, 5965, 5996, 6072, 6084.
    - Harrison, Benj., 5475, 5548, 5628, 5753.
    - Hayes, 4413, 4511, 4568.
  - Repeal of act requiring, recommended, 4569, 4633, 4720.
  - Repeal of purchasing clause of act of 1890 discussed, 5875, 6073, 6074.
    - Recommended, 5833.
  - Should not be disparaged, 4414.
  - Suspension of, recommended, 4830.
  - Suspension of, at present ratio recommended, 4510.
  - Suspension of, compulsory, recommended, 4931, 5098, 5373.

Coins, Copper, weight of, reduced, 183.
- Value of foreign coins fixed, 6616.

Coins, Foreign:
- Assay of, 935.
- Ceased to be legal tender, proclaimed, 239.
- Counterfeiting of, should be made a crime, 1136, 1268.
- Overvaluation of gold in, 1845.
- Referred to, 2307.
- Spanish milled dollars legal tender, 239.
- Spanish milled doubloons referred to, 304.

Cold Harbor (Va.), Battle of.—Finding Lee's position on the North Anna too strong, Grant turned Lee's right wing, crossed the Pamunkey River at Hanover Court-House, and after considerable fighting reached Cold Harbor, to the northeast of Richmond. Lee had arrived there before the Federal army and was well intrenched. On the afternoon of June 1, 1864, an attack on the Confederate lines was made. It resulted in a loss of 2,000 men to the Federals and no advantage in position. June 2 was spent in skirmishing. At daylight June 3 a general assault was made on the Confederate lines, but it was repulsed after half an hour's fighting, with a loss of 7,000 men to Grant and a much smaller number to the Confederates. The strength of the Federal forces was about 150,000 and that of the Confederates about 65,000. For the next

Cold Harbor (Va.), Battle of—*Continued.* ten days the armies lay confronting each other. June 12 Grant decided to approach Richmond from the south. Accordingly the army passed from the Chickahominy to the James River between the 12th and 15th of June and took up the line of march to Petersburg. The Federal losses in the operations at Cold Harbor, including the conflict of Bethesda Church and the march across the Chickahominy and James rivers to the front of Petersburg, were 14,931. The Confederate loss was about 1,700.

Collectors of Customs, compensation of, recommendations regarding, 4102.

Colleges. (See Education.)

Collisions at Sea. (See also Marine Disasters.)
- Acts regarding, and time for taking effect proclaimed, 5537, 5933, 6193.
  - Discussed, 5962.
  - Proclamation revoking, 6016.
    - Discussed, 6063.
- Adoption of new code of international rules for prevention of, recommended, 4631, 4683, 4718, 4827, 4848.

Colombia.—Colombia occupies the northwest corner of the South American continent from the Isthmus of Panama to the western boundaries of Venezuela and Brazil and the northern boundaries of Peru and Ecuador.

Physical Features.—The Republic is divisible into two unequal portions, of which the larger (about two-thirds of the whole) consists of the plains of the east and the extreme northwest, and the smaller (about one-third) consists of rugged mountains with three main ranges traversing the country and an isolated group of peaks in the northwest. The southern boundary crosses the Andes where the range consists of a massive series of volcanic peaks, the highest of which are Chiles (15,900 feet), Cumbal (15,900 feet), and Pasto (14,000 feet). The Western and Central Cordilleras run almost parallel with the Pacific coast, the Eastern Cordillera has a northeasterly direction and divides at the Venezuela boundary. In the northwest of Colombia is the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, the highest peak being about 17,000 feet above sea level. The mountainous region of the west contains ninety per cent. of the inhabitants.

The principal rivers of Colombia are the Magdalena, Cauca, and Atrato. The Magdalena has a total length of about 1,000 miles. The Cauca flows through a valley between the Western and Central Cordillera, and joins the Magdalena about 200 miles from its mouth at Barranquilla. Its total length is about 800 miles. The Atrato rises in the slopes of the Western Cordillera and flows into the Gulf of Uraba and the Caribbean Sea. The principal rivers of the eastern plains are the Meta and Guaviare, and the Putamayo, Yápuru (or Caqueta) and the Napo.

Colombia lies almost entirely in the north torrid zone, and but for its elevation would possess a completely tropical climate. The middle slopes and the subtropical valleys contain the most fertile and productive regions.

History.—The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Quesada established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1819 Bolivar established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. From 1853-1861 many of the Colombian Provinces declared their independence and the nineteenth century contained frequent revolutions and internal wars. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions and Capitals	Area in English Sq. Miles	Estimated Population
Departments—		
Antioquia (Medellin)	22,752	740,937
Atlántico (Barranquilla)	1,008	114,887
Bolivar (Cartagena)	22,320	425,975
Boyacá (Tunja)	16,460	586,499
Cáldas (Manizales)	7,380	341,498
Cauca (Popayán)	20,403	211,756
Cundinamarca (Bogotá)	8,046	715,610
Huila (Neiva)	8,100	158,191
Magdalena (Santa Marta)	19,080	140,106
Panamá (Panamá)	29,760	400,000
Nari o (Pasto)	9,360	293,918
Santander (Bucaramanga)	17,865	400,084
Norte de Santander (Cúcuta)	6,255	204,381
Tolima (Ibagué)	10,080	282,426
Valle (Cali)	3,897	217,140
Intendencies—		
Meta (Villavicencio)	258,840	29,299
Chocó (Quibdó)		60,653
Goagira (Guaraguarau)		53,018
Caquetáy demás Comisarias		99,576
Total	461,606	5,475,961

Ethnography.—There are six distinct elements in the population: White descendants of the Spanish settlers in the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries; Indian aboriginals; mestizos, or mixed Spanish-Indians; negroes; mixed Spanish negroes; mixed Indian negroes. The numbers of these elements are roughly estimated at 1,500,000 whites; 600,000 Indians, of whom about 150,000 are wild and uncivilized; 2,000,000 mestizos; and 1,400,000 negroes and mixed Spanish and Indian negroes.

Government.—The government is that of a centralized Republic under a constitution of 1886, by which the practical independence of the Provinces was extinguished. The Executive consists of a President, and there is a Legislature of two houses, with appointed Governors and biennial assemblies in each of the Departments. President of the Republic of Colombia (Aug. 7, 1910-1914), Dr. Carlos E. Rostrepo.

Congress meets annually for ninety days from July 20, and consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate contains thirty-four members elected for four years by electoral colleges in each department. The House of Representatives contains ninety-two members, elected for two years by the direct vote of all male Colombians aged twenty-two who can read and write or possess an income of 300 pesos (or land valued at 1,500 pesos).

There are magistrates' courts of first instance with superior district courts and a supreme court, with appellate jurisdiction, at Bogotá.

Army.—The strength of the Army is determined by Congress, and the permanent force consists of about 6,000 of all arms. Every able-bodied male Colombian is liable

Colombia—*Continued.*

for service, and a war strength of about 50,000 could be raised. (See Armies of the World.)

Navy.—The Navy consists of five old cruisers of little or no fighting value and a few miscellaneous craft, and is stationed on either side of the Isthmus of Panama, with a gunboat on the Magdalena River.

Education.—Primary education is free, but is not compulsory, although the schools are well attended. The white population retains the literary instincts of the Spaniards. The principal factor is the work of the Catholic corporations, whose secondary schools are State-aided.

Finances.—The revenue and expenditure of Colombia for the five years 1909-1913 are estimated at the following totals in gold pesos:

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1909	16,600,000	16,600,000
1910	10,831,500	10,831,500
1911	9,779,500	8,937,688
1912	12,000,000	12,000,000
1913	16,500,000	16,115,000

Debt.—The External Debt has been reduced by arrangement with foreign (mainly British) bondholders, and now amounts to $12,400,000. The Internal Debt amounted on July 1, 1912, to about $3,000,000.

Production and Industry.—Maize and wheat are grown on the elevated plateaus of the western regions, but the principal product is coffee, of which excellent qualities are produced and exported through the neighboring republic of Venezuela and through Colombian ports. Cocoa, sugar, and bananas are also cultivated, and the indigenous rubber trees are being brought into commercial use. The grassy plains of the northeast support large herds of cattle and sheep, and considerable developments are possible in the export of the former.

Gold, silver, and platinum are found and worked in large quantities, and there are rich mines of copper, lead, mercury, and cinnabar, which form a great potential asset. Salt, coal, and iron are plentiful, and there are extensive petroleum fields. Concessions for the development of the oil industry, including the right to construct railways, docks, quays and canals, in connection with the transport of the oil have been let to an English company. The Government emerald-mines and pearl fisheries are believed to be valuable.

There is at Pradera a small iron industry in close proximity to the mines, and agricultural machinery is produced. A pottery and earthenware industry has survived the Spanish invasion of the sixteenth century unchanged. Sugar refining is encouraged by the State, and there are Panama hat factories.

Foreign Trade.—The Imports are principally flour and prepared foodstuffs, machinery, and textiles; the Exports being coffee, cattle, hides, and skins, bananas, tobacco, rubber, Panama hats, orchids (the choicest varieties of which are found by adventurous explorers), and gold, silver, and platinum. Textiles are sent principally by the United States and the United Kingdom, and flour by the United States; sugar of a better quality than can be produced by the primitive factories in Colombia is sent by Germany, in addition to rice. Coffee is sent to the United States through Venezuelan and Colombian ports; tobacco principally to Hamburg; and cotton to the United Kingdom and France. The values of the Imports and Exports for the five years 1908-1912 are stated as follows in gold pesos:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1908	13,513,890	14,998,434	28,512,324
1909	11,117,927	16,040,198	28,148,125
1910	17,385,040	17,786,806	35,171,846
1911	18,108,863	22,375,899	40,484,762
1912	23,964,623	32,221,746	56,186,369

Railways.—Only about 620 miles of railroad were open in 1913. Internal communication is mainly carried over the principal rivers and their tributaries, a regular service of river steamers running on the Magdalena and its many auxiliary streams. Mountain tracks only fit for mules, and cart roads some in very good condition, are the principal means of getting about the country.

Shipping.—There are many harbors on the Pacific Coast. The Caribbean Coast (Atlantic) has many ports, of which Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta, and Rio Hacha are engaged in traffic with Europe and North America, while Villamazar has a coasting trade with Venezuela. The tonnage entered and cleared at Barranquilla (at the mouth of the Magdalena River) exceeded 1,400,000 tons in 1910, that of Cartagena being about 1,200,000 tons.

Towns.—Capital, Bogotá, founded by Quesada in 1538. There are fifteen towns credited with more than 20,000 inhabitants.

The unit of value under the law of 1907 was the gold peso worth about a dollar in United States money. In the later coinage the peso had been superseded by the dollar, but the actual currency is the paper peso, of which it requires 102 to equal $1.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Colombia from the United States for the year 1913 was $7,397,696, and goods to the value of $15,979,912 were sent thither—a balance of $8,582,216 in favor of the United States.

Colombia:
Action of, in Panama, 6883-6888, 6901-6928.
American citizens in, destitute, order for transportation of, to United States, 5437.
American citizens in New Granada, outrages on, 2948, 3049.
Boundary question with Costa Rica discussed, 4627, 5869.
Civil war in, discussed and action of United States regarding, 4911, 6364, 6426.
  Claims of American citizens arising out of. (See Aspinwall, Colombia.)
Claim of Italy against, and arbitration of, President of United States discussed, 6328.
Claims of United States against, 292, 1594, 1751, 1822, 4289, 4804, 6364, 6683, 6775.
  Allowance of, 1030.
  Convention for adjustment of, 3444.
  Payment of, 868, 4358.
Claims of United States against New Granada, 2116, 2193, 2948, 3049.
  Adjustment of, 2116, 3175.
  Commission to settle, extension of time of, recommended, 3268.
  Convention for adjustment of, 3329.

Colombia—*Continued.*
- Commercial relations with, 1124.
- Convention between United States and Granadian Confederation, 3268.
- Convention with, 855, 907, 3412, 3444.
- Correspondence with, transmitted, 5610.
- Demonstration by Congress of, in honor of President Juarez, of Mexico, 3575.
- Diplomatic relations with, 1132.
  - Resumed, 4449, 4521, 4562.
- Dispute with Haiti settled by arbitration, 8037.
- Dissolution of three states composing, 1158.
  - Reunion of, discussed, 1245, 1319.
- Flour, duties on, reduced, 1115.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4587, 5200.
- Import duties imposed upon American products by, 5672.
  - Retaliatory measures proclaimed, 5700.
- Imprisonment of American citizens by authorities of, 4798.
- Minister of, to United States, arrival of, referred to, 3381, 4521, 4562.
- Minister of United States in, 1030.
  - Sent to, 3390.
  - Transferred from Stockholm, Sweden, to, 3665.
- Minister of United States to New Granada, reasons for not presenting credentials discussed, 3348.
- Postal convention between United States and New Granada, 2168.
- President of, delivered from assassins, medal offered President Jackson in commemoration of, declined, 1029.
- Relations between United States and New Granada discussed, 2978.
- Tonnage duties levied on American vessels by New Granada, discussed, 2948, 3049.
- Treaty between United States and New Granada, 2217, 2359, 2361, 2582, 3063, 3122, 3174.
  - Contravention of, by latter, 2948, 3049.
  - Provisions of, discussed, 2361.
  - Referred to, 2576, 2577, 2581, 2902, 3349.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 855, 868, 907, 1115, 1124, 4587, 5200. (See also Panama Canal.)
- Vessels from port of Boca del Toro, duties on, suspended, 4895.
- Vessels of United States seized or interfered with by, 4289, 4358.
- Wars in New Granada, 3349.

Colombia, Treaties with.—In 1824 a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation was concluded with Colombia. This treaty expired by its own terms in 1836. With the division of the republic in 1831, New Granada succeeded Colombia, and a treaty of peace, amity, navigation and commerce was negotiated with this government in 1846. In 1862 the name was changed to the United States of Colombia and in 1886 the states were abolished and the country became the Republic of Colombia. A consular convention was concluded with the existing government in 1850, and claims conventions in 1857 and 1864. In 1888 an extradition treaty was concluded on nearly the same lines with those of other South American republics.

Ship Canal.—In 1903 a ship canal convention was signed in Washington, by John Hay, American Secretary of State, and Thomas Herran, chargé d'affaires of Colombia, providing for the transfer of the property of the New Panama Canal Company to the United States and granting to the United States the right to construct a canal across the isthmus of Panama and maintain jurisdiction over a zone five kilometres wide on each side thereof for a period of one hundred years (page 6901). Colombia's congress adjourned without ratifying this treaty, and its provisions became inoperative. (See Panama Canal.)

Colombia also became a party to the convention between the United States and the several republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claims and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 and proclaimed in Washington July 29, 1914. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

Colon Fire Claims, mentioned, 6938.

Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall, The, seizure of, by Spain, and award to United States discussed, 4052.

Colonial Dames of America.—The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized in the City of New York, May 23, 1890, and was the first society of women for this patriotic purpose founded in this country. It was incorporated April 23, 1891. The Society is purely patriotic and educational in its objects, which are: (1) To collect and reserve relics, manuscripts, traditions and mementoes of the founders and builders of the thirteen original states of the Union, and of the heroes of the War of Independence, that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of National importance to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history. This Society has a large membership and chapters in many states.

Another society of the same name and having similar purposes is composed of delegates from the state societies. These exist in the thirteen original states and in twenty-one other states and the District of Columbia, and are all incorporated. The aggregate membership is (1909) over 5,000.

Under the constitution of the National Society it is prescribed that the members shall be women "who are descendants in their own right of some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American colony prior to 1750, which ancestor, or some one of his descendants, being a lineal ascendant of the applicant, shall have rendered efficient service to his country during the Colonial period, either in the founding of a commonwealth or of an institution which has survived and

Colonial Dames of America—*Continued.* developed into importance, or who shall have held an important position in the Colonial Government, and who, by distinguished services, shall have contributed to the founding of this great and powerful nation." Services rendered after 1776 do not entitle to membership, but are accepted for supplemental applications. There is no admission except through Colonial ancestry.

Colonial Society of America.—The object of this society is to advance historic research, and particularly to arouse and sustain widespread interest in the perpetuation of the memory of the chief historic events, places and scenes in the colonial and revolutionary periods of our country. The Society consists of members, patrons and fellows. They are persons interested in American history and the preservation of the historic scenes and places in the colonial and revolutionary periods.

The Society prepares each year etchings of historic scenes, buildings and places of America, and India proofs printed from the etching plates, signed by the artist, are sent to all members, patrons and fellows of the society, together with the Memorial Book of the Society, which contains a complete history of the subjects represented in the etchings. It also issues reproductions of rare documents, relics, etc., of historic value pertaining to the period.

Colonial System.—It was the custom of European countries having colonies in America to manage them solely for the profit and convenience of the mother country. In this Great Britain was no more culpable than other European nations. Great Britain's policy has of late become more liberal, her colonial possessions, wherever capable, being self-governing.

Colonization of Negroes. (See Negroes.)

Colonization Society, American.—A national organization formed at Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1817, for the purpose of encouraging the emancipation of slaves by providing a place outside the United States to which they might emigrate when freed. The scheme was also intended to relieve the South of the free black population. Numerous branches of the society were soon organized in many states. Free negroes were first sent to Sierra Leone, then for a short time to Sherbro Island, and in 1821 a permanent location was purchased near Cape Mesurado. In 1847 the colony declared itself an independent republic under the name of Liberia. It was recognized by the United States in 1861.

Colonization Society, American, agreement with, discussed, 3059, 3124, 3180.

Colorado.—One of the western group of states, named from the Colorado River; nickname, "The Centennial State"; motto, "Nil sine numine." It lies between lat. 37° and 41° north and long. 102° and 109° west, an area of 103,948 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska, on the east by Nebraska and Kansas, on the south by New Mexico and Oklahoma, and on the west by Utah. It is formed partly from territory included in the Louisiana Purchase and partly from that acquired from Mexico in 1848. Colorado is traversed by the Rocky Mountains and is noted for its beautiful scenery, formed by lofty peaks and deep canyons. Colorado is the chief gold and silver producing State in the Union and its iron, copper, coal and lead mines are also important. Extensive irrigation has contributed largely to the success of its agriculture, and stock-raising is one of the most important industries. The excellent climate has rendered the State noted as a health resort, especially in cases of pulmonary disease. It was organized as a territory in 1861 and admitted as a State in 1876 (4346). President Johnson vetoed two acts on this subject (3611, 3681). Area, 103,925 sq. miles; population in 1910, 799,024.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 46,170, comprising 13,532,113 acres, valued with stock and improvements at $491,471,806. The average value of land per acre was $26.81 against $9.54 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $70,161,344, including 1,127,737 cattle, valued at $131,017,303; 294,035 horses, $27,382,926; 14,739 mules, $1,798,935; 179,294 swine, $1,568,158; 1,426,214 sheep, $6,586,187, and poultry, $1,012,251. The yield and value of the field crops of 1911 was: corn, 373,000 acres, 5,222,000 bushels, $4,073,000; wheat, 438,000 acres, 8,274,000 bushels, $6,950,000; oats, 290,000 acres, 10,150,000 bushels, $4,872,000; rye, 21,000 acres, 252,000 bushels, $176,000; potatoes, 90,000 acres, 3,150,000 bushels, $3,118,000; hay, 707,000 acres, 1,414,000 tons, $13,150,000.

Though Colorado does not now lead in the production of any important mineral substance, the United States Geological Survey reports that it closely approximates California in the production of gold, of which in former years it has been the leading producer. It ranks eleventh among the mineral-producing states, and fifth among the states west of the Mississippi River. It is the leading producer of tungsten ores and vanadium minerals, and ranks second in the production of gold, third in the production of zinc and fluorspar, and fourth in lead. On account chiefly of the decreased production of coal the total value of the mineral products of Colorado decreased from $58,167,399 in 1912 to $54,294,281 in 1913. The product of chief value is gold, the production of which in 1913 was almost exactly one-third the total value of the mineral products of the state. The production decreased from 899,222 fine ounces, valued at $18,588,562 in 1912, to 877,857 fine ounces, valued at $18,146,916.

Second in importance among the state's mineral products is coal, but on account of labor troubles in the last quarter of the year the production of the state decreased from 10,977,824 short tons, valued at $16,345,336, in 1912, to 9,232,510 tons, valued at $14,035,090.

The production of zinc, which showed a marked increase in 1912 over 1911, suffered a decrease in 1913, which was particularly emphasized in the diminished value of the output. The recoverable zinc content of the ores mined in Colorado in 1913 was 59,673 short tons, valued at $6,683,400, against 66,111 tons, valued at $9,123,374, in 1912. The zinc mining operations are third in importance among Colorado's mining industries.

Colorado leads all of the western states in the manufacture of pig iron, but produces only a small quantity of iron ore. Silver ranks fourth in the value of Colorado's mineral product, and, unlike gold, showed an increase of output in 1913. The production of silver in the state increased from 8,212,070 fine ounces, valued at $5,050,423, in 1912, to 9,325,255 fine ounces, valued at $5,632,454. The recoverable lead

Colorado—*Continued.*

content of the ore in 1913 was 43,949 short tons, valued at $3,867,502. The other mineral products which had a total value in excess of $1,000,000 in 1913 were clay products and copper. Other mineral products of the state are cement, ferro-alloys, fluospar, fuller's earth, gems, graphite, gypsum, lime, manganiferous ore, mica, mineral waters, natural gas, petroleum, sand and gravel, sand-lime-brick, sulphuric acid from zinc smelting, tungsten concentrates, and uranium and vanadium ores.

Colorado:
- Admission of into Union—
  - Acts for, vetoed, 3611, 3681.
    - Table accompanying veto message, 3687.
  - Proclaimed, 4346.
  - Recommended, 4209.
  - Referred to, 4360.
- Boundary of, 7067.
- Constitution adopted by, discussed and action of President, 3573.
- Creation and organization of, as a Territory, referred to, 3254.
- Governor of, absence of, from Territory, referred to, 3721.
- Italian laborers lynched in, discussed and recommendations regarding, 6065, 6096.
- Labor disturbances in, 7072.
- Lands in, set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 5595, 5695, 5705, 5722, 5786, 5797, 6686, 6711, 6740, 6986, 6989, 7016, 7117, 7127, 7136, 7195, 7203, 7209, 7213, 7218, 7236, 7242, 7246, 7296.
- Unlawful combinations in, proclamation against, 5932.

Colorado River (Lower) improvement of, 8102.

Colorado Springs, Colo., act granting lands to, for water reservoirs returned, 5501.

Colors of France presented to United States on the occasion of the presentation of an address of amity from the Committee of Public Safety in Paris, 181.

Columbia, The, attacked by Mexican armed vessel, 1684, 1685.

Columbia, The, mentioned, 6318.

Columbia, District of. (See District of Columbia.)

Columbia River:
- Exploration of, 396, 831.
- Improvement of recommendations regarding, 4571.
- Military posts at mouth of, recommended, 831.
- Referred to, 705, 768.
- Territory of United States on, information regarding occupancy of, 1615.

Columbian Exposition. (See World's Columbian Exposition.)

Columbian Historical Exposition at Madrid:
- Acceptance of invitation to participate in, recommended, 5622.
- Report of United States commissioners to, transmitted, 5988.

Columbus, Christopher. (See America.)

Columbus Day. (See Holidays, Legal.)

Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike referred to, 2278.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, new buildings for recruiting service at, referred to, 4664.

Columbus, Ga., act for erection of public building at, vetoed, 5257.

Columbus, Ohio, establishment of mint at, referred to, 4311.

Colville Reservation, Wash., agreement for cession of lands on, 5648.

Comanche Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Combinations, Illegal. (See Illegal Combinations.)

Comet, The, compensations by Great Britain in case of, referred to, 1732, 1784.

Commanders of Army. (See Encyclopedic Article, Army.)

Commerce.—The commerce of the United States is reported by the Department of Commerce under two general headings, foreign and domestic. The extent of the foreign commerce is represented in the imports and exports, while the domestic trade is summed up in the freight traffic of the railroads. Besides that carried by the railroads, the rivers and lakes carry a considerable amount of merchandise, which is only partially reported. The data for the river traffic is obtained from a report made by the Inland Waterways Commission and a report of the Chief Engineer of the War Department made in 1910. Reports of lake traffic were discontinued in 1911.

Exports of merchandise (including specie) from the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, were:

Domestic Merchandise	Quantities	Values
Agricultural Implements....	....	$40,572,352
Aluminum, and Manufactures of................	....	1,046,915
Animals..................	....	7,080,122
Brass, and Manufactures of.	....	8,554,636
Breadstuffs:		
Corn (bus.).............	49,064,967	28,800,544
Oats (bus.)..............	33,759,177	13,206,247
Wheat (bus.)............	91,602,974	89,036,428
Wheat Flour (bbls.)......	11,394,805	53,171,537
Cars, Carriages, and other Vehicles and Parts of*....	....	54,585,888
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines...............	....	26,574,519
Clocks and Watches and Parts of..............	....	3,606,257
Coal:		
Anthracite (tons)........	4,625,481	24,523,800
Bituminous (tons).......	16,083,101	40,573,421
Copper Ore Matte and Regulus (tons).............	64,341	2,958,790
Copper, Manufactures of...	....	140,164,913
Cotton, Unmanufactured (lbs.)..................	4,562,295,675	547,357,195
Cotton, Manufactures of...	....	53,743,977
Earthen, Stone, and China Ware..................	....	4,967,019

*Of this amount $31,253,533 represented automobiles and parts.

Commerce—*Continued.*

Domestic Mdse.—*Cont'd*	Quantities	Values
Fertilizers (tons)	1,347,726	$11,400,088
Fibres, Vegetable, and Textile Grasses, Manufactures of	....	10,963,946
Fish	....	9,711,932
Fruits and Nuts	....	37,079,102
Furs and Fur Skins	....	18,389,586
Glass and Glassware	....	4,193,642
Glucose or Grape Sugar (lbs)	200,149,246	4,652,396
Hay (tons)	60,720	964,429
Hides and Skins (lbs.)	26,140,338	3,449,924
Hops (lbs.)	17,591,195	4,764,713
India Rubber Manufactures	....	14,324,894
Instruments for Scientific Purposes	....	1,856,998
Iron and Steel Manufactures of	....	304,605,797
Leather, and Manufactures of	....	63,893,351
Malt Liquors	....	1,371,463
Marble, Stone, and Manufactures of	....	2,236,822
Musical Instruments	....	3,799,731
Naval Stores	....	26,471,292
Nickel, Nickel Oxide and Matte (lbs.)	27,881,277	9,275,714
Oil Cake, Oil Cake Meal (lbs.)	2,049,361,136	29,444,252
Oils:		
Animal (gals.)	3,660,261	1,585,609
Mineral, Crude (gals.)	195,642,935	7,570,767
Mineral, Refined or Manufactured (gals.)	1,794,129,778	129,666,995
Vegetable	....	24,044,401
Paints, Pigments, and Colors	....	7,681,938
Paper, and Manufactures of	....	21,779,303
Paraffin, Paraffin Wax (lbs.)	290,678,861	9,679,273
Provisions:		
Beef Products (lbs.)	116,483,344	17,338,117
Hog Products	963,596,810	114,853,303
Dairy Products	....	3,220,893
Seeds:		
Clover (lbs.)	5,407,594	941,622
All others	....	2,623,215
Soap	....	4,629,567
Spirits, Distilled (proof gals.)	1,686,150	2,218,159
Starch (lbs.)	110,897,591	2,609,716
Molasses, and Syrup (gals.)	16,454,642	2,193,621
Sugar (lbs.)	43,994,761	1,681,302
Tobacco, Unmanufactured (lbs.)	418,796,906	49,353,595
Tobacco, Manufactures of	....	5,814,978
Vegetables	....	7,353,537
Wood, and Manufactures of	....	115,704,777
Wool, and Manufactures of	....	4,483,506
Total Exports, Domestic	....	$2,428,506,358
Exports, Foreign Merchandise	....	37,377,791
Total Exports, Domestic and Foreign	....	$2,465,884,149
Specie		
Gold	....	$77,762,622
Silver	....	71,614,311
Total Exports, Domestic and Foreign	....	$2,615,261,082

Imports of merchandise (including specie) into the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, were:

Merchandise	Quantities	Values
Animals	....	$9,585,791
Art Works	....	52,875,637
Automobiles and Parts of	....	2,023,207
Bristles (lbs.)	3,578,584	3,504,563
Cement, Portland, Hydraulic (100 lbs.)	309,085	122,821
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines	....	99,350,155
Clocks and Watches, and Parts of	....	3,425,459
Coal, Bituminous (tons)	1,578,264	4,368,356
Cocoa, Crude, and Shells of (lbs.)	140,039,172	17,389,042
Coffee (lbs.)	863,130,757	$118,963,209
Copper, and Manufactures of (not ore)	....	45,909,900
Cork Wood, and Manufactures of	....	5,502,754
Cotton, Unmanufactured (lbs.)	121,852,016	22,987,318
Cotton, Manufactures of	....	66,065,857
Earthen, Stone and China Ware	....	10,172,763
Feathers, Artificial Flowers, etc.	....	12,661,783
Fertilizers	....	16,928,037
Fibres, Vegetable, Unmanufactured (tons)	407,098	49,075,659
Fibres, Vegetable, Manufactures of	....	76,972,416
Fish	....	15,330,280
Fruits and Nuts	....	42,622,653
Furs, and Manufactures of	....	24,864,743
Glass and Glassware	....	6,537,293
Hair, Unmanufactured (lbs.)	18,025,862	5,853,578
Hats, Bonnets, and Materials for	....	10,907,145
Hides and Skins, other than Fur (lbs.)	572,196,690	117,386,174
India Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Substitutes for. Unmanufactured	....	101,333,168
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of	....	33,636,358
Jewelry and Precious Stones	....	50,518,023
Lead and Manufactures of (contents)	145,100,196	3,409,760
Leather, and Tanned Skins, and Manufactures of	....	18,116,800
Malt Liquors (gals.)	7,698,650	3,290,265
Meats and Dairy Products	....	14,596,017
Oils	....	38,112,883
Paper, and Manufactures of	....	21,538,645
Paper, Stock, Crude	....	7,271,405
Rice (lbs.)	84,494,805	3,103,086
Silk, Unmanufactured	....	84,914,717
Silk, Manufactures of	....	27,590,478
Spices (lbs.)	62,225,401	6,187,136
Spirits, Distilled (proof, gals.)	4,080,710	7,374,157
Sugar (lbs.)	4,740,041,488	103,639,823
Tea (lbs.)	94,812,800	17,433,688
Tin, in Bars, Blocks, or Pigs (lbs.)	114,716,099	53,112,594
Tobacco, Unmanufactured (lbs.)	67,454,745	35,919,079
Tobacco, Manufactures of	....	6,577,403
Toys	....	7,935,555
Vegetables	....	11,358,761
Wines	....	10,078,707
Wood, and Manufactures of	....	61,824,088
Wool, Unmanufactured (lbs.)	195,293,255	35,579,823
Wool, Manufactures of	....	16,318,141
Total Merchandise	....	$1,813,008,234
Specie		
Gold	....	$69,194,025
Silver	....	41,268,516
Total Imports	....	$1,923,470,775

Domestic.—The domestic commerce, represented by freight traffic on the railroads, as reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ended June 30, 1911, was as follows:

Products of Agriculture:	Tonnage Originating on Road
Grain	41,058,154
Flour	8,633,781
Other mill products	6,489,806
Hay	6,306,745
Tobacco	934,174
Cotton	3,486,124
Fruits and Vegetables	11,747,009
Other products of agriculture	6,910,260
Total	85,566,053

Commerce—*Continued.*

	Tonnage Originating on Road
Products of animals:	
Live stock	13,991,205
Dressed meats	2,329,814
Other packing-house products	2,249,082
Poultry, game and fish	718,902
Wool	375,475
Hides and leather	1,096,193
Other products of animals	3,002,591
Total	23,763,262
Products of mines:	
Anthracite coal	72,330,769
Bituminous	268,499,937
Coke	29,261,200
Ores	81,460,695
Stone, sand and other like articles	74,512,676
Other products of mines	13,190,703
Total	539,255,980
Products of forests:	
Lumber	59,900,800
Other products of forests	48,605,472
Total	108,506,272
Manufactures:	
Petroleum and other oils	8,855,616
Sugar	2,882,880
Naval stores	1,037,748
Iron, pig and bloom	11,614,507
Iron and steel rails	3,831,030
Other castings and machinery	10,080,717
Bar and sheet metal	13,200,615
Cement, brick and lime	35,164,029
Agricultural implements	1,508,028
Wagons, carriages, tools, etc	1,234,400
Wines, liquors and beers	3,769,382
Household goods and furniture	1,887,210
Other manufactures	40,109,374
Total	135,175,536
Merchandise	36,519,321
Miscellaneous—other commodities	38,447,567
Grand total	967,233,991

Domestic commerce on the Great Lakes was reported by the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1911 as follows:

RECEIPTS

Wheat (bus.)	41,863,591
Flour (short tons)	1,150,497
Corn (bus.)	37,994,362
Oats (bus.)	22,557,483
Barley (bus.)	10,161,740
Rye (bus.)	2,187,969
Flaxseed (bus.)	4,540,149
Coal, hard (short tons)	4,365,470
Coal, soft (short tons)	17,080,184
Iron ore (long tons)	31,118,610
Iron, pig (long tons)	95,176
Iron manufactures (short tons)	391,041
Copper (short tons)	142,075
Salt (short tons)	450,870
Lumber (1,000 feet)	1,163,925
Unclassed freight (short tons)	8,340,178
Total freight, reduced to net tons	72,320,544

SHIPMENTS

Wheat (bus.)	42,292,488
Flour (short tons)	1,152,807
Corn (bus.)	47,149,095
Oats (bus.)	27,562,921
Barley (bus.)	10,161,740
Rye (bus.)	2,187,969
Flaxseed (bus.)	4,540,149
Coal, hard (short tons)	4,374,100
Coal, soft (short tons)	18,774,201
Iron ore (long tons)	31,121,116
Iron, pig	95,132
Iron manufactures (short tons)	393,100
Copper (short tons)	142,075
Salt (short tons)	450,502
Lumber (1,000 feet)	1,164,544
Unclassed freight (short tons)	8,270,723
Total freight, reduced in short tons	74,311,019

The Sault Ste. Marie Canal carries nearly all the tonnage of the Great Lakes, and the Erie and other New York canals carry more than two million tons of freight annually.

A partial report of the traffic movement on navigable streams of the country made by the Inland Waterways Commission, places the commerce by this means of transportation at 70,933,142 short tons.

Commerce (see also Foreign Import Duties):
- Active cooperation of consular service in promoting foreign commerce, 6459.
- Agreements with foreign powers regarding, discussed, 5615, 5747.
  - Proclaimed, 5576, 5583, 5587, 5684, 5688, 5693, 5698, 5714, 5716, 5718, 5800.
- Belgian restrictions upon importation from the United States, 6325.
- Berlin and Milan decrees affecting, discussed and referred to by President—
  - Jefferson, 409, 415, 430, 432, 434, 441, 446.
  - Madison, 467, 474, 476, 503, 513, 522.
    - Proclamations regarding, 457, 466.
- Burden imposed upon, by Spain, 1456.
- Collection of commercial regulations of foreign powers referred to, 632, 775.
- Conditions of, discussed, 2808.
- Conventions regarding. (See treaties under the several powers.)
- Decline of, discussed and recommendations for advancement of, by President—
  - Arthur, 4650, 4727, 4831, 4837.
  - Grant, 4007, 4060, 4201.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5491.
- Depredations on (see also claims under the several powers; Vessels, United States, seized)—
  - Referred to, 237, 329.
- Discriminations against, by Maximilian's Government, 3584.
- Discussed by President—
  - Adams, John, 226, 241, 247, 255.
  - Adams, J. Q., 978, 979.
  - Arthur, 4650, 4720, 4731, 4831, 4837.
  - Cleveland, 4921.
  - Grant, 4007, 4013, 4060, 4201.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5491, 5743, 5747, 5757.
  - Hayes, 4423, 4564.
  - Jackson, 1519.
  - Jefferson, 318, 361, 383.
  - Lincoln, 3259.
  - McKinley, 6241, 6359, 6381, 6436.
  - Madison, 559.
  - Monroe, 621, 667, 775.
  - Pierce, 2762, 2808.
  - Polk, 2274.
  - Roosevelt, 6643, 6862, 7432.

- **Commerce**—*Continued.*
    - Taft, 7668.
    - Van Buren, 1719.
    - Washington, 58, 95, 175.
  - Extension of, with foreign powers, referred to, 559, 3259, 4837, 6266.
  - Fines imposed upon American shipping by Spain discussed, 4626, 4714, 4763.
  - First treaty of, referred to, 820.
  - Foreign vessels purchased by American citizens in aid of, 4823.
  - Hawaiian trade discussed, 6340.
  - Laws for regulating, must engage attention of Congress, 454, 525, 538, 672, 7032.
  - Laws of, having tendency to prolong war (1812) should be revised, 525.
  - Letter from Emperor of France regarding free trade and, referred to, 3112.
  - Merchandise transported from one port in United States, over Canadian territory, to another port therein, discussed, 5770.
  - Merchant marine discussed by President—
    - McKinley, 6359.
    - Roosevelt, 6651.
  - Not to be affected by imperial decree of France, 409.
  - Policy of United States in commercial intercourse discussed, 866.
  - Proof of increasing dangers to, referred to, 427.
  - Referred to, 2895, 4973, 5663.
  - Reciprocal Trade relations with foreign countries, commissioned for, 6266.
  - Spoliations committed on, referred to, 237, 329. (See also claims under the several powers; Vessels, United States, seized.)
  - Suspension of, caused by injustice of belligerent powers, 443, 467, 477.
  - Tariff laws modified. (See Foreign Import Duties.)
  - Treaties regarding. (See treaties under the several powers.)
  - With foreign powers (see also Foreign Import Duties)—
    - Austria, 1114, 2004.
    - Belgium, 2193.
    - Brazil, 3049, 4078, 4629, 5570, 5663.
    - British colonies, 652.
    - Canada, 2582, 2654, 3989, 3999, 5748. (See also Welland Canal.)
      - Conference on subject of, discussed, 5675, 5678, 5748.
      - Treaty regarding, 4220.
    - China, 1114, 1790, 2066, 2743, 2977, 3446, 4060, 6367.
      - Interruption of, by Great Britain referred to, 1839.
    - Colombia, 1124.
    - Confederate States. (See Confederate States.)
    - Consular reports, 6338, 6356, 6381, 6436, 6460.
    - Costa Rica, 3885.
    - Cuba, 1260, 1347, 2945, 4826, 4921, 5089, 5470, 5547, 6069, 6292.
      - Report on, 6292.
      - Treaty regarding, 4842, 4847, 4848.
    - Denmark, 1094, 1244, 2812, 2944.
    - Ecuador, 6435.
    - France, 170, 346, 409, 460, 467, 645, 669, 917, 961, 1069, 1911, 2976, 6330.
      - Restraints on, removed and discussed, 278, 292, 294, 457, 466, 476, 917, 6262.
      - Suspension of, 458.
    - Germany, 5617, 6061, 6330.
    - Great Britain—
      - Convention regarding, 548, 554, 608, 628, 764, 946.
        - Proclamation regarding, 555.
      - Discussed by President—
        - Adams, John, 251.
        - Adams, J. Q., 919, 933, 941, 967, 974.
        - Jackson, 1043, 1064, 1115.
        - McKinley, 6435.
        - Madison, 459, 467, 476.
        - Monroe, 608, 628, 645, 669, 818.
        - Polk, 2428.
        - Taylor, 2548.
        - Washington, 88, 114, 138, 175, 184, 190, 191.
      - Renewal of relations, 453, 457.
      - Suspension of relations, 458, 476, 941, 948.
    - Greece, 1647, 6332.
    - Japan, 2703, 2743, 2769, 4060, 4242, 4448, 6373.
    - Mexico, 816, 1070, 1157, 2115, 4327, 4462, 5678, 5959.
    - Netherlands, 599, 918, 1369.
    - Newfoundland, 2867.
    - Nicaragua, 6435.
    - Oldenburg, 820.
    - Peru, 1159, 2745.
    - Portugal, 811.
      - Vessel sent to protect American interests, 1099.
    - Prussia, 820.
    - Puerto Rico, 1260, 1347, 4826, 4921, 5989, 5470, 6069.
      - Treaty regarding, 4842, 4847, 4848.
    - Russia, 820, 1068, 1113, 1369, 1704.
    - Salvador, 5663.
    - Santo Domingo, 287, 773, 5663, 6435.
      - Complaints of France against, 379.
      - Restrictions on, removed, 280, 285.
    - Sardinia, 820.

Commerce—*Continued.*
- South America, 4014, 4826, 5509.
- South American Republics, 2869, 4460.
  - Report on, 4024.
- Spain, 110, 112, 113, 139, 164, 5089, 5663.
  - Treaty regarding, discussed, 4919.
- States in insurrection. (See Confederate States.)
- Sweden, 820.
- Texas, 1964.
  - Treaty with, regarding, 2030.
- Trusts discussed, 6240, 6360, 6643.
- Turkey, 1078. (See also Black Sea.)

Commerce, Interstate. (See Interstate Commerce.)

Commerce Court.—The Mann-Elkins act of June 18, 1910, created a new judicial body known as the Commerce Court to review the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission on appeal and to expedite rate cases formerly tried in the United States Circuit Courts.

It has the same jurisdiction as Circuit Courts in (1) all cases for the enforcement, otherwise than by adjudication and collection of a forfeiture or penalty or by infliction of criminal punishment, of any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission other than for the payment of money; (2) cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul or suspend in whole or in part any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission; (3) such cases as by section three of the act entitled "An act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states," approved Feb. 19, 1903, are authorized to be maintained in a Circuit Court of the United States; (4) all such mandamus proceedings as under the provisions of section twenty or section twenty-three of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended, are authorized to be maintained in a Circuit Court of the United States.

The jurisdiction of the Commerce Court over cases of the foregoing classes shall be exclusive, but this act shall not affect the jurisdiction now possessed by any Circuit Court or District Court of the United States over cases or proceedings of a kind not within the above-enumerated classes.

The Commerce Court shall be a court of record, shall have a seal and be composed of five judges, to be from time to time designated and assigned thereto by the Chief Justice of the United States, from among the circuit judges of the United States, for the period of five years, except that in the first instance the court shall be composed of the five additional circuit judges to be appointed as hereinafter provided, who shall be designated by the President to serve for one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, in order that the period of designation of one of the said judges shall expire in each year thereafter. In case of the death, resignation or termination of assignment of any judge so designated, the Chief Justice shall designate a circuit judge to fill the vacancy so caused and to serve during the unexpired period for which the original designation was made. After the year 1914 no circuit judge shall be designated to serve in the Commerce Court until the expiration of at least one year after the expiration of the period of his last previous designation. The judge first designated for the five-year period shall be the presiding judge of said court, and thereafter the judge senior in designation shall be the presiding judge.

Each of the judges during the period of his service in the Commerce Court shall, on account of the regular sessions of the court being held in the city of Washington, receive in addition to his salary as circuit judge an expense allowance at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum. The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint five additional circuit judges, no two of whom shall be from the same judicial circuit, who shall hold office during good behavior and who shall be from time to time designated and assigned by the Chief Justice of the United States for service in the Circuit Court for any district, or the Circuit Court of Appeals for any circuit, or in the Commerce Court.

President Taft made the following appointments: Judge Martin A. Knapp, presiding, commissioned Dec. 31, 1910, for a term of five years; Judges Robert W. Archbald, William H. Hunt, John E. Carland and Julian W. Mack, each commissioned Jan. 31, 1911 for terms of four, three and two years, and one year, respectively. The associate judges shall have precedence and shall succeed to the place and powers of the presiding judge whenever he may be absent or incapable of acting in the order of the date of their designations. Four of said judges shall constitute a quorum, and at least a majority of the court shall concur in all decisions.

The act further provides for the appointment of a clerk and marshal. The court shall be permanently open. Its regular sessions shall be held in Washington, but it may hold sessions in different parts of the United States as may be found desirable. In all cases within its jurisdiction it may exercise any and all the powers of a Circuit Court of the United States. Its jurisdiction may be invoked by the filing of written petitions setting forth the petitioner's cause of action and specifying the relief sought. Appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Upon expiration of the term for which they are appointed, they do not cease to be judges, but are assigned for duty within some judicial circuit, and other Circuit Judges are designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for service in this court.

At the second session of 62d Congress the maintenance of the Commerce Court was provided for until March 4, 1913.

Commerce Court. (See Courts.)
- Defended, 8135.
- Decisions sustained by Supreme Court, 8137.
- Jurisdiction of, 8137.
- Prompt decision of cases in, 8136.
- Reasons for establishment of, 8136.
- Record of, 8136.

Commerce, Department of.—In order to relieve some of the executive departments of the Government of the burden of greatly increased duties, and in response to the petitions of the industrial and commercial classes of the country for the establishment of a separate department of the Government to care for their interests, the Bureau of Labor was established June 27, 1804, and June 13, 1888, it was succeeded by the Department of Labor which was succeeded in turn by the Department of Commerce and Labor, created Feb. 14, 1903. The Sixty-second Congress, on the last day of its session (March 4, 1913), separated the Department of Commerce and

Commerce, Department of—*Continued.* Labor into the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor.

Like the Department of the Interior the Department of Commerce is composed of unrelated bureaus and branches of the public service. The fundamental purpose of the department is to promote the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishing industries, and the transportation facilities of the United States. The new offices created by the act of 1903 were the Bureau of Corporations and the Bureau of Manufactures. The Light House Board, the Light House Establishment, the Steamboat Inspection Service, the Bureau of Navigation, the United States Shipping Commissioner, the National Bureau of Standards, the Coast and Geodetic Survey (q. v.), the Commissioner-General of Immigration, the Commissioners of Immigration, the Bureau of Immigration, the Immigration Service at Large, the Bureau of Statistics (q. v.), and the Alaska Fur Seal Service were taken over from the Department of the Treasury. The Census Office was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor from the Department of the Interior. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce was taken from the Department of State and made a part of the Bureau of Statistics; the Fish Commission (q. v.) the Office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, which had heretofore existed as independent branches of the public service, are now attached to the Department of Commerce..

Corporations.—The Bureau of Corporations, the head of which is a Commissioner, is one of the most important divisions of the department. It has authority to make investigations into the organization, conduct, and management of business of any corporation, joint stock company, or corporate combination (except common carriers) engaged in commerce among the several states and with foreign nations, and has the same power in respect to these as is conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission (see Interstate Commerce).

Manufactures.—It is the function of the Bureau of Manufactures to aid the manufacturing industries of the United States, and to assist them in gaining markets at home and abroad by supplying all available information concerning the various industries and their markets. To aid in this all consular offices, under the direction of the Secretary of State, are placed at the service of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Following are the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor and the Presidents under whom they served:

President	Secretary of Commerce and Labor	Appointed
Roosevelt...	George B. Cortelyou, New York.	1903
" ...	Victor H. Metcalf, California...	1904
" ...	Oscar S. Straus, New York.....	1907
Taft........	Charles Nagel, Missouri.......	1909
	Secretary of Commerce	
Wilson.....	William C. Redfield, New York.	1913

For more detailed information as to the scope of the activities of the Department of Commerce consult the index references to the Presidents' Messages and Encyclopedic articles under the following headings:

Census.
Corporations.
Fisheries.
Light House Service.
Manufactures.

Commerce and Labor, Department of:
Establishment recommended, 6647, 6756.
Established, 6858.
Commerce of Foreign Powers:
Consular reports on trade and industries referred to, 4986, 5122, 5201, 6338, 6356, 6381, 6436, 6460, 6671.
Consular regulations, 6731.
Disturbed by War between the States, 3327.
Referred to, 4851.
Report of Hamilton Fish on, 4024.
Commerce of the World, printing of special edition of, recommended, 6096, 6183, 6774, 6941.
Commerce with Near East, 8047.
Commercial Relations, printing of special edition of, recommended, 6096, 6183, 6338, 6356, 6381, 6436, 6460, 6671.
Commercial reports, publication and circulation of, referred to, 4539, 6338, 6356, 6381, 6436, 6460, 6671.
Commercial Rights of United States, decrees of belligerent powers of Europe affecting, referred to, 446.
Commercial Tariff. (See Foreign Import Duties; Import Duties.)
Commercial Treaties. (See treaties under the several powers.)

Commission Form of Government.—The government of a city by a commission, instead of by a mayor and other city officials, was first instituted in Galveston, Texas, in 1901. Its usual form provides for the election of a certain number of commissioners from the city at large, who, in turn, elect one of their number to act as mayor and divide with each other the administration of the city departments. One commissioner may take charge of the police department, a second of the fire department, a third of a health department, and so on. A limited number of members of the commission, usually only five, has been the customary practice, in order to concentrate responsibility of government. Another object in limiting the number of commissioners is to secure a "short ballot." The commission movement has had added to it, in the case of some cities, the initiative, the referendum and the recall. In some cases, no recognition is given to political primaries or political parties; candidates for the office of commissioner being nominated by certificate.

Nearly three hundred American cities in some thirty-eight states have adopted (1914) the commission form of government.

Commission of Labor. (See Labor, Commission of.)
Commissioners. (See the several commissioners.)
Commissioners, United States, jurisdiction to try misdemeanors recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968.
Commissions (see also Cherokee Commission; Mission Commission; Sioux Commission):
To treat with Indians for cession of lands discussed, 6271.

Committee.—One or more persons, elected or appointed, to whom any matter of business is referred, either by a legislative body or by a court or by any collective body of men acting together. It is the custom in all American legislative bodies to appoint committees for the transaction of their business. It is the duty of these committees to report to the central body their conclusions on all matters referred to them, thus presenting for discussion well-shaped or completed legislation, saving much valuable time and securing more concentrated effort. The committee system of conducting business was developed by the British House of Commons during Queen's Elizabeth's reign and was in full operation during the Commonwealth. It has, however, been partially superseded in England by the system of cabinet government. During early colonial days Virginia, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina copied the system from England, and the familiarity of the members of the Continental Congress with its workings naturally led to its use in that body. After the adoption of the Constitution Congress made sparing use of the committee system, but by 1820, under Speaker Clay, the system of standing committees had reached full development. The Senate followed slowly. The Senate appoints its own committees. This was formerly the custom of the House, but soon their appointment was given to the Speaker, which adds greatly to his power.

Committee of the Whole.—It is the regular custom of legislative bodies both in this country and in Europe, to intrust or commit all proposed legislation to committees appointed for the purpose of considering special subjects. These make reports and recommendations to the whole body. For the purpose of deliberating upon matters of general interest not comprehended in the scope of the regular committees, the entire legislative body sometimes resolves itself into a committee of the whole, under the chairmanship of some member other than the regular presiding officer. In the United States Congress the rules and practice of the House recognize two Committees of the Whole—namely, the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, to which are referred public business and bills appropriating public money or property, and the Committee of the Whole House, to which are referred private bills and private business. The rules of proceeding in the House are observed in the Committee of the Whole so far as they are applicable. No legislation can be enacted by the Committee of the Whole.

Commodore.—Formerly a courtesy title given in the United States Navy to the senior officer of a squadron. By an act passed in 1857 the senior captain of a fleet was known as the flag officer. The grade of commodore was created in 1862, along with that of rear-admiral, and established as the grade next above that of captain. This grade had the relative rank of a brigadier-general in the Army. Until that year a captain was the highest naval officer recognized by law. A captain or flag officer who commanded more than one vessel at a time was by common consent called commodore, and the title, once applied, generally clung to him. The title of commodore was abolished by the navy personnel act approved March 3, 1899, and the number of rear-admirals was increased by the same act to eighteen.

Common Carriers.—The legal definition of common carrier applies to all who carry goods for hire indifferently for all persons. The term includes carriers by land and water. On the one hand they comprise railway companies, truckmen, teamsters and express companies, whether such persons undertake to convey goods from one part of a city to another or through the whole extent of the country, or between different states and countries; on the other hand they include owners and masters of every sort of vessel who undertake to carry freight for all who chose to employ them, whether between ports, along the coasts, or along navigable rivers, or across the seas. Common carriers are liable for all damages or loss during transportation from any cause except the act of God or the public enemy. Common carriers, when they undertake the general business of transportation, are obliged to carry all which offer and if they refuse without just excuse they are liable to action. They may qualify their common law responsibility by special contract. The bill of lading is the written evidence of the contract. The responsibility of the carrier begins on receipt of the goods from the owner. Common carriers of passengers are not held responsible as insurers of the safety of those they transport as common carriers are.

The regulation of common carriers by federal laws seemed unnecessary in the early history of legislation. The attention of Congress was finally engaged by a report submitted by the Cullom committee Jan. 18, 1886, which declared that "Unjust discrimination is the chief cause of complaint against the management of railroads in the conduct of business, and gives rise to much of the pressure upon Congress for regulating legislation." This report was based on 1,450 printed pages of testimony, and formed the basis of the Inter-State Commerce act of 1887.

The statute recognizes the fact that it is no business of a common carrier to foster particular enterprises or to build up new industries; but, deriving its franchise from the legislature and depending upon the will of the people for its very existence, it is bound to deal squarely with the public, to extend reasonable facilities for the transportation of persons and property, and to put all its patrons upon an absolute equality. The law of 1887 was amended by the Elkins act of 1903. This provided for a fine of from $1,000 to $20,000 on the company instead of imprisonment of the agent for wilful violation of the law, and provided for expediting cases before the federal courts. While the law virtually prevented the giving of direct rebates, yet it was found possible for the companies to grant indirect discriminations to favored shippers, especially those furnishing sidings, cars, or other facilities for transportation. The consolidation of competing roads was decided to be illegal in the Northern Securities case, decided March 14, 1904.

June 29, 1906, Congress passed the Hepburn law. This gave the Interstate Commerce Commission power to prescribe rates for common carriers, and broadened the definition to include all railroads, pipe lines, express and sleeping car companies; forbade the issue of free passes to any but employees and their families and a few prescribed others; forbade railroad companies to transport any commodities other than lumber produced or owned by the carrier; required schedules of all tariffs to be filed with the commission; imposed severe penalties for rebating; empowered the commission to prescribe a uniform method of bookkeeping.

Common Carriers—*Continued.*

During 1907 the Federal Government secured indictments against the following common carriers for discriminating between shippers and for giving rebates: The Great Northern Railroad, for giving rebates to the American Sugar Refining Company; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, on twelve counts; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, on thirteen counts; the lake steamer line of the New York Central Railroad (Western Transit Company), on twelve counts; the Central Vermont, for giving rebates to one of the constituent companies of the American Sugar Refining Company; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, for giving illegal rates; the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, the Lehigh Valley and the owners of a refrigerator car line, for giving and taking rebates; the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central, the Standard Oil Company and one of its subsidiary companies, for illegal rates from Olean, N. Y., to points in Vermont; the Standard Oil Company, for accepting illegal rates on oil from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill.

The United States Circuit Court, in April, 1907, affirmed fines of $20,000 imposed on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and $10,000 each on two of its former officers for rebates granted to a meat packing establishment; for giving false weights on shipments one shipper was fined $5,000 and another $10,000, at Wilmington, N. C., in May, 1907; the New York Central was fined $15,000 in Chicago for giving illegal rates to the Standard Oil Company; the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha was fined $20,000, and a former freight agent of the road $2,000 in August, 1907, for granting rebates; at Los Angeles, in 1907, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé was fined $5,000 on each of thirty-three counts, an aggregate of $330,000 for giving rebates. The fine of the Standard Oil Company, as imposed by Judge K. M. Landis, was $20,000 on each of 1,462 counts, an aggregate of $29,240,000. (See Standard Oil Case.)

Sept. 10, 1908, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in Philadelphia, decided that the so-called "Commodities" clause of the Hepburn law was unconstitutional. This clause prohibited railroads from mining and selling coal produced along their lines. The roads immediately affected were the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphia and Reading.

Important legislation providing for the safety of persons, property, and employees of common carriers have recently been passed by Congress and various state legislatures. Many of the railroads complied at once, while others brought suit to test the laws. In some of the states the laws have been declared unconstitutional, and, in 1909, some important cases remain undecided.

Common Carriers, government control of, recommended, 7523.

Common Law.—Common Law is defined to be those rules of action which have grown up from old usage and the decisions of judges. In the United States the term "common law" means that of England, including unwritten maxims and customs immemorial in that Kingdom that the statutes passed by the English Parliament before the independence of the Colonies. July 4, 1776, is the date fixed by many states, but the rule is not uniform. With the exception of Louisiana, this forms the basis of the jurisprudence of all states. In many of them it has been expressly adopted by statute or constitutional provision. Under the first Constitution of the Colonies the people were declared entitled to the benefits of the common law of England, but it was left for the colonial courts to decide what common law was. The courts placed various constructions upon existing statutes and colonial legislatures modified the text in various ways. After the Constitution was adopted the strict constructionists maintained that there was no common law in respect to the jurisprudence of the Federal government, the nationalists taking the opposite view. Federal courts sitting in a Territory adopt common law rules of decision in the absence of statutes; in a state they adopt the common law of that state. The United States as a district sovereignty has no common law, and therefore there can be no common law offenses against it, but the Federal courts adopt the common law definition of common law crimes not defined by statute.

Compensated Emancipation. (See Emancipation.)

Competitor, The, persons claiming American citizenship captured on, by Spanish authorities, 6180, 6183, 6262.

Compromise, Missouri. (See Missouri Compromise.)

Compromise of 1833.—The high tariff of 1828 caused much dissatisfaction throughout the south. By the act of July 14, 1832, amending the tariff law of 1828, many of the revenue taxes were reduced and the first tax was laid on woolen yarn. The oppressive features of these laws were more bitterly opposed in South Carolina than elsewhere, and resulted in the nullification of the law by that state. This was done by a convention held at Columbia, Nov. 19, 1832, which by ordinance declared the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832 null and void. Thus the question of nullification in its fullest development was brought into national prominence. March 1, 1833, Congress enacted a new tariff law in the nature of a compromise. It was practically the same bill as that introduced in the Senate by Henry Clay. It provided for the gradual scaling down of the high duties then existing until after ten years a free-trade basis should be reached. This compromise took the place of a low-tariff measure then under consideration in the House. The latter provided for a gradual scaling down of all duties so that 20 per cent should be the standard duty in 1842. (See also Nullification.)

Compromise of 1833, diminution of duties under, referred to, 1955.

Compromise of 1850.—On Jan. 29, 1850, Henry Clay introduced six resolutions in the Senate relating to (1) the admission of California as a free state; (2) Territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico without conditions as to slavery; (3) boundaries of Texas; (4) payment of Texas debt; (5) suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; (6) fugitive slave laws. A special committee of thirteen, with Clay as chairman, combined these resolutions into one omnibus bill, which failed of passage. After the defeat of this (Clay's omnibus) bill several separate bills, having practically the same purpose of compromising on the slavery

Compromise of 1850—*Continued.*
question, were introduced and passed. Under the compromise Texas was allowed $10,000,000 for New Mexico, and the area of that territory was reduced. Sept. 9, 1850, California was admitted to the Union with her free constitution. On the same day bills were passed for establishing territorial governments in New Mexico and Utah. These laws contains Senator Soulé's slavery-option-clause. Sept. 12 amendments to the fugitive-slave law of Feb. 12, 1793, were passed, denying arrested negroes trial by jury and prohibiting redress to free colored seamen imprisoned in southern ports.

Compromise of 1850 (see also Slavery):
Adherence to, recommended, 2628, 2674.
Discussed, 2755.

Compromises of the Constitution.—Three important compromises were made by the Constitutional Convention in 1787. The most important question that agitated the members was whether each state's influence should be equal to that of any other state, or whether representation should be based upon population. The plan proposed by Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, and called the "Virginia plan," favored representation in both Houses according to population; that of William Paterson, of New Jersey, an equal vote for all states and only one House. As a compromise, proposed by William Samuel Johnson, of Connecticut, and originally suggested by George Mason, of Virginia, the Convention agreed to have two Houses with equal representation in the Senate and proportionate representation in the House. Secondly, it was proposed to tax both exports and imports at the discretion of Congress. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, declared that his state could not come into the Union under such a provision, as her wealth consisted mainly in one article of export—rice. It was therefore decided that no tax upon exports should be laid. Thirdly, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia refused to enter into the Union if the slave trade was to be prohibited; so the third compromise agreed to was that Congress should not prohibit traffic in slaves before 1808 and that a fugitive-slave law should be enacted.

Comptroller of Treasury referred to, 785.

Concord (Mass.), Battle of.—One of the opening skirmishes of the Revolutionary War. A detachment of 800 British soldiers under Lieut.-Col. Smith and Maj. Pitcairn had been sent from Boston to destroy or capture some military stores collected at Concord by the Americans. After a brief engagement at Lexington they reached Concord April 19, 1775, where they were opposed by 300 minutemen under Col. Barrett and Maj. Buttrick. After a short conflict, in which several were lost on each side, the British fled to Boston under a harassing fire of the Americans. (See also Lexington (Mass.), Battle of.)

Concord, The, mentioned, 6298, 6414, 6806, 6809, 6811.

Confederate Flags:
Captured to be presented to Congress, 3309.
Return of Union and, to respective States recommended, 5163.
Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

Confederate Soldiers, proposed national care of graves, 7386.
President Wilson's speech at dedication of mounment to, at Arlington, 8328.

Confederate States.—A government organized in February, 1861, by the states of South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. Later Arkansas, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee seceded from the Union and joined the Confederacy. The provisional Congress met at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861, and adopted a provisional constitution February 8. Jefferson Davis was elected provisional president and Alexander H. Stephens provisional vice-president. Later a permanent government was organized. A permanent constitution was adopted March 11, 1861. Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens were elected president and vice-president, respectively, and they were inaugurated Feb. 22, 1862, at Richmond, Va., which was made the permanent seat of government.

The history of the Confederate States is almost entirely confined to a history of the Civil War. The United States Government denied the right of any state to secede from the Union, refused to recognize the Confederate States as anything more than rebellious members of the Union, and immediately took measures to bring them into subjection. The Confederate States were granted belligerent rights by most of the maritime nations, but their independence was recognized by none (pages 3327, 3565). Money was obtained by the issue of treasury notes and by loans on cotton. After a war of four years the government of the Confederate States practically came to an end with the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

Confederate Cabinet.—The Confederate States had a cabinet composed of the heads of executive departments, similar to the United States Government and created for like purposes. The heads of the departments exercised similar powers and were clothed with duties and responsibilities corresponding to those of Cabinet officers in the United States. The President was empowered to remove members of his cabinet. Congress was authorized to provide for the admission of cabinet officers to a seat in either house, with the privilege of participating in debates pertaining to their department. This provision remained inoperative, as the congress failed to provide the appropriate legislation. The secretaries of state were Robert Toombs, of Georgia, Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana; of the treasury, Charles G. Memminger and George A. Trenholm, of South Carolina; of war, L. Pope Walker, of Alabama, Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, George W. Randolph, of Virginia, James A. Seddon, of Virginia, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; of the navy, Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida; postmaster-general, John H. Reagan, of Texas; attorneys-general, Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina, Thomas H. Watts, of Alabama, and George Davis, of North Carolina. The last member of this cabinet, John H. Reagan, died at Palestine, Texas, on March 6, 1905.

Confederate Congress.—The provisional congress of the seceding southern states met at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861. Two sessions were held here. The government removed to Richmond, Va., May 24, 1861. The last two sessions were held in the latter city, final adjournment tak-

Confederate States—*Continued.*
ing place Feb. 17, 1862. The first Confederate Congress held four sessions between Feb. 18, 1862, and Feb. 18, 1864, to organize the Confederacy, frame a constitution, and devise means for carrying on the war. It consisted of twenty-four senators and about one hundred representatives. The second Confederate Congress had two sessions between May 2, 1864, and March 18, 1865.

Confederate Constitution.—The constitution adopted by the Confederate States of America at Montgomery, Ala. A provisional congress, composed of delegates from the seceding states, met in that city Feb. 4, 1861, and on the 8th adopted a provisional or temporary constitution. March 11 they agreed upon a permanent constitution, which was afterward ratified by all the seceding states. It was based upon that of the United States, with the following chief exceptions: It recognized the principle of state sovereignty and the protection of slavery in all new territories; it prohibited internal improvements at federal expense and contained a prohibition against laying any duties on imports "to promote or foster any branch of industry"; new states were to be admitted by a vote of the states; state legislatures could impeach Confederate officers acting within their jurisdiction; the president was to be elected for a term of six years and was ineligible for re-election; the appropriating power of congress was limited, and the right of debate in congress was extended to heads of departments.

Commissioners to Europe.—There were sent abroad to secure assistance and co-operation in Europe William L. Yancey and James M. Mason to the Court of St. James, John Slidell to Paris, Pierre A. Rost to Madrid, A. Dudley Mann to Brussels, and L. Q. C. Lamar to St. Petersburg, although each made visits to other capitals. The arrest of Mason and Slidell aboard a British steamer and their subsequent release upon demand of Great Britain points to the probability of intervention by that power in behalf of the Confederate States.

Confederate States (see also Confederate Constitution; Reconstruction; Restoration; Secession; Slavery; Southern States; Civil War):
  Acts for admission of certain Southern States vetoed, 3846, 3848.
  Acts to provide for more efficient government of rebel states vetoed. (See Reconstruction.)
  Agents of, abroad, suits instituted in English courts against, 3661.
  Aid furnished to, by Great Britain. (See Alabama claims.)
  Belligerent rights accorded, by foreign powers discussed, 3259, 3327, 3565.
    Recognition and aid from foreign powers invoked by, 3221, 3246.
  Blockade of ports of. (See Blockades.)
  Circuit courts to be re-established in, recommendations regarding, 3556.
    Correspondence regarding, referred to, 3576.
  Claims against citizens of, and means of collecting discussed, 3251.
  Commercial intercourse with, prohibited, 3238, 3366, 3483.
    Restrictions on, removed from certain ports, 3290, 3310, 3372, 3375, 3417, 3431, 3482, 3507, 3515, 3524, 3529, 3531, 3537.
  Constitution of. (See Confederate Constitution.)
  Courts of justice for, recommended by President Lincoln, 3251.
  Direct tax, collection of, referred to, 3589.
  Envoys of, sent to France and Great Britain. (See Mason and Slidell.)
  Executive departments of, historical statement of Gen. Sherman concerning public policy of, referred to, 4850.
  Flags of—
    Captured, to be presented to Congress, 3381.
    Return of, to respective States, recommended, 5163.
      Proposition withdrawn, 5164.
  Government employees assisting in rendition of public honors to rebel living or dead, referred to, 3591.
  Government of, first located at Montgomery, Ala., 3225.
    Transfer of, to Richmond, Va., 3225.
  Governments to be re-established in—
    Act to guarantee republican form of government to states whose governments have been overthrown, 3424.
    Discussed, 3390.
    Proclamations regarding, 3414, 3423.
  In which insurrection exists proclaimed, 3238, 3293, 3358, 3366.
    Proclamations declaring insurrection at an end, 3627, 3632.
  Joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in electoral college discussed, 3461.
  Joint resolution excluding electoral votes of states lately in rebellion, vetoed, 3849.
  Policy of President of United States toward, referred to, 3667.
  President of. (See Davis, Jefferson.)
  Products of, authority given to purchase, 3441.
  Rebel debt, referred to, 3583, 3588.
  Reconstruction of. (See Reconstruction.)
  Restoration of. (See Restoration.)
  Secretary of War of. (See Seddon, James A.)
  Union and Confederate flags, return of, to respective States recommended, 5163.
    Proposition withdrawn, 5164.
Confederate Veterans. (See United Confederate Veterans.)

Confederation, Articles of.—The Second Continental Congress appointed on June 11, 1776, a committee to draw up Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union. This committee presented a draft to Congress July 12, 1776. Nov. 15, 1777, they were adopted with amendments as "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States." July 9, 1778, the Articles were signed by delegates from eight states. March 1, 1781, the delegates from Maryland also signed, and on the same date the final ratification was ordered by Congress. The original is indorsed: "Act of Confederation of the United States of America." These Articles provided for a single House of Congress with power to raise money by requisition on the states. Ratification of the articles by all the states was necessary, and they could not be amended save by the consent of every state. They did not operate on individuals and could not command respect abroad or enforce order at home. After numerous futile attempts to amend them a convention, following the suggestion of the Virginia and Maryland boundary commissioners, was called at Annapolis, Md., in 1786, which in turn called a convention at Philadelphia in 1787. The last-named body rejected the Articles of Confederation and framed instead the present Constitution, which, after its ratification by nine states, became the supreme law of the land (page 5).

Confederation, Articles of, 5.
  Signers of, 13.
Congo Conference, at Berlin, referred to, 4823, 4855, 4865, 4915.

Congo Free State.—A dependency of Belgium in the heart of Africa. It extends from 5° 30′ north of the equator to about 12° south, and from the central lake region north and west to the Congo River. The northwest boundary follows that river to its mouth, which provides an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean. The exact boundaries were defined by the neutrality declarations of August, 1885, and December, 1894, after treaties with Great Britain, Germany, France and Portugal. The country has access to the Nile at the Lado *enclave*, of which that river forms the eastern boundary. The area of the country is estimated at more than 900,000 square miles, and the inhabitants at 20,000,000. The European population, Jan. 1, 1908, numbered 2,943, including forty-seven Americans. The state had its origin in the companies formed for trade and exploration in that region.

The African International Association, founded in 1877, sent Henry M. Stanley on an expedition up the Congo River to establish trading posts and report on the possibilities of travel and transportation. After Stanley's return the Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo was formed under the auspices of Leopold II, King of Belgium, and in 1879 this became the International Association of the Congo. This organization again sent Stanley up the great river. He and his men built roads, founded trading stations and made more than 400 treaties with native chiefs, conveying the sovereignty of these chiefs to the International Association of the Congo. The association then appealed to the Powers of the world for permission to combine these numerous sovereignties into one independent state. The United States was the first country to recognize the International Association of the Congo as a sovereign independent power, under the name of the Congo Free State. This was done in accordance with the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Forty-eighth Congress, which reported that the acts of the native chiefs were clearly within their rights and that the association could lawfully accept them (pages 4823, 4914). Within a year Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, and Sweden followed the example of the United States.

A general act of the International Congo Conference, held at Berlin in 1885, established freedom of trade in the basin of the Congo, declared absolutely free the navigation of the Congo, its tributaries and the lakes and canals connected with it, laid down rules for the protection of the natives and the suppression of the slave trade, and imposed upon the powers which signed the act the obligation to accept the mediation of one or more friendly governments should any serious trouble arise in the Congo basin. The United States declined to ratify this act, on the ground that such action imposed upon it international obligations at variance with its traditional policy. The Conference placed the state under the sovereignty of King Leopold II of Belgium, on the basis of personal union with Belgium, though perpetually neutral and free to the trade of all nations, and guaranteed equality of treatment to all settlers of whatever nationality. By a will dated Aug. 2, 1889, Leopold bequeathed to Belgium all his sovereign rights in the Congo Free State.

July 21, 1890, the territory of the state was declared inalienable, but a convention of July 3, 1890, reserved to Belgium the right to annex the Congo after a period of ten years. A treaty for annexation was signed Nov. 28, 1907, approved by the Belgian legislature in August, 1908, and by the King Oct. 18, 1908. By February, 1909, Germany had recognized the annexation. The exports of the country consist of rubber, ivory, palm nuts, palm oil, white copal, cocoa, coffee, gold and copper ore. Cottons, provisions, clothing, wines and spirits, machinery, building material, arms, ammunition are sold to the country. The bulk of the trade is with Belgium.

In 1914 the Congo completed its sixth year as a Belgian colony. The Belgian Parliament provided for its administration and appointed Baron Wahis governor. Many complaints have been made of cruel treatment of natives by traders. Great Britain withheld her recognition of the annexation until there was evidence of satisfactory conditions in the Congo. Nov. 21, 1911, British consuls in the country reported that conditions in general had improved but that abuses continued in those districts where rubber is demanded in lieu of taxation. (See also Belgium.)

Congo Free State:
  Act for reform of revenue tariff of, referred to, 5621.
  Arms and ammunition, act prohibiting sale of, to natives of, recommended, 5868.
  Discussed, 4914.
  International Association of the Congo recognized by United States, 4823, 4914.
  Referred to, 4988.
  Slave trade in—
    Conference at Brussels for suppression of, 5543.
    Recommendations regarding, 5868.
  Valley of Congo opened to commerce, discussed, 4762.

Congo, Treaties with.—The International Association of the Congo declared in 1884 that by treaties with the legitimate sovereigns of the basin of the Congo and adjacent territory on the Atlantic it had established supervision over the commerce of the several countries and adopted a common standard for said free states consisting of a blue flag with a golden star in the center. Recognition of this flag was accorded by the United States by declaration of Secretary Frelinghuysen April 22, 1884.

Congress.—A formal meeting or association of persons having a representative character for the enactment of laws, or the consideration of some special subject, or the promotion of some common interest. In the United States all legislative powers are granted by the Constitution to Congress. This body consists of the Senate (*q. v.*) and the House of Representatives (*q. v.*). The powers of Congress are enumerated in the Constitution, Article I, section 8, and all the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively or to the people. The power of Congress is absolute within the scope of its authority except as it may be restrained by the veto of the President. The Senate is composed of two members from each state regardless of size or population. The members of the House are apportioned on the basis of Federal population. The Constitution provides (Article V) that "no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." The Senate is presided over by the Vice-President of the United States, who is also President of the Senate, and the House of Representatives by a Speaker chosen by its members. The Vice-President has no power except in cases where the Senate is equally divided. Congress is required to "assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December unless they shall by law appoint a different day." Measures that have passed both Houses are sent to the President, who may either approve or veto them, or do neither, in which latter case the measure becomes a law after ten days from the time it is presented to him, unless in the meantime Congress shall have adjourned. If he approve the bill and sign it, it becomes a law, but if he disapprove it he must return it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated for reconsideration by them. In such a case, after reconsideration, it requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members in each of the two bodies to pass the measure. Legislation which exceeds the constitutional power of Congress may be declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court of the United States when that body is properly appealed to by either party in any controversy arising in an attempt to enforce such legislation. Each House is by the Constitution "the judge of elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members" (page 17). (See also Senate and House of Representatives; United States, Government of, and Apportionment.)

Congress:
- Act appointing day for annual meeting of, vetoed, 1450.
- Act of—
  - Approved, but not signed, whether in force, discussed, 856.
  - Duly certified and approved, which had not passed, discussed, 1353.
  - Effect on, of adjournment of Congress before expiration of 10 days after presentation to President, discussed, 3797.
- Acts of, to be published in certain newspapers, 4116.
- Address from committee of public safety of France transmitted to, 181.
- Adjournment of—
  - Postponement of recess requested, 6092.
  - Postponement of, recommended, 3021, 3286, 4034.
  - Resolution authorizing, not approved, 257.
- Appropriations, power to designate officer to expend, discussed, 3128.
- Appropriations should not be made by, unless necessary, 1248.
- Bills, time allowed for consideration of, discussed, 2993, 3060.
- Capital, longitude of, west of Greenwich, report, 688.
- Capitol prepared for. (See Capitol.)
- Carpenter's painting of Lincoln and Cabinet at reading of Emancipation Proclamation presented to, 4435.
- Constitution, copies of, printed for members of, 634, 678.
- Constitutional amendments recommended to. (See Constitution.)
- Contingent expenses of, discussed, 3179.
- Declaration of Independence, first copperplate of, bequeathed to, by Lafayette, letter of son presenting, 1342.
- Diligence and good temper of, admired, 8293.
- Desk on which Declaration of Independence was written presented to United States by heirs of Joseph Coolidge, Jr., 4540.
  - Letter of Robert C. Winthrop regarding, 4541.
- Discretionary authority which can be regulated by, should not be exercised by Executive, 1387.
- District of Columbia should be represented in, 1091, 1120, 3652.
- Extraordinary sessions of, convened by proclamation of President—
  - Adams, John, 222.
  - Cleveland, 5828.
  - Harrison, W. H., 1876.
  - Hayes, 4399, 4472.
  - Jefferson, 345, 412.
  - Lincoln, 3214.
  - McKinley, 6470.
  - Madison, 476, 509.
  - Pierce, 2927.
  - Taft, 7966.
  - Van Buren, 1538.

Congress—*Continued.*
- Information regarding foreign affairs requested by, refused, 186, 2232, 2281, 2416, 2452, 2690, 2691, 2695, 6101.
- Joint resolution of—
  - Declaring freedom of Cuba and authorizing intervention, etc., 6297.
    - Discussed, 6311.
    - Regarded by Spain as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war," 6312.
- Loyal Senators and Representatives denied admission to seats in, discussed, 3644.
- Mail, rates of transportation of, should be regulated by. (See Postal Service.)
- Meeting of—
  - Act appointing day for annual, vetoed, 1450.
  - Constitutional amendment regarding, recommended, 240.
- Members of. (See Representatives; Senators.)
- Notification to, of discontinuance of addresses, by President Jefferson, 313.
- Permanent seat of Government occupied by. (See Seat of Government.)
- Protests of Presidents against action of. (See Protests.)
- Public and private acts of, list of, transmitted, 3963.
- Requested by President Cleveland not to take recess until enactment of financial legislation, 6092.
- Resolutions of, thanking Samuel T. Washington for sword of Washington and staff of Franklin, 2120.
- Right of states to representation in, discussed, 3644.
- "Shall make no law respecting religious establishment," application of, 475.
- Testimonials of Gen. Grant offered to, by Mrs. Grant, 4857.
  - Schedule of, 4859.
- Thanks of, tendered. (See Thanks of Congress.)
- Two Houses of, independent of each other, 516.
- War with—
  - Algiers should be declared by, 539.
  - Great Britain—
    - Declared by, 497.
    - Special session called on account of threatening aspect of, 413.
  - Spain declared by, 6348.
- House of Representatives (see also Representatives)—
  - Address of, in reply to President Washington's inaugural, 48.
    - Reply of President, 49.
  - Address of, to President Adams on death of Washington, 290.
  - Calls on President, 290.
  - Contested elections in, act regulating taking of testimony in, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 2108.
  - Expresses regret upon being notified of President Washington's intention to retire, 200.
  - Information regarding foreign intercourse refused, 186, 2281, 2416, 2452.
    - Referred to, 2529.
  - Letter of John Randolph, Jr., demanding punishment of certain officers of Army and Navy for insulting conduct, referred to, 291.
  - Members of. (See Representatives.)
  - Privileges of, letter relating to, transmitted, 293.
  - Protests of Presidents against action of. (See Protests.)
  - Treaties—
    - Assent of, to, not required, 188.
    - Transmission of, to, declined, 2601.
- Senate (see also Senators)—
  - Address of, in reply to President Washington's inaugural, 46.
    - Reply of President, 47.
  - Address of, to President Adams on death of Washington, 288.
  - Breach of duty by public officer in publishing executive business of, discussed, 2691.
  - Calls on President, 288.
  - Can hold only correspondence with the President in executive session, 2174.
  - Correspondence respecting relations with Spain refused, 6101.
  - Executive and, independent of each other in cases of appointment to office, 516.
  - Expresses regret upon being notified of President Washington's intention to retire, 198.
  - Extraordinary sessions of, convened by proclamation of President—
    - Adams, John, 306, 1220.
    - Adams, J. Q., 997.
    - Arthur, 4621, 4873.
    - Buchanan, 3026, 3081, 3156, 3203.
    - Cleveland, 5428, 6230.
    - Fillmore, 2646, 2726.
      - Referred to, 2726.
    - Grant, 3966, 4087, 4171, 4278, 4390.
    - Harrison, Benj., 5817.
    - Hayes, 4591.
      - Referred to, 4588.
    - Jackson, 1508.
    - Jefferson, 449.
    - Johnson, 3719.
    - Lincoln, 3362, 3474.

Congress—*Continued.*
- McKinley, 6470.
- Madison, 571.
- Monroe, 856.
- Pierce, 2959.
- Polk, 2539.
- Tyler, 2220.
- Van Buren, 1857.
- Washington, 130, 204, 571.
- (See also Congress, *ante.*)

Free confidential communication with Executive should be preserved, 893.
In confidential correspondence with President, 144, 495, 652.
In executive session can only hold correspondence with President, 2174.
Information regarding—
- Annexation of Texas refused, 2232.
- Negotiations with Great Britain, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, refused, 2690.
- Nominations to. (See Executive Nominations.)
- President Washington meets and advises with, respecting treaty with Indians, 53.
- Proposition to annex Hawaiian Islands, refused, 2691, 2695.

Protests of Presidents against action of. (See Protests.)
Requested by President Adams to postpone adjournment of, 257.
Treaties, power to make, vested in President with consent of, 187.

Congress, Number of.—Each congress is numbered and holds two annual sessions, respectively termed the long and the short session, each assembling on the first Monday in December and may be called in special session by the President or by joint resolution of both houses. The life of a congress lasts from 12 o'clock noon on March 4 of the odd-numbered year following the election of representatives until 12 o'clock noon on March 4 of the next odd-numbered year. To determine the years covered by a given congress multiply the number of the congress by two and add the product to 1789. The result will be the year in which the congress closed Example: Sixty-second Congress. Twice 62 is 124; adding 124 to 1789 gives 1913, the year during which (on March 4) the Sixty-second Congress must expire. To find the number of a congress sitting in any given year subtract 1789 from that year; if the result be an even number, half that number will give the congress of which the year in question saw the close; if the result be an odd number, add one, and half the sum will give the congress of which the year in question was the first year.

Congress, Confederate. (See Confederate Congress.)

Congress, Continental. (See Continental Congress.)

Congress, Members of. (See Appendix.)

Congress of Nations. (See Panama, Isthmus of.)

Congressional Elections:
- Federal supervision of, recommended, 5490, 5562, 5766.
- Gerrymander discussed, 5643.

Congressional Globe.—That part of the proceedings of Congress which was published between 1833 and 1873. The Globe was first issued as a newspaper. Later it succeeded the Register of Debates. It was succeeded by the Congressional Record. The Congressional Globe was started as a private enterprise Dec. 7, 1833. Volume I, No. 1, began with the proceedings of the Twenty-third Congress. It was published weekly and each volume was devoted to one session of Congress. The second session of the Fortieth Congress, 1869, was comprised in one volume of five parts, aggregating more than 5,000 pages. (See also Annals of Congress; Congressional Record; Register of Debates.)

Congressional Record.—A complete record of the debates and proceedings of Congress from December, 1873, to the present time. It is the successor to the Congressional Globe, and is printed and circulated by the Government. The Congressional Record is issued daily during the sessions of Congress. Each member of Congress is gratuitously supplied with a specified number for his constituents. It may also be obtained by subscription, the price being $8 for the long and $4 for the short session. The Congressional Record began with the special session of the Forty-third Congress, convened with the inauguration of President Grant for the second term, March 4, 1873. One volume is devoted to the proceedings of each session, but the volumes are generally bound in several parts. Vol. XLV, covering the proceedings of the second session of the Sixtieth Congress, Dec. 6, 1809-June 25, 1910, consists of eight parts, aggregating more than 10,000 pages. (See also Annals of Congress; Congressional Globe, Register of Debates.)

Congressman-at-Large.—A member of United States House of Representatives elected by the voters of an entire state, and not, as is customary, by those of a Congressional district. The election of a Congressman-at-large is a device adopted by a state to secure proper representation in Congress under a Federal apportionment act pending the passage of a state law redistricting the state in accordance with the Federal allowance of Representatives. The apportionment act of Jan. 16, 1901, provides that after March 3, 1903, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 86 members apportioned as follows: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 7; California, 8; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 5; Delaware, 1; Florida, 3; Georgia, 11; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 25; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 7; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 14; Michigan, 12; Minnesota, 9; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 14; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 10; New York, 37; North Carolina, 10; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 21; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 7; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 16; Utah, 1; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; Washington, 3; West Virginia, 5; Wisconsin, 11; Wyoming, 1. It also provided that Congressmen shall be elected from districts composed of contiguous territory and contain-

Congressman-at-Large—*Continued.* ing as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants, the number of such districts equaling the number of Representatives to which the state is entitled; but "in case of an increase in the number of Representatives which may be given to any state under this apportionment such additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected by the state at large and the other Representatives by the districts now prescribed by law until the legislature of such state, in the manner herein prescribed, shall redistrict such state." The present membership of the House is thus, 435. (See Apportionment and House of Representatives.)

Connecticut.—One of the thirteen original states of the American Union; nickname, "The Nutmeg State"; motto, "Qui transtulit sustinet" (He who transplanted still sustains). It lies between lat. 41° and 42° 3′ north and long. 71° 55′ and 73° 50′ west, an area of 4,965 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Massachusetts, on the east by Rhode Island, on the south by Long Island Sound, and on the west by New York. Connecticut is largely a manufacturing State, due to its position which gives easy access to the large distributing centers, its chief products are hardware, firearms, silks, cotton and woolen goods, and clocks. Connecticut was settled by English Colonists from Plymouth, Mass., about 1635, although the Dutch had been there somewhat earlier. Charles II granted a charter to the Connecticut and New Haven Colonies in 1662, and soon thereafter they united. The present constitution was adopted in 1818.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 26,815, comprising 2,185,788 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $159,399,771. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $14,163,902, including 195,318 cattle, valued at $6,730,287; 46,341 horses, $5,739,400; 52,372 swine, $472,741; 22,418 sheep, $112,349; poultry, $988,653. The yield and value of the field crops of 1911 was: corn, 59,000 acres, 2,862,000 bushels, $2,375,000; oats, 11,000 acres, 386,000 bushels, $216,000; rye, 8,000 acres, 148,000 bushels, $138,000; potatoes, 23,000 acres, 1,955,000 bushels, $2,053,000; hay, 490,000 acres, 539,000 tons, $12,666,000; tobacco, 17,000 acres, 27,625,000 pounds, $5,663,125. The mineral products of the State are unimportant. The capital employed in manufactures in the State, reported in 1908, was $373,283,580; number of wage earners, 181,605, to whom was paid $87,942,091. There were 3,447 establishments. The cost of the raw material was $191,303,881, and the value of the output was $369,082,091. Population in 1910, 1,114,756.

Connecticut:
- Ratification of amendment to Federal Constitution by, referred to, 249.
- Refusal of governor of, to furnish militia for defense of frontier, 501.

Connecticut River, practicability of connecting Lake Memphremagog with, 873.

Conservation Commission.—The National Conservation Commission was created by President Roosevelt June 8, 1908, as the result of a conference, held at the White House, May 13, 1908, of the governors of the states and territories. The President had invited these officials and other eminent men to confer on the subject of national resources. Among the notable addresses were those of Andrew Carnegie, on iron and coal in relation to their exhaustion; Elihu Root, urging the states to exercise their sovereignties in preserving their natural resources; James J. Hill, on the wasteful use of the soil; William J. Bryan, John Mitchell, Governor Glenn, of North Carolina; Gifford Pinchot, and James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior.

The object of the conference was to arouse the public conscience to the unnecessary waste and destruction of the forests, streams and mineral deposits, and the depletion of the soil, and to encourage by public sentiment and laws the conservation and development of the bountiful provisions of nature for the happiness and welfare of man.

The Commission is organized as follows: Waters—T. E. Burton, Ohio, Ch.; W. J. McGee, Bureau Soils, Sec. Forests—R. Smoot, Utah, Ch.; O. W. Price, Forest Service, Sec. Lands—Knute Nelson, Minn., Ch.; G. W. Woodruff, Interior Department, Sec. Minerals—John Dalzell, Penn., Ch.; J. A. Holmes, Geological Survey, Sec.

Within a month after the creation of the national commission the governors of five states had appointed state conservation commissioners and an equal number of organizations of national scope had named conservation committees. By January, 1909, thirty-six states and territories had formed conservation commissions, and the indications were that all the remaining states would soon take similar action. Besides these, forty-one national organizations had appointed conservation committees. Under the direction of the national commission the first inventory of the natural resources of the United States ever made was accomplished.

The aim and scope of the Conservation Commission is summarized in the following brief extracts from the report made to the President Dec. 7, 1908:

"The duty of man to man is no greater than the duty of each generation to the next, and the obligation of the nation to the actual citizen is no more sacred than its obligation to the citizens to be. In this country, blessed with natural resources in unsurpassed profusion, the sense of responsibility to the future has been slow to awaken. Forests have been cleared away as obstacles to the use of land. Neglect of the waterways and approaching exhaustion of the forests directed attention to the rapid depletion of the coal and iron deposits and the misuse of the land.

"In the present stage of our national development wise and beneficial uses are essential and the checking of waste is absolutely demanded. The most reprehensible waste is that of destruction, as in forest fires, uncontrolled flow of gas and oil, soil wash, and abandonment of coal in mines. Nearly as bad is the waste arising from misuse, as the consumption of fuel in furnaces and engines of low efficiency, use of ill-adapted structural materials, growing of ill-chosen crops, and the perpetuation of inferior plants and animals, all of which may be remedied.

"Even as we have neglected our natural resources so have we been thoughtless of life and health. Natural resources are useless without men and women to develop them; we cannot, therefore, too soon enter upon the duty of conserving our chief source of strength by the prevention of disease and the prolongation of life.

"At the present rate of coal production the supply will approach exhaustion by

Conservation Commission—*Continued.*
the middle of the next century. The supply of high-grade iron ore, at the present rate of consumption, cannot be expected to last beyond the middle of the present century. Petroleum, though increasing in supply, is also enormously misused and wasted, and cannot be expected to last beyond the middle of the present century. The daily waste of natural gas is enough to supply every city in the United States of over 100,000 population.

"Of the total area of our lands, but little more than two-fifths is in farms, and less than one-half of the farm area is improved and made a source of crop production. The area of cultivated land may possibly be doubled. In addition to the land awaiting the plow 75,000,000 acres of swamp land can be reclaimed, 40,000,000 acres of desert land irrigated and millions of acres of brush and wooded land cleared. We must greatly increase our yield per acre. The average yield of wheat in the United States is less than fourteen bushels per acre; in England it is thirty-two bushels and in Germany twenty-eight. We get thirty bushels of oats per acre; England nearly forty-five and Germany more than forty-seven. Proper management will double the yield and produce more than three times our present population can consume."

As an outgrowth of the joint conservation conference in December, 1908, President Roosevelt invited President Diaz of Mexico and the Governor-General and Premier of Canada to a North American conservation conference. These governments sent representatives to a meeting held at the White House Feb. 18, 1909. The principles of the original commission were endorsed and an invitation was extended to forty-five other nations to send delegates to a world's conference to be held at The Hague on a date to be later decided upon.

As a result of the agitation against destruction of the natural resources of America, other national societies have been organized and are actively at work on the task of educating the people and securing the passage of laws for protecting mineral deposits, forests, water power, fauna and flora.

The National Conservation Association, with headquarters in the Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., is now the organized head of the conservation movement in the United States. The association came into existence because of an urgent need for an organization open to every man and woman who stood for conservation which would give them immediate opportunity for united and active work. Its objects are thus stated:

"The National Conservation Association is fighting for the prompt and orderly development of our natural resources, for the welfare of ourselves and our children, and for the rights of the plain people. The association is bound neither by political considerations nor official connections. It is free to speak the whole truth.

"That conservation means the use of our natural resources for the benefit of us all and not merely for the profit of a few is already household knowledge. The task which the National Conservation Association has set itself is to get this principle put into practical effect."

The association is maintained by dues from membership, which are divided into the following classes: Members, $1.00 a year; Active Members, $3.00 a year; Contributing Members $20.00 a year; Patrons $100 a year; Life Membership, $1,000 a year.

The organization of the National Conservation Association is as follows:

Gifford Pinchot, President, Washington, D. C.; Charles W. Eliot, Honorary President, Cambridge, Mass.; Overton W. Price, Vice-President and Treasurer, Washington, D. C.; Harry A. Slattery, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

The National Conservation Congress first met at Seattle, Wash., in August, 1909, under the auspices of the Washington Conservation Association.

The objects of the Congress are: To provide for discussion of the resources of the United States as the foundation for the prosperity of the people. To furnish definite information concerning the resources and their development, use and preservation. To afford an agency through which the people of the country may frame policies and principles affecting the conservation and utilization of their resources to be put into effect by their respective representatives in state and federal governments.

There is no official connection between the National Conservation Congress and the National Conservation Association, although the two are working closely together along the same lines. The Congress confines its work to an annual gathering of citizens appointed by state and municipal officials and delegates. The Association maintains a permanent working organization throughout the year. The officers are: President, J. B. White, Kansas City, Mo.; Executive Secretary, Thomas R. Shipp, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, D. Austin Latchaw, Kansas City, Mo.

Conservation Commission:
- Appropriation for, urged, 7648.
- Commission report submitted, 7638.

Conservatives.—A faction of the Democratic party who from 1837 to 1840 voted with the Whigs against the sub-treasury bill. On other questions the Conservatives acted with their party. The term is generally applied to those members of a political party who oppose radical measures of any kind.

Conspiracies, Unlawful. (See Illegal Combinations.)

Constantinople, Turkey:
- Expulsion of Greeks from, 2774.
- International conference to be held at, upon subject of cholera, referred to, 3576.
- Robert College at, referred to, 3900.

Constellation, The.—The flagship of Commodore Thomas Truxtun of the squadron sent to protect American shipping in the West Indies during troubles with France in 1799. The *Constellation* was built at Baltimore, and commissioned in 1798. Feb. 9, 1799, she defeated and captured the French frigate *L'Insurgente*, of 40 guns. Feb. 1, 1800, she defeated *La Vengeance*, of 54 guns, which, after a fierce engagement, escaped, owing to a storm. Congress presented Truxtun with a gold medal and a vote of thanks for his bravery during this engagement.

Constitution.—Fundamental law in a limited or free government. As applied to the United States of America, or to any state of the American Union, the constitution is a written statement of the powers of government. The people who hold the elective franchise are by prescribed forms called upon to establish their constitution which they may subsequently amend in accordance

Constitution—*Continued.* with its provisions. When established the constitution is paramount to the government organized under it. If any department of the government exceeds its authorized powers, the act is irregular and void. Thus, if an act of Congress or of a state legislature does not conform in its terms to the constitution, which declares itself to be the supreme law of the land or of the state, as the case may be, the Federal or State Supreme Court, as the case may be, may decide the act in question to be unconstitutional and therefore of no effect. In Great Britain the constitution consists of customs, traditions, royal charters, statutes of Parliament, the common law, the Magna Charta, the Declaration of Rights, the Act of Settlement, the Reform Bill, etc. The British constitution has never had the direct sanction of the people; the Constitution of the United States and of each state of the Union has received such sanction. The Constitution of the United States was framed in a convention of the states, except Rhode Island, at Philadelphia, in 1787, and went into effect March 4, 1789, having been ratified by eleven of the thirteen states. North Carolina and Rhode Island ratified it Nov. 21, 1789, and May 29, 1790, respectively. (See also Amendments.)

Constitution:
- Amendments to—
  - Fourteenth, recommendation that disabilities imposed under, be removed, 4107, 4209.
    - Proclamation directing discontinuance of prosecutions, 4130.
  - Joint resolution proposing, 3841.
  - Joint resolution proposing fourteenth, opposed, 3589.
  - Proposed by Taft, 7770, 7772.
  - Question of Congress proposing, until after admission of loyal Senators and Representatives of unrepresented states referred to, 3589.
  - Ratification of. (See Ratification of, *post.*)
  - Referred to, 595, 786, 3722, 7674, 7676.
  - Relative to—
    - Abolishing slavery—
      - Defeated, 3453.
      - Recommended, 3556.
        - Ratification of referred to, 3570, 3644.
    - Approval of separate items of bill and veto of others recommended, 4196, 4725, 4774, 4840.
    - Distribution of surplus revenue among states suggested, 1015.
    - Expenditures for education, suggested, 397, 444, 587.
    - Gradual emancipation of slaves recommended, 3337.
    - Income tax recommended, 7770, 7772.
    - Internal improvements suggested, 398, 553, 587, 760.
    - Legislation in extra session of Congress suggested, 4196.
    - Maintenance of free schools by States, 4288.
    - Mode of election of President and Vice-President suggested, 1010, 1081, 1120, 1168, 1253, 1336, 1395, 1478, 3837, 3889, 4196.
    - Mode of election of United States Senators recommended, 3849, 3889.
    - Postponement of meeting of Congress suggested, 240.
    - Selection of Presidential electors recommended, 5644.
    - Slavery recommended, 3169.
    - Suability of States ratified, 250.
    - Successor to President in event of vacancy in Presidency and Vice-President recommended, 3837, 3889, 4950.
    - Tenure of office by judiciary of United States recommended, 3841, 3889.
- Centennial anniversary of framing, proposition to celebrate, discussed, 5118.
- Journal of acts and proceedings of convention which formed, published, 634, 678.
- Legislation to supplement guaranties afforded by fourteenth amendment recommended, 4775.
- Ratification of—
  - Fifteenth amendment referred to, 3998, 4001, 4007, 4801.
    - Discussed, 4009.
  - Fourteenth amendment referred to, 3664, 3665, 3667, 3722, 3795, 3836, 3837, 3843.
    - Proclamation regarding enforcement of, 4088.
  - Proclaimed, 3854, 3855, 3856, 3857, 3858.
    - Withdrawal of, by Ohio and New Jersey, 3836.
- Ratification of, by states. (See the several states.)
- Recommendation of legislation to supplement guaranties afforded by fourteenth amendment, 4775.
- Referred to, 95, 101.
- Right to make and alter, basis of our political system, 200.
- Secret journal of Congress of Confederation published, 678.
- Signers of, 26.

Constitution, Confederate. (See Confederate Constitution.)

Constitution, The.—A famous American frigate, known also as *"Old Ironsides."* She was built at Boston in 1797, and carried 44 guns. July 17, 1812, she encountered a fleet of five British frigates, but through the masterly seamanship of Capt. Hull eluded capture. Aug. 19 she was attacked by the British frigate *Guerrière*, carrying 38 guns. Within half an hour

Constitution, The—*Continued.* the latter was a wreck and 85 of her men killed and wounded (502). Dec. 29, 1812, the British man-of-war, *Java*, carrying 38 guns, surrendered to the *Constitution* (507). The British loss was only 34. Feb. 20, 1815, the *Constitution* captured the *Cyane*, 20 guns, and the *Levant*, 18 guns. British loss 77 and American loss 15.

Constitution, The:
- British frigate *Guerrière* captured and destroyed by, 502.
- British frigate *Java* captured and destroyed by, 507.
- Capt. Bainbridge in command of, 507.
- Capt. Hull in command of, 502.

Constitution, The (slave ship), proceedings of court regarding, 895.

Constitutional Rights discussed. (See powers of Federal and State Governments.)

Constitutional Treasury System:
- Recommended by President Polk, 2256.
- Successful operation of, discussed, 2406, 2498.

Constitutional Union Party.—The issues of 1860 and the years immediately preceding disrupted the Whig party. May 9 of that year representatives of the party held a convention at Baltimore and nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. Delegates were present from about twenty states. They took the name of the Constitutional Union party. They denounced the platforms of the other parties as tending "to widen political divisions," and declared their principles to be "the Constitution of the country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws." In the election of 1860 the party carried three states—Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, polling 589,581 votes and gaining 39 electoral votes.

Constitutionalists.—A political party in Pennsylvania which under the Constitution of 1776-1790 favored the maintenance of that instrument as opposed to those who demanded a stronger government than could be had under it. They were the local forerunners of the Democrats and Anti-Federalists of later times. Between 1804 and 1808 a party arose which desired to amend the Constitution. They were called Conventionalists and the party opposed to them Constitutionalists.

Constitutions, State.—At the time of the Declaration of Independence only a few of the Colonies had local governments of their own. These were only temporary organizations. Constitutions were first adopted by the thirteen original states as follows: Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia in 1776; Georgia and New York in 1777; South Carolina in 1778; Massachusetts in 1780; Delaware in 1792; Connecticut in 1818; Rhode Island in 1842.

Consul-General, title of, should be abandoned, 4923.

Consular Service.—Consular officers include consuls-general, consuls and commercial agents. Their chief duties and powers are connected with our commercial interests, to protect ships, seamen and other Americans, to send home destitute seamen, and to give certificates for various purposes. They are sent to the principal ports or markets of a country. Some diplomatic powers also attach to their office, and in non-Christian countries they have sometimes the right, by treaty, to act in a judicial capacity between citizens of the United States. A consul-general has jurisdiction over several consuls. Commercial agents are accredited to smaller places. The consular officers are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate after passing an examination as to fitness and ability in accordance with an executive order of President Roosevelt. Officers of the service are under the control and direction of the State Department.

Consular officers are expected to endeavor to maintain and promote all the rightful interests of American citizens, and to protect them in all privileges provided for by treaty or conceded by usage; to visa and, when so authorized, to issue passports; when permitted by treaty, law or usage, to take charge of and settle the personal estates of Americans who may die abroad without legal or other representatives.

Consular and Diplomatic Service (see also Consular Reform):
- Act making appropriations for—
  - Approved and reasons therefor, 4331.
  - Returned, 4807.
- Classified service needed, 7402.
- Commercial attachés proposed, 7069, 7070.
- Consular system referred to, 1246, 3382, 3393, 3471, 3592, 3794, 3837.
- Cost of, 6871, 6872.
- Costumes of persons in, referred to, 3115, 3834.
- Discussed, 5468, 5547.
- Elevation of missions, 6335, 6664.
  - Recommended, 5468.
- Inspector of consular offices discussed, 6155.
- Larger salaries needed in, 7402.
- Organization of class of supernumerary secretaries of legation abroad recommended, 4654.
- Promotions, removals and appointments in, 4672.
- Referred to, 3067, 3393, 3471, 3592, 4069, 4123, 4795, 4801, 4849.
- Reorganization of, recommended by President—
  - Arthur, 4718, 4829, 4838.
  - Cleveland, 4922, 5091, 5370, 5874.
  - Roosevelt, 6671, 6672, 7043, 7402, 7403.

Consular Conventions.—The first practical step toward close diplomatic relations between nations is the establishment of the consular office within its dominions. This is brought about by treaties and agreements which are called consular conventions. The terms and conditions upon which consuls are established in foreign countries by the United States have been, generally speaking, the same. Consequently treaties of this nature bear such close resemblance to one another that they are here grouped for purposes of comparison, and only specific differences are noted. Such treaties provide that consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls shall be reciprocally received and recognized on presentation of their commis-

Consular Conventions—*Continued.*
sions in the way and manner customary in the several nations, and according to the court etiquette of the particular nation. An exequatur (*q. v.*) shall be issued to the representative by the government of the country to which he is sent. These representatives are to be treated with respect, dignity, and honor, due to the country whence they come. They are exempt from military service, public duty, and all personal and direct taxation, whether Federal, state, or municipal. If, however, the consular representative of a foreign nation is a resident of the country in which he acts, he is amenable to all of the laws, and pays taxes and performs public duties which his citizenship demands of him. Consuls have the right to hoist the flag of their nation over their official residence, or upon an official vessel. They are relieved of public witness duty, and when their evidence is necessary in connection with the administration of justice, their depositions may be taken in writing or at their dwellings.

Consular offices and dwellings are inviolable; local authorities may not invade them for any purpose; papers and documents deposited there may not be seized or examined; and the houses cannot be used as an asylum for the refuge or protection of criminals or fugitives from justice. Consuls-general and consuls have the power to appoint as consular agents any citizen of their own country, of the nation to which they are representatives, or of any other country, who shall be acceptable to the respective governments, and that consular agent shall have full authority to act when so certificated.

All consular officials of whatever rank have power and authority to take evidence, or depositions of captains, seamen, crews, passengers, or citizens of their own country, at the official residence, and may there execute any papers or documents. Consular representatives have the right of acquiring property and of disposing of it in any way; may conduct business, trade, or profession, exactly as do in these respects the citizens of the country in which they reside; and they may not be discriminated against in any way by reason of their being aliens. The discipline and internal order of the vessels of their country are entirely under the control of the consuls of the ports at which such vessels may be; and these officers may use the local judicial machinery freely for the arrest, detention, and punishment of deserters or mutineers, or for the preservation of the public peace. Expenses of such police judicial action must be borne by the consuls. A definite time for the detention of deserters or criminals so arrested without trial is set by treaties and varies from two to three months. (See also Treaties.)

Argentine Republic.—The consular convention with this country is contained in the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1853. (See Argentine Republic, Treaties with.)

Austria-Hungary.—The consular convention was concluded in 1870 and ratified June 29, 1871.

Belgium.—The consular conventions of 1868, which expired in 1880, and that of 1880, still in force, govern the conduct and appointment of consuls.

Bolivia.—Agreement regarding consuls is contained in the treaty of peace, friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1858. (See Bolivia, Treaties with.)

Brazil.—The consular convention with this nation is contained in the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, of 1828.

China.—Consular regulations with China are contained in the several commercial treaties with that nation. (See China, Treaties with.)

Colombia.—Consular regulations are contained in the treaty of peace, amity, navigation, and commerce, of 1846, with New Granada, and in the consular convention with Colombia of 1850. (See Colombia, Treaties with.)

Costa Rica.—Consular regulations were covered by the treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1851. (See Costa Rica, Treaties with.)

Denmark.—The convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1826, and the consular convention of 1861, regulate the conduct and appointment of consuls.

France.—The consular convention with France was concluded Feb. 23, 1853.

German Empire.—The consular convention was concluded Dec. 11, 1871.

Greece.—The consular convention was concluded Nov. 19, 1902.

Haiti.—Consular regulations are contained in the treaty of amity, commerce, navigation, and extradition, of 1864. (See Haiti, Treaty with.)

Honduras.—Diplomatic and consular regulations are provided in the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1864.

Italy.—The consular convention was concluded May 8, 1878, and a supplement was added on Feb. 24, 1881, covering the settlement of shipping disputes.

Japan.—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1894 regulates consular and diplomatic relations.

Liberia.—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1862 provides for the consular office.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin.—Consular office and functions are provided for in the treaty of commerce and navigation of 1847.

Morocco.—Consular provisions are contained in the treaty of peace and friendship of 1836, and in the convention as to protection of 1880.

Muscat.—Consular provisions are contained in the treaty of amity and commerce, of 1833.

Netherlands.—The consular convention was concluded May 23, 1878.

Ottoman Empire.—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1830 provides for consular intercourse.

Paraguay.—Diplomatic and consular privileges are secured by the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1859.

Persia.—Diplomatic privileges are secured by the treaty of friendship and commerce of 1856.

Roumania.—The consular convention of 1881 secures diplomatic and consular privileges.

Russia.—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1832 secures diplomatic and consular privileges.

Servia.—The consular convention of 1881 secures consular privileges.

Siam.—The treaty of amity and commerce of 1856 provides for the appointment of a consul to reside at Bangkok.

Spain.—The treaty of peace of 1898, known as the treaty of Paris, provides for the consular office.

Sweden and Norway.—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1827 provides for the consular office and privileges.

Switzerland.—The convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1850, provides for consular office and privileges.

Tonga.—The consular office and jurisdiction is regulated by the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, of 1886.

Consular Conventions—*Continued.*

Tripoli.—The treaty of peace and amity of 1805 provides for consular residence at Tripoli.

Tunis.—The consular office is secured by the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation of 1797.

Zanzibar.—The treaty as to duties on liquors, and consular powers, of 1886, governs the consular office.

Consular Conventions with—
- Austria, 4023.
- Belgium, 3888, 3893, 3997, 4539.
  - Referred to, 4561.
- Chile, 2957.
- France, 49, 2726.
  - Referred to, 75.
- Germany, 4114, 4142.
- Italy, 3800, 4436, 4448, 4588, 4626.
  - Expirations of discussed, 4418.
- Netherlands, 4437, 4520.
- Roumania, 4622, 4627.
  - Referred to, 4757.
- Salvador, 4070, 4212, 4247.
- Servia, 4627, 4658.
  - Referred to, 4757.

Consular Courts. (See Courts Consular.)

Consular Laws discussed, 243, 1117, 2713.

Consular Officers, salaries of, 8318

Consular Offices, inspection of, discussed, 6155.

Consular Pupils, referred to, 3347.

Consular Reform (see also Consular and Diplomatic Service.)
- Discussed, 6071, 6154.
- Order regarding examination for consular offices, 6056.

Consular Regulations, amendment of, 6744.

Consular Reports:
- On production of and trade in coffee among Central and South American States, referred to, 5201.
- On taxation, referred to, 5201.
- On trade and industries of foreign powers, referred to, 4986, 5122, 5201, 6460, 6671.
- Publication of, discussed, 6338.
  - Recommended, 4564, 4631, 5091.
- Value and importance of, discussed, 5091.

Consuls.—In international law an agent appointed and commissioned by a sovereign state to reside in a foreign city or town to defend the personal rights and to protect the business interests of such citizens of his country as may reside therein, and to collect and forward to the home government information on industrial and economic matters. He is not a diplomatic agent. He must be formally recognized by the power within whose jurisdiction he serves before he can legally discharge the functions of his office.

From the early days of the Government the United States has maintained a consular service. The title of consul-general was first introduced in 1855. In 1866 the consular service was reorganized upon a basis requiring the examination, by a board which has remained substantially unchanged to the present day. In 1895 President Cleveland issued an order requiring the examination, by a board composed of three members to be named by the Secretary of State, of applicants for appointment to places the salaries of which are more than $1,000 and less than $2,500 per year. By an order of Nov. 10, 1905, President Roosevelt extended the operations of this order so that it now applies to applicants for all consular places, irrespective of the salaries attached to them.

Duties.—Consular officers are expected to endeavor to maintain and promote all the rightful interests of American citizens, and to protect them in all privileges provided for by treaty or conceded by usage; to visé and when so authorized, to issue passports; when permitted by treaty, law or usage, to take charge of and settle the personal estates of Americans who may die abroad without legal or other representatives, and remit the proceeds to the treasury in case they are not called for by a legal representative within one year; to ship, discharge, and, under certain conditions, maintain and send American seamen to the United States; to settle disputes between masters and seamen of American vessels; to investigate charges of mutiny or insubordination on the high seas and send mutineers to the United States for trial; to render assistance in the case of wrecked or stranded American vessels, and, in the absence of the master or other qualified person, take charge of the wrecks and cargoes if permitted to do so by the laws of the country; to receive the papers of American vessels arriving at foreign ports and deliver them after the discharge of the obligations of the vessels toward the members of their crews, and upon the production of clearances from the proper foreign port officials; to certify to the correctness of the valuation of merchandise exported to the United States where the shipment amounts to more than $100; to act as official witnesses to marriages of American citizens abroad; to aid in the enforcement of the immigration laws, and to certify to the correctness of the certificates issued by Chinese and other officials to Chinese persons coming to the United States; to protect the health of our seaports by reporting weekly the sanitary and health conditions of the ports at which they reside, and by issuing to vessels clearing for the United States bills of health describing the condition of the ports, the vessels, crews, passengers, and cargoes; and to take depositions and perform other acts which notaries public in the United States are authorized or required to perform.

Promotion of Commerce.—A duty of prime importance is the promotion of American commerce by reporting available opportunities for the introduction of our products, aiding in the establishment of relations between American and foreign commercial houses, and lending assistance wherever practicable to the marketing of American merchandise abroad.

In addition to the foregoing duties, consular officers in China, Turkey, Siam, Maskat, Morocco, and a few other so-called un-Christian countries, are invested with judicial powers over American citizens in those countries. These powers are usually defined by treaty, but generally include the trial of civil cases to which Americans are parties, and in some instances extend to the trial of criminal cases.

Consuls of United States (see also the several powers):
- Active cooperation in commerce, 6460, 6671.

Consuls of United States—*Continued.*
- Advances made by, should be reimbursed, 243.
- Engaged in business in violation of law, referred to, 3068.
- Examination by, of American atrocities in Turkey discussed, 5989, 6069.
- Expenditures to, refused by Turkey, 6092, 6148.
- Expenses of, appropriation for, recommended, 4109, 4159.
- Fees collected by—
  - From American vessels, 4667.
  - In connection with authentication of invoices. 4670.
- Fees of, referred to, 4000, 4067, 4109, 4110, 4159, 4210, 4258, 4736.
- Imprisonment of, in Cuba, 329.
- Jurisdiction of. (See Courts, Consular.)
- Laws in regard to, should be revised, 243, 1117, 2713.
- List and returns of, transmitted, 2133, 4109.
- May not act in a fiduciary capacity while in office abroad, 6728.
- Number of, who speak or write language of country where they are located, 4115.
- Order regarding examinations for consular offices, 6056.
  - Discussed, 6071.
- Presents from foreign states to, disposition of, discussed, 1256.
  - Referred to, 1258, 1200.
- Referred to, 75, 78, 111, 169, 363, 2539.
- Reports of. (See Consular Reports.)
- Reports of consular agents referred to, 4069, 6248, 6299, 6338, 6356, 6460, 6671.
- Requested by Swiss Government to protect its citizens in countries where it is not represented, 4627.
- Rights of, in Cuba discussed, 6069.
- Salary of—
  - Appropriations for expenses of, discussed, 4159.
  - Discussed, 238, 243, 1031, 1910, 1953.
  - Fees of consular agents referred to, 3718, 4109.
  - Fees of consular officers referred to, 4000, 4067, 4110, 4159, 4210, 4258.
  - Recommendations regarding, 4109.

Consuls to United States:
- Exequaturs revoked—
  - Consul of—
    - Belgium, 3420.
    - Chile, 3625.
    - France, 260.
    - Frankfort, 3709.
    - Great Britain, 2924, 2925.
    - Hanover, 3709.
    - Hesse, 3709.
    - Nassau, 3709.
    - Oldenburg, 3710.
    - Spain, 2588.
    - Sweden and Norway, 3626.
      - Revocation annulled, 3630.
  - Vice-consul of—
    - Portugal, 4038.
    - Sweden and Norway, 3627.
      - Revocation annulled, 3630.
- Fees demanded by Spanish, discussed, 4714.
- Legislation for protection or punishment of, recommended, 2654, 2713.
- Tax upon incomes of, discussed, 3383.

Contagious Diseases (see also Cholera; International Sanitary Conference; Plague; Quarantine Regulations; Yellow Fever):
- Among animals, discussed, 4578, 4580, 4771, 5112, 4383, 5764, 5887, 6597, 6604, 7078.
  - Conference on subject of, to be held at—
    - Rome, 4898.
    - Washington, 4564.
- Legislation to prevent introduction of, into United States. (See Quarantine Regulations.)

Contested Elections in Congress, act regulating taking of testimony in, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 2108.

Continental Congress.—On receipt of the news of the passage of the Boston Port Act the Virginia assemby in 1774 advised a congress of all the Colonies. Upon this recommendation the First Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia Sept. 5, 1774, all the Colonies being represented except Georgia. Resolutions were passed commending the people of Massachusetts for their temperate resistance to the execution of the objectionable measures of Parliament and declaring that all America ought to support such opposition. This Congress also recommended an agreement not to import British goods after Dec. 1, 1774, and not to export goods to England after Sept. 10, 1775, unless such grievances as were set forth in a declaration of rights and wrongs were redressed by the parent Government. The First Continental Congress sat until Oct. 26, 1774.

The Second Continental Congress convened at Philadelphia, May 10, 1775. This Congress was composed of delegates from each state, generally elected by the legislature. Each state was allowed one vote. It declared the independence of the United States and carried on the war with Great Britain. This body remained in session until Dec. 12, 1776, and then adjourned to meet at Baltimore, where it reassembled Dec. 20; remaining in session until Feb. 27, 1777, on which date adjournment was had until March 12, when it reassembled at Philadelphia, remaining in session there until the 18th of the following September, when it adjourned to meet at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 27, remaining there but one day. Oct. 1 it resumed its session at York, Pa. June 27, 1778, it adjourned to meet at Philadelphia, where it reassembled July 7, remaining there until June 21, 1783. Its next meeting was at Princeton N. J., June 30, remaining in session at that place until Nov. 4, when it adjourned to meet

Continental Congress—*Continued.* at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 26, where its sessions were held until June 8, 1784. Adjourning, it next met at Trenton, N. J., Nov. 1. Dec. 24 it adjourned to meet at New York, where it remained in session until its final adjournment, Oct. 21, 1788.

The sessions here were as follows: Jan. 11 to Nov. 4, 1785; Nov. 7, 1785, to Nov. 3, 1786 (new officers being chosen at the commencement of this session); Nov. 6, 1786, to Oct. 30, 1787 (new officers again elected at beginning of session); Nov. 5, 1787, to final adjournment. It is a fact worthy of record that as the old Congress died, so the new was born, in the City of New York.

Continental Money.—On the authority of the Second Continental Congress an issue of paper money was begun in 1775 and continued till 1779. This "money" was in the nature of bills of credit and its value necessarily fluctuated with the fortunes of the Government which promised redemption. About $242,000,000 were put forth. At first the bills circulated on a par with gold, but later greatly depreciated. In 2 years they had become depressed to half the value of gold. In 1779 they were reduced to one-twentieth of their face value and afterward to one-fortieth. Congress then ordered the notes brought up at their market value, replacing them by a new issue at the rate of 20 to 1, to bear interest at 5 per cent. The old notes sank as low as 1,000 to 1 and finally disappeared.

Contingent Expenses. (See Expenditures, Public.)

Contraband of War.—A term said to have been first employed in the treaty of Southampton between England and Spain in 1625. The treaty of the Pyrenees between France and Spain, signed Nov. 7, 1659, modified the previously entertained notions of articles contraband of war, and a still more liberal construction was put upon the word by the Declaration of Paris, April 26, 1856. All arms, ammunition, and supplies which may be of use in carrying on war or aiding in defense are by the laws of war contraband, and are liable to seizure by either belligerent should a neutral attempt to convey them to the other belligerent. In most of our treaties with foreign countries all articles contraband of war are specified. Gen. B. F. Butler in 1861 pronounced slaves of persons in rebellion against the United States Government contraband.

Contraband of War:

On British vessels for insurgents, 3352.

Trade in, and protection for neutral vessels, order regarding, 3377.

Contracts, Government, recommendations regarding, 3171.

Contreras (Mexico), Battle of.—Aug. 7, 1847, Gen. Twiggs's division began its march upon the City of Mexico. By the 18th the entire army was at San Augustine, 9 miles from the city. On the 19th a preliminary assault was made upon Contreras Hill, a fortified position about 4 miles from the city, held by Gen. Valencia with 6,000 men. Early the next morning Contreras Hill was taken by sudden assault, Valencia's army being completely routed, with a loss of 2,500 men. Among the prisoners were 4 generals. By this brilliant dash the Americans had gained one of the several strong positions by which the roads to the City of Mexico were guarded. The American loss was 50 men killed and wounded. The Mexicans lost heavily in cannon, muskets and ammunition.

Contreras (Mexico), Battle of, referred to, 2386.

Controller Bay (Alaska):

Opening to settlement of lands in, discussed, 7979.

Convention, Nominating.—An assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important political concerns and the nomination of candidates for office. Early American candidates for office either made a public announcement of their candidacy or were placed in nomination by a caucus more or less select. Out of this custom grew the Congresssional caucus of party leaders and, at a later period, the legislative caucus. This was defective in that parties having no legislative delegates had no caucus delegates. This was remedied by sending caucus delegates from those districts not represented by legislative delegates. This immediate step was succeeded by the nominating caucus or convention as at present conducted, both in the several states and in the nation, consisting of delegates from all parts of a state or of the nation chosen for the express purpose of making nominations. The first state convention of which we have any record was held at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1788. The first national nominating convention was that held at Baltimore in September, 1831, by the Anti-Masons. In December of the same year the National Republicans, who were the progenitors of the Whigs, held a national convention at Baltimore. In May, 1832, a Democratic national convention nominated Jackson for president and Van Buren for vice-president. About 1840 both parties adopted this practice, since which time it has become universal.

Convention, Revolutionary.—Previous to, and at the beginning of the Revolution the royal governors of the Colonies dissolved the legislative assemblies because of their opposition to the oppressive measures of the Crown and Parliament. These assemblies immediately met in what were called revolutionary conventions. In a short time these bodies acquired all authority over the people, to the exclusion of the parent Government.

Conventions. (See International Conventions; Treaties.)

Convicts, Foreign, involuntary deportation of paupers, idiots, insane persons, and, to United States, 4852.

Conway Cabal.—A plot hatched by Gen. Thomas Conway, who was a "foreign officer of great pretensions," Generals Gates and Mifflin, and Samuel Adams, "with two or three others of the New England delegation in Congress, and one of the Virginia deputies," to remove Washington from chief command of the Continental forces.

Thomas, count de Conway, was born in Ireland, but taken to France while young. In 1777, through the influence of Silas Deane, he came to the United States, was commissioned brigadier-general May 13, 1777, and fought at Brandywine and Germantown, 1777. Washington's defeats caused widespread discontent in 1777, especially when the British occupied Philadelphia. Burgoyne's surrender gave Gates the prestige of a great success. Such men

Conway Cabal—*Continued.*
as John Adams, Samuel Adams, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Mifflin, etc., began to doubt Washington's fitness for the chief command. Conway did not originate the cabal for Washington's removal, but was so active in it that it bears his name. Gates willingly lent his influence, in the hope of obtaining the command himself. There was correspondence derogatory to Washington between Gates, Mifflin, and Conway during the summer and autumn of 1777. In the new board of war, organized November, 1777, the faction was represented by Gates as president, and Mifflin and others as members. Conway, against Washington's remonstrance, was promoted major-general, and made inspector-general of the army. A vain attempt was made to win Lafayette by offering him an army to invade Canada; but these intrigues, when known to the army, were heartily reprobated, nor did the state legislatures approve them. In spite of disasters to the army, Washington retained the confidence and affection of soldiers and people; and most of the conspirators shrunk from avowing their share in the plot. Conway, ordered to the northern department, complained to Congress, and offered his resignation. It was accepted, and he tried in vain to obtain a reinstatement. He was wounded soon after in a duel with Gen. Cadwallader, and, believing his end near, wrote an apology to Washington for his course. He recovered however, and returned to France.

Cooly Trade referred to, 2907, 3127, 3261, 3837, 3991, 4034, 4190.

Copper, act regulating duties on, vetoed, 3903.

Copper Coins, weight of, reduced to one pennyweight, sixteen grains, 183.

Copper Mines referred to, 764, 803.

Copperhead.—A term of opprobrium applied to citizens of the north who sympathized with the Southern Confederacy during the Civil War. The name was first used in a political sense in 1863 in reference to persons who favored peace on any terms. The epithet had its origin in the charge that those to whom it was applied were secret and insidious foes to the Union. The term has recently (1899) been applied to those who are not in sympathy with the prevalent ideas concerning the annexation of territory gained by the recent war with Spain, especially to those who are quietly endeavoring to foment discord among the people at home and the soldiers in the Philippines.

Copyright.—As defined by Drone, copyright is the exclusive right to multiply and dispose of copies of an intellectual production. Before the organization of the Federal Government the states issued copyrights. The Constitution authorized Congress to grant copyrights to authors and patents to inventors. Accordingly Congress passed a law in 1790 giving authors the exclusive right to their works for fourteen years, with the privilege of renewal for fourteen years, by themselves, or their heirs, executors or assigns. In 1831 the period was extended to twenty-eight years, with the right of renewal of fourteen years, the right being extended to the widow or children of a deceased author. In 1856 the protection of copyright was extended to dramatic works and in 1865 to works of art and photographs. Clerks of the district courts of the United States at first issued copyrights, but the act of 1870 provided that the right to issue should be vested in the Librarian of Congress, and in 1897 an office of Register of Copyrights, acting under the direction of the Librarian of Congress, was created.

Foreign Copyright.—In 1891 the international copyright law passed, extending the privilege of American copyright to authors in such foreign countries as granted the same privilege to American authors. This reciprocal privilege, which is determined and effected by proclamation of the president, according to the terms of the law, has been availed of by several European and American nations, as follows:

Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and her possessions, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands and possessions, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis.

Copyright treaties have also been entered into with China, Japan and Hungary (the latter in effect on October 16, 1912). The Copyright Convention of Mexico of 1902 has been ratified by the United States and is effective from July 1, 1908, as between the United States and Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador.

The copyright law approved March 4, 1909, which took effect on July 1, 1909, provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:" (a) Books, including composite and cyclopaedic works, directories, gazetteers, and other compilations: (b) periodicals including, newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art; models or designs for works of art; (h) reproductions of a work of art; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations. An amendment of August 24, 1912, adds: (l) motion picture photo plays; (m) motion pictures other than plays. The application for registration of any article should distinctly specify to which one of these classes the work belongs. An article is not entitled to registration unless it is reasonably possible to class it under one or the other of the designations named in the statute.

The steps necessary to secure copyright registration are: For works reproduced in copies for sale: 1. Publish the work with the copyright notice. The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19..(year date of publication) by..........(name of copyright proprietor)." 2. Promptly after publication, send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration and a money order payable to the Register of Copyrights for the statutory registration fee of $1.

For works not reproduced in copies for sale: Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a, b, c, below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in the Copyright Office an application for registration, wth the statutory fee of $1, sending therewith: (a) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete manuscript or typewritten copy of the work. This privilege of registration, however, does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of printed copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale. (b) In the case

Copyright—*Continued.*
of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture); or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying reproduction of the work. In all these cases, if the work is later reproduced in copies for sale, two copies must then be deposited.

Duration of Copyright.—The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the original term, the author, if living, or the widow or widower of the author, or the children of the author if he be not living; or if none of these be living then the author's executors, or in the absence of a will, the author's next of kin may secure a renewal for a further term of twenty-eight years, making fifty-six years in all. In case of composite works, if the proprietor secured the original copyright, he may also secure the renewal. Copyrights are assignable by any instrument in writing.

Copyright:
- Correspondence with—
  - Switzerland and France regarding international, referred to, 5115.
  - Switzerland and Italy regarding international, referred to, 4989.
- Foreign holders of, to be privileged in United States discussed, 4828, 5478, 5561.
- International law of—
  - Convention regarding with—
    - Germany, 5626.
    - Great Britain, 2725, 2763.
  - Correspondence with Great Britain regarding, referred to, 2003.
  - Recommended, 5478, 5561.
- Law of, needs revision, 7391, 7392.
- Proclamation granting privilege to—
  - Belgium, France, Great Britain and Switzerland, 5582.
    - Referred to, 5625.
  - Chile, 6125.
  - Denmark, 5827.
    - Referred to, 5874.
  - Germany, 5713.
    - Referred to, 5752.
  - Italy, 5736.
    - Referred to, 5752.
  - Mexico, 6122.
  - Norway, 7250.
  - Portugal, 5830.
  - Spain, 6024.

Copyright Convention, International:
- At Berne, discussed, 4919, 5090.
- Negotiations for, referred to, 4625.

Copyright Laws. (See Copyright.)

Corea. (See Korea.)

Corinth (Miss.), Battle of.—Oct. 2, 1862, the Confederates under Generals Van Dorn and Price appeared in front of Corinth, and on the 3rd fighting began. Grant directed Rosecrans to call in all his forces for the defense, and dispatched Brig.-Gen. McPherson to his support from Jackson, Miss. Ord and Hurlbut were sent from Bolivar by way of Pocahontas to attack the flank of Van Dorn. Rosecrans's army advanced five miles beyond the town and fell back, fighting, upon Grant's fortifications. The battle was resumed on the morning of the 4th, and before noon the Confederate repulse was complete. The Confederates numbered 38,000. The Federal forces amounted to 19,000. The Federal loss was 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, and 232 missing. The Confederate losses were 1,423 killed, 5,962 wounded, and 2,225 prisoners. On the 5th, while in retreat, the Confederates were attacked by the divisions of Ord and Hurlbut at the crossing of the Hatchie River, 10 miles from Corinth. A battery and several hundred men were captured.

Corinth, Miss., capture of, referred to, 3315.

Corn. (See Agricultural Products.)

Corn Laws, repeal of, referred to, 2660.

Corporation income tax same as excise tax, 6644.

Corporation Tax.—Taxes on corporations are levied by most of the states in proportion to the number of shares into which they are divided. The laws of the states are so diversified in this respect that many corporations find it profitable to become incorporated in states distant from the scenes of their operation. President Roosevelt and Taft both recommended federal taxes on the earnings of corporations and in response to Mr. Taft's request Congress in 1909 passed a federal corporation tax requiring every corporation, joint stock company or association organized for profit, and every insurance company to pay annually an excise tax of one per cent upon its entire net incomes in excess of $5,000. This was justified by the existing deficit in the treasury. The law also provided for a form of publicity which gave the government supervision over all corporations.

The income tax law of 1913, passed after the adoption of the sixteenth amendment, supersedes the Taft law. This measure provides for the payment of one per cent upon the net income from all property owned and of every business, trade or profession, joint stock company or corporation.

Corporation tax a tax on privilege and not on property, 6644.

Corporations (see Commerce and Labor, Department of):
- Bond issuance by, power of Territorial legislatures to authorize, 1757.
- Business stability would be assured by corporations being under Federal control, 7663.
- Evils of trusts and monopolies discussed and recommendations regarding, 5358, 5478, 6176, 6751, 7029, 7354, 7356, 7523, 7571, 7579.
- Exclusion of American insurance companies from Germany, 6061, 6099, 6183.
- Federal supervision of incident to tax on, 6646.
- Federal control urged for, 6751, 7354, 7523, 7571, 7579, 7662.
- National Control exemplified in national banking act, pure food law, meat inspection law, 7460.
- Overcapitalization of discussed, 7356, 7419, 7512, 7523, 7571, 7579, 7662.

Corporations—*Continued.*
- Referred to, 1383.
- Taxes upon franchises of, recommended, 7422.
- Treatment of American insurance companies in Russia discussed, 5961.
- Work of Bureau discussed, 6859, 7031.

Corporations, Bureau of, policy and work of, 7031.

Corps of Engineers. (See Engineer Corps.)

Cost of Living, international commission on, 8104.

Costa Rica.—Costa Rica occupies part of the southern and narrowing isthmus of Central America, between Nicaragua and Panama, with a regular coast line on the Atlantic of about 200 miles, and a broken and varied coast on the Pacific, with two bold promontories—that of Nicoya in the north and Dulce in the south, each enclosing a gulf of the same name.

Physical Features and Climate.—The country is mainly an elevated tableland, intersected by lofty volcanic ridges, running from northwest to southeast. Although close to the Equator (between 8° 17′-11° 10′ N. latitude), and lying entirely within the tropical zone, the climate of Costa Rica is not unhealthy. Malaria and rheumatism are common in the coastal regions, but the climate of the plateau (at an elevation of 3,000-5,000 feet) is equable, with a mean temperature of 68° and a variation of only 5° between the extremes.

History.—For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish American dominions, the seat of administration being Cartago. In 1821 the country threw in its lot with the other Central American provinces and became independent of Spain. From 1824-1839 Costa Rica was one of the "United States of Central America."

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces and Capitals	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population 1912
Alajuela (Alajuela)	———	95,382
Cartago (Cartago)	———	61,439
Guanacaste (Liberia)	———	34,952
Heredia (Heredia)	———	43,304
Limon (Limon)	———	19,647
Puntarenas (Puntarenas)	———	20,591
San José (San José)	———	124,109
Total	23,000	399,424

Ethnography.—The inhabitants are mainly of Spanish blood, descendants of the colonists of the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries, with an admixture of mestizos or Spanish Indians. The aboriginal Indians were almost exterminated under three centuries of Spanish rule, and number about 4,000, while there are about 25,000 negroes, mostly Jamaicans and mainly employed on banana farms. The foreign white population amounts to 5,000 or 6,000, mainly Spaniards and Italians, with some German, British, and United States settlers.

Government.—The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Dec. 22, 1871, as modified in 1882, 1903, and 1913, and is that of a centralized Republic, with a President elected by direct vote for four years (and ineligible for an immediate term) and a single chamber legislature. President of the Republic (May 8, 1910-1914).—Ricardo Jimenez, born Feb. 6, 1859.

Congress consists of forty-three Deputies, elected for four years by the direct vote of all adult self-supporting citizens, one-half of the deputies retiring biennially.

There are magistrates' courts in all centers and superior courts in each province, with a supreme court, two appeal courts and a court of cassation at the capital.

Service in the Army is compulsory in time of war on all able-bodied citizens between the ages of eighteen and fifty. A small permanent army of about 1,000 of all arms is maintained, and there is an organized militia with a reserve and a national guard. In time of war a partly trained force of 50,000 could be raised.

Primary Education is compulsory and free, the schools are well attended, and the proportion of illiterates is being rapidly reduced. There are secondary schools at San José, Cartago, Alajuela and Heredia, and colleges of law and medicine at San José.

Debt.—An agreement, made between the Costa Rican Government and Mr. Minor C. Keith, providing for the issue of £2,000,000 Gold Refunding, to be applied to the Conversion of the External Debt, with all arrears of interest, and the Limon Sanitation Bonds (for which together £1,617,200, the balance, £382,800, being reserved for the Government's requirements), was finally accepted by the Foreign Bondholders in July, 1911.

These Bonds are payable in 1958, through the operation of a cumulative sinking fund of not less than 1 per cent. annually, commencing in 1921, and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the first ten years, and at the rate of 5 per cent. thereafter, and are secured by a first charge on the Customs Revenue. The July, 1911, coupons and subsequent coupons were duly paid, and the conversion has been duly made.

In November, 1911, the Government of Costa Rica issued in Paris a new 5 per cent. Loan for 35,000,000 francs, for the purpose of paying off the Bonds of the Pacific Railway and the Internal Debt.

This Loan is secured by a first charge on the Government Liquor Monopoly, and has been given a quotation on the Paris Bourse. The proceeds of this issue have been applied to the payment of the Internal Debt and Pacific Railway Bonds in the early part of 1912, the Government, under the agreement with the French Bankers, having received 80 per cent. of the nominal value of the Loan coupons paid.

The Internal Debt amounted, on Dec. 31, 1912, to 2,465,272 colones. The gold colon is equal to 46½ cents of United States money.

Production and Industry.—More than two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture, the most important crops being coffee and bananas, the latter in annually increasing quantities. Coffee, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes and beans are grown in the interior and bananas, cocoa, and rubber are produced in the coast lands. The soil is extraordinarily fertile, and for this reason the republic fully deserves the name of "Rich Coast," bestowed upon it (possibly on account of its reputed auriferous wealth) in the sixteenth century. There are vast forest-covered tracts on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes where cedar, mahogany, rosewood, ebony and dye-woods are obtained. Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and zinc are believed to exist in many districts, but the gold fields alone are worked.

Costa Rica—*Continued.*

Chief Exports (1912).—Bananas 10,647,702 bunches, value £1,018,918; coffee 196,211 bags, value £729,527; gold and silver bullion, £155,514; raw sugar, cacao, rubber, cedar and hides.

Percentage of Imports (1912).—United States, 50.58; Germany, 17.11; United Kingdom, 16.59; France, 4.82; other countries, 11.40.

Railways.—About 420 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1911, the Pacific and Atlantic being connected via the capital. The Costa Rica Railway runs from Limon to the capital, San José (104 miles), in six hours, and is continued 13 miles to Alajuela. The Northern Railway runs from Limon as terminus, and comprises 142 miles of main line and branches, running through the banana districts on the Atlantic coast. The Government own and operate the Pacific Railway, from San José to Orotina (46 miles), and the coast section of the same, Esparta to Puntarenas (13 miles); a new section from Orotina to join the Puntarenas section was opened in 1910. The journey from the capital to Puntarenas (76 miles) takes 5½ hours.

Shipping.—In 1912, 552 foreign vessels (1,256,093 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports, the mercantile marine of the country consisting only of a few small sailing and motor-driven vessels. The chief port is Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which the whole of the important banana trade with the United States is done, as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports. Puntarenas is the most important harbor on the Pacific coast.

Towns.—Capital, San José. Estimated population (1912) 32,449. Other towns are Heredia, Limon, Alajuela, Cartago, Puntarenas, and Liberia.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Costa Rica from the United States for the year 1913 was $3,514,908, and goods to the value of $3,098,735 were sent thither—a balance of $416,173 in favor of the United States.

Costa Rica:
- Boundary question with Colombia discussed, 4627, 5868.
- Boundary question with Nicaragua—
  - Arbitration referred to President of United States, and award of, 5369, 6427.
  - Settlement of, indspensable to commencement of ship canal, 2702.
  - Survey of port and river of San Juan, 3444.
- British protection over, correspondence regarding, transmitted, 2583.
- Claims of United States against, 3048, 3100.
  - Commission to adjust, discussed, 2664.
  - Convention for adjustment of, 3175, 3185.
- Commercial relations with, 3885.
- Consul of United States in, referred to, 3832.
- Correspondence regarding, transmitted, 2722, 2894.
- Dispute with Panama settled by arbitration, 8037.
- Fugitive criminals surrendered to United States by, 5868.
- Negotiations with, transmission of information regarding, refused, 2690.
  - Transmitted, 2695.
- Outrages committed on American citizens in, 3048.
- Postal convention with, 3284.
- Relations with, 2690, 2691, 2695.
- Rupture with Nicaragua amicably settled, 6325.
- Territorial controversies between States on San Juan River, 2736.
  - Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 2675, 3175, 3185.
  - Exchange of ratification of recommendations regarding, 3201.

Costa Rica, Treaties with.—July 10, 1851, a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation was concluded, containing the most-favored-nation clause, granting equal treatment and equal trade privileges to the citizens of each country in the territory of the other; exempting from military duty the citizens of either country in the territory of the other, and providing for the exchange of consular and diplomatic officers. It was provided that at any time after seven years either of the contracting parties might give notice of termination.

Claims.—July 2, 1860, a claims convention was concluded providing for a commission to act upon all claims for damages to persons and property sustained by citizens of the United States in Costa Rica. The commission met in Washington Feb. 8, 1862, and adjourned the following November, and awarded $25,704.14 against Costa Rica.

President McKinley by proclamation of Oct. 19, 1899, extended copyright privileges to Costa Rica, and in 1900 a protocol was concluded for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal.

Arbitration.—Differences which may arise of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of existing treaties which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, according to a convention signed at Washington Jan. 13, 1909.

Costa Rica also became a party to the convention between the United States and the several republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claims and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 and proclaimed in Washington July 29, 1914. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

Cotton Cases, suits pending in Court of Claims known as, 4003.

Cotton Crop.—The cotton plant is indigenous to tropical India and America. Cotton cloth is mentioned by Herodotus, was known in Arabia in the time of Mahomet, and was introduced into Europe by his followers. It was used by the Chinese in the thirteenth century, and was grown and woven in Spain in the tenth century. Cotton fabrics were worn by the American Indians when first visited by Columbus. The first cotton factory in America was set up at East Bridgewater, Mass., in 1787. The cotton crop for the year 1880 was 5,757,397 bales, of which 3,865,621 bales were exported.

The first effort to cultivate cotton in the United States was made in Virginia in

Cotton Crop—*Continued.*
1621. Later, experiments in cotton culture were made in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but conditions of climate in those states were found unsuitable. It was introduced into South Carolina in 1733 and into Georgia in 1734. It was being grown in Louisiana in 1741. Cotton was not grown as a staple crop, however, until 1770, at which time shipments of American cotton to Liverpool were recorded as: "Ten bales from Charleston, three bales from New York, four bags from Virginia, and three barrels from North Carolina." After the Revolutionary War the cultivation of cotton spread more rapidly. The crop of 1790 produced 3,138 equivalent bales of 500 pounds each, 379 of which were exported. Sea island cotton was first grown in 1786.

Cotton is grown in many localities within a globe-encircling belt about five thousand miles wide, but the total area devoted to its cultivation constitutes only a small part of the entire land surface within this belt. A number of conditions are requisite for the successful production of cotton, the most important factor being a suitable climate. The cotton plant requires a long warm season in which to come to full maturity, as well as adequate moisture. In some localities where the rainfall is insufficient, recourse is had to irrigation.

Altogether the greatest cotton-growing section in the world, both in extent and in production, is located in the southern and southeastern parts of the United States. It includes small portions of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, and New Mexico, and the states lying to the south. This cotton-producing area is about 1,500 miles long, from east to west, and about 500 miles in width. Within the past few years the cultivation of cotton has been undertaken in Arizona and California, on irrigated land, with considerable success, especially in the latter state. The growing of other valuable crops, however, will likely prevent any appreciable increase in the production in these states.

Some idea of the importance of cotton production in the United States from an economic standpoint may be had when it is considered that, next to corn, cotton is the most valuable crop grown in the country, and that cotton is the largest single item of export. The value of the cotton crop of 1909 represented 15 per cent of the total value of all the crops of the country. The value of cotton exported during the fiscal year 1913 amounted to $547,357,195, or 22.5 per cent of the total value of all articles of domestic merchandise exported during the year. These large exports, combined with the more than 5,000,000 bales consumed in domestic manufacture, strikingly indicate the importance of cotton in the economic affairs of the Nation. Of the total production of commercial cotton in 1913 the United States contributed 60.9 per cent.

Cotton now leads all other fibers as a textile material. The position attained by this staple and its manufactures in the industrial and commercial world renders reliable information regarding it of great importance. The international trade in no other single article equals that in cotton and the products made from it. In its various stages—from the seed to the completed fabric—it furnishes employment to a considerable portion of the entire human race. It affects not only those who are engaged directly in producing, handling, and consuming the fiber and its products, but also large numbers who touch it, so to speak, as merchants, bankers, manufacturers of fertilizers and ginning machinery, and, in fact, some of those engaged in almost any line of endeavor.

The world's production of commercial cotton for two recent years is given in the annexed table for purposes of comparison:

COTTON PRODUCTION (BALES OF 500 POUNDS NET)

Country	1913	1912
United States	13,545,000	13,113,000
India *	3,801,000	3,328,000
Egypt	1,470,000	1,492,000
China	1,200,000	1,074,000
Russia	1,004,000	917,000
Brazil	420,000	315,000
Mexico	150,000	140,000
Peru	110,000	110,000
Persia	140,000	137,000
Turkey	130,000	115,000
All other countries	285,000	235,000
Total	22,255,000	20,976,000

* The amounts for India do not include cotton used in home manufacture, although such cotton is included in the reports of cotton produced compiled by the Indian Government.

[The statistics for the United States were collected by the Census Bureau. Those for other countries have been compiled from a number of sources, among them being *The Cotton Gazette*, Liverpool, England; Mitsui & Co., Osaka, Japan; Reinhart & Co., Alexandria, Egypt; Commercial Intelligence Department of the Indian Government; Russian Department of Agriculture; E. T. Craig, Mexico City; Pan-American Union; and the United States Consular Reports.]

Home production of cotton by states and the total for 1913 with the aggregate value of the crop are given in the following table:

State.	Gross Bales Reduced to Equivalent of 500-lb. Bales	Value of Crop
Alabama	1,495,485	$110,990,000
Arkansas	1,072,846	77,080,000
Florida	58,695	5,010,000
Georgia	2,316,601	173,680,000
Louisiana	443,821	31,820,000
Mississippi	1,310,743	96,500,000
Missouri	67,105	5,000,000
North Carolina	792,545	59,790,000
Oklahoma	840,387	60,820,000
South Carolina	1,377,814	103,660,000
Tennessee	379,471	27,860,000
Texas	3,944,970	287,400,000
Virginia	23,490	1,760,000
All other States *	32,513	2,390,000
Totals for the United States	14,156,486	$1,043,760,000

* Includes Arizona, California, Kansas, Kentucky, and New Mexico.

The yield and value for the past five years have been:

Growth Year	Equivalent 500-pound Bales	Aggregate Value of Crop
1909	10,004,949	812,090,000
1910	11,608,616	963,180,000
1911	15,692,701	859,840,000
1912	13,703,421	920,630,000
1913	14,156,486	$1,043,760,000

Cotton Goods Made in the United States.—A Census Bureau report issued June 17, 1911, showed that the number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods in the United States in 1909 was 1,206, an increase of 24 per cent since 1899, and that the value of the products was $616,297,000, an increase of 85 per cent since 1899. The following is a tabular statement of the kinds of products of cotton goods by kind, quantity and value in 1909:

Cotton Crop—*Continued.*

Woven Goods	Square Yards	Value
Plain cloths for printing or converting.	2,224,677,848	$111,097,889
Brown or bleached sheetings and shirtings.............	1,484,353,529	88,802,985
Twills and sateens..	388,314,961	34,274,107
Fancy woven fabrics	426,710,359	47,498,713
Ginghams..........	537,430,463	37,939,040
Duck..............	162,476,322	27,485,892
Drills..............	238,869,407	17,750,151
Ticks, denims and stripes...........	264,870,508	27,350,162
Cottonades........	25,676,286	3,343,533
Napped fabrics.....	305,655,864	25,695,367
Corduroy, cotton, velvet and plush....	19,706,438	6,965,634
Mosquito and other netting..........	59,100,819	2,103,560
Upholstering goods..	94,840,051	14,882,842
Tapestries (piece goods and curtains).....	10,657,385	4,723,907
Lace and lace curtains............	81,007,314	8,922,082
Other..............	3,175,352	1,236,853
Bags and bagging...	63,107,568	4,862,451
Cotton towels and towelling........	52,778,170	6,037,075
Tape and webbing..	....	5,531,674
Totals.........	6,348,568,593	$456,089,401

Twisted Thread	Pounds	Value
Yarns for sale......	470,370,995	$109,314,953
Thread............	23,700,957	20,516,269
Twine.............	13,715,771	2,417,391
Cordage and rope..	7,603,907	1,164,526
Cotton waste, for sale.............	310,513,348	10,874,386
All other products..	....	22,483,213
Total value....	....	*$628,391,813

The number of wage-earners engaged in cotton manufacture in 1909 was 371,120.

* In addition, cotton goods to the value of $2,224,096 were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

Cottonseed Products.—Prior to the introduction of oil mills cotton seed was practically valueless, except for planting purposes. Although it was used to some extent for fertilizing and for planting, a very large proportion of the total amount produced was considered a waste product and treated accordingly. The manufacture of oil from cotton seed first reached importance in England. That country, with a crush of about 200,000 tons of cotton seed annually, was the leading cottonseed-oil producing country in the world as late as 1870. A few mills were constructed in the United States prior to the Civil War, but the growth of the industry was very slow, and at the census of 1880 only 45 such establishments were reported in the United States. Since that time the industry has shown marvelous growth in this country, there being 870 establishments engaged in the crushing of cotton seed during the season of 1913-14, with a crush of more than 4,750,000 tons.

Many changes have been brought about in this industry, that of delinting the seed preparatory to crushing being of particular interest in a report on the cotton crop. The first mills erected were not equipped with machinery for this purpose, as the seed treated were usually of the sea-island or Egyptian varieties, which are smooth and comparatively free from lint. Practically all of the seed treated in the United States are of the upland varieties of cotton, and these seed, unless specially reginned, are covered with short fibers, which prevent a complete separation of the meats from the hulls, as small particles of the former become enmeshed in the fibers and are carried away with the hulls. When seed were first delinted, not more than 25 or 30 pounds of linters were obtained per ton of seed treated. With the increase in the value of oil and meal, efforts were made to increase the yield of these products, and machinery was devised for the closer delinting of seed. Accordingly improved machinery of this character has very generally been installed, and now many establishments obtain more than 100 pounds of linters per ton of seed treated, some obtaining as much as 150 or 160 pounds per ton.

Cotton Exposition.—From Sept. 18 to Dec. 31, 1895, was held at Atlanta, Ga., the Cotton States Industrial Exposition, having for its chief purpose the display of the agricultural, manufacturing and mineral resources of the southern states. The site covered an area of 189 acres in Piedmont Park, on which some thirty exhibition buildings were erected. The Federal government and many foreign countries and various states of the Union, as well as South and Central America Republics made exhibits. Numerous congresses of educational and industrial interests were held in the auditorium, and to nearly every day was assigned some special feature of interest. The total attendance was 1,179,889. The receipts from admissions were $500,000; from concessions, $125,230; from rent of floor space, $79,000, a total of $704,230, as against a cost of $960,930.

Cotton Expositions. (See Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.)

Cotton Loan referred to, 3583.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, act authorizing purchase of ground for Government offices in, vetoed, 5258.

Counterfeiting:

Of foreign and domestic coins, 1136, 1268.

Pardons granted counterfeiters, etc., referred to, 3818.

Country Life Commission.—In August, 1908, President Roosevelt, desirous of improving social, sanitary and economic conditions on American farms, invited Prof. L. H. Bailey, of the New York College of Agriculture, at Ithaca; Henry Wallace, of *Wallace's Farmer,* Des Moines, Ia.; Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst; Gifford Pinchot, of the United States Forest Service, and Walter H. Page, editor of *The World's Work,* New York, to assist him by acting as a committee of investigation, or "Commission on Country Life." The immediate purpose of the president in appointing the Commission was to gain from them information and advice which would enable him to make recommendations to Congress. The Commission on Country Life, in its investigations, was not directly concerned with agricultural methods, nor the productivity of farms.

The Commission carried on its inquiries and investigations by correspondence and by personally holding meetings in rural sections at which the farmers themselves discussed their needs. The letters and speeches of the farmers formed, when classified and arranged, a condensed and comprehensive consensus of the opinions of farmers as to what are the chief rural problems and what are the remedies for evils and deficiencies. Prof. L. H. Bailey, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., is chairman of the Commission.

Country Life Commission:
Report submitted, 7633.

County.—Originally the territory of a count or earl. County government was early established in this country. In 1639 Virginia had eight counties, originally called shires. By 1680 the number was increased to twenty. In South Carolina the original subdivision of the Colony was parish. Southern counties generally had officers and courts similar to those of England. Massachusetts first incorporated counties in 1643. In most Colonies, however, county government was established with English rule. Each state of the Union, except Louisiana, which adheres to the parish system, is now divided into counties, each of which contains a county seat, in which is usually located a court-house and a jail or prison.

Courier, The, officers and men of, rescued by Spanish ship *Sabina*, 2005.
Compensation for, requested, 2005.

Court of Claims.—This court was established by act of Congress, Feb. 24, 1855. It has general jurisdiction of all "claims founded upon the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress except for pensions, or upon any regulation of an Executive Department, or upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the Government of the United States, or for damages, liquidated or unliquidated, in cases not sounding in tort, in respect of which claims the party would be entitled to redress against the United States, either in a court of law, equity, or admiralty, if the United States were suable, except claims growing out of the late Civil War and commonly known as war claims," and certain rejected claims. It has jurisdiction also of claims of like character which may be referred to it by any Executive Department, involving disputed facts of controverted questions of law, where the amount in controversy exceeds $3,000, or where the decision will affect a class of cases or furnish a precedent for the future action of any Executive Department in the adjustment of a class of cases, or where any authority, right, privilege or exemption is claimed or denied under the Constitution. In all the above-mentioned cases, the court, when it finds for the claimant, may enter judgment against the United States payable out of the public treasury. An appeal, only upon questions of law, lies to the Supreme Court on the part of the defendants in all cases, and on the part of the claimants when the amount in controversy exceeds $3,000. The findings of fact by this court are final and not subject to review. The statute of limitations prevents parties bringing action on their own motion more than six years after the cause of action accrued. Any of the departments, however, may refer claims at any time if they were pending therein within a period of six years. By an act of Jan. 20, 1885, Congress gave the court jurisdiction over "claims to indemnity upon the French government arising out of illegal captures, detentions and confiscations prior to the ratification of the convention between the United States and the French republic concluded September 30, 1800."

The time of filing these claims was limited to two years from the passage of the act, and all claims not presented within that time were declared void. Under the provisions of an act of March 2, 1887, the Secretary of the Navy referred to this court all cases growing out of claims for bounty for war vessels captured or destroyed by the United States Navy during the late war with Spain, involving the consideration of every naval conflict that took place during that war and the rights of all the officers and men engaged. This court was also vested with jurisdiction over certain Indian depredation claims by an act of March 3, 1891. By the act of April 29, 1902, Congress conferred upon this court jurisdiction over all claims against the United States arising out of the payment of custom duties to the military authorities in the Island of Puerto Rico upon articles imported from the several states.

The act of June 25, 1910, "An act to provide additional protection for owners of patents of the United States, and for other purposes," conferred a new jurisdiction. There are five judges, who sit together in the hearing of cases, the concurrence of three of whom is necessary for the decision of any case. The court sits at Washington, D. C., on the first Monday in December each year and continues into the following summer and until all cases ready for trial are disposed of. Cases may be commenced and entered at any time, whether the court be in session or not.

Chief Justice—Edward K. Campbell, Ala. Associate Judges—Charles B. Howry, Miss.; Fenton W. Booth, Ill.; Geo. W. Atkinson, W. Va.; Samuel S. Barney, Wis. Salaries, Chief Justice, $6,500; Justices, $6,000.

Court of Claims (see also Southern Claims Commission; War Claims):
Act in relation to new trials in, vetoed, 4168.
Claims pending in, referred to, 4205, 5755.
Joint resolution to refer certain claims to, discussed, 4741.
Judgments of, should be made final, 3252.
Method of verifying claims against Government, recommendations regarding, 4303.
Suits pending in, known as cotton cases, 4003.

Court of Customs Appeals.—On account of widespread criticism of the rulings of customs officials and the consequent appeals to the federal courts by importers, Congress on Aug. 5, 1909, passed an act creating a Court of Customs Appeals to hear and determine such cases. The law was amended Feb. 25, 1910, and provides that there shall be a United States Court of Customs Appeals, which shall consist of a Presiding Judge and four Associate Judges, each of whom shall be appointed by the President, and shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars a year. The Presiding Judge shall be so designated in the order of appointment and in the commission issued to him by the President; and the Associate Judges shall have precedence according to the date of their commissions. Any three members of said court shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three members shall be necessary to any decision thereof.

The Court of Customs Appeals shall exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal final decisions by a Board of General Appraisers in all cases as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of merchandise, and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification, and the fees and charges connected therewith, and all appealable questions as to the jurisdiction, and all appealable questions as to the laws and

Court of Customs Appeal—*Continued.* regulations governing the collection of the customs revenues; and the judgments and decrees of said Court of Customs Appeals shall be final in all such cases.

If the importer, owner, consignee, or agent of any imported merchandise, or the Collector or Secretary of the Treasury, shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Board of General Appraisers as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of such merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification, or with any other appealable decision of said board, they, or either of them, may, within sixty days next after the entry of such decree or judgment, and not afterward, apply to the Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the questions of law and fact involved in such decision.

The judges of the court appointed by President Taft were: Presiding Judge, Robert M. Montgomery; Associate Judges, James F. Smith, Orion M. Barber, Marion De Vries, George E. Martin, Attorney-General, George W. Wickersham, Assistant Attorney-General, William L. Wemple.

Court of Private Land Claims:
- Difficulty in administering law establishing, discussed, 5638, 5760.
- Organization of, discussed, 5632.

Court, Supreme:
- Allotment of justices of, to circuits, 3324, 3376.
- Appeals to, from courts of District of Columbia and Territories, recommendations regarding, 4939, 5103.
- Bill for relief of, discussed, 5560.
- Building for, recommended, 6343.
- Decisions in joint traffic association and trans-Missouri cases of no practical effect, 7456.
- Delay of justice in, discussed and intermediate court recommended, 4453, 4526, 4574, 4640, 5362, 5477.
  - Circuit courts of appeals discussed, 5968.
    - Act regarding, vetoed, 5679.
- Distribution of decisions of, referred to, 2130, 2212.
- Justices of—
  - Salaries of, increase in, recommended, 3996.
  - Should be exempted from other duties, 830.
- Limitation upon right in felony cases to review by, recommended, 5632, 5880.
- Reports, of. (See Supreme Court Reports.)
- Vacancies in, and reasons for not filling discussed by President Lincoln, 3250.

Courts.—Public tribunals for the administration of justice and the interpretation of law were authorized by the Constitution, and the First Congress established the United States Supreme Court. John Jay, of New York, was made chief justice, and the first session was held in 1790.

The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $15,000; of Associate Justices, $14,500.

The Supreme Court at present consists of the following justices:

Year of Birth	JUSTICES	Appointed
	Chief Justice	
1845	Edward D. White, Louisiana.........	1910
	Associate Justices	
1843	Joseph McKenna, California..........	1898
1841	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass..............	1902
1849	William R. Day, Ohio................	1903
1862	Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.............	1910
1859	W. Van Devanter, Wyo................	1910
1857	Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.................	1910
1858	Mahlon Pitney, N. J.................	1912
1862	James C. McReynolds, Tenn..........	1914

The Supreme Court is the highest tribunal of the United States. It consists of a Chief Justice and eight associate justices and holds its sessions annually in the Capitol at Washington, commencing the second Monday in October. All its members are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold office during good behavior, receiving a compensation which may not be diminished during their term of office. They have the privilege of retiring at the age of seventy if they have served ten years and of drawing their salaries for the remainder of life

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constituion, the laws of the United States, and treaties which are made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls; to all admiralty and maritime cases; to controversies to which the United States is a party; to controversies between two or more states, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants of different states, between a state and foreign states and between citizens of a state and foreign states, citizens, or subjects. In all cases affecting ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls and those in which a state shall be a party the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. In all the other cases aforementioned it has appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact. The Supreme Court also has appellate jurisdiction over cases from the United States circuit courts where more than $2,500 is involved. (See Judiciary.)

In accordance with the provision of the Constitution establishing a Supreme Court and conferring upon Congress power to create inferior tribunals, a regular system of courts has been formed. The system at first adopted has not been changed in any essential manner. The latest change of importance was the creation of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Circuit Courts.—The judiciary act of 1789 provides for United States circuit courts and district courts inferior to the Supreme Court. No provision having been made for circuit judges, the circuit courts up to 1869 were held by justices of the Supreme Court and district judges. In 1801 Congress passed a law providing for sixteen circuit judges, but it was repealed the following year. In 1869 special judges were provided for the circuit courts, and the New York circuit has since been given an additional one.

Circuit Court of Appeals.—Supreme Court cases having accumulated beyond the capacity of the court to consider them promptly, Congress March 3, 1891, provided for an additional circuit judge in each cir-

Courts—*Continued.*
cuit and established circuit courts of appeals, to consist of the circuit judges of each circuit, the district judges therein, and the justice of the Supreme Court assigned thereto. Three judges make up the court, two constituting a quorum; but one or more of the district judges of the circuit may be called on by the court to make up a quorum. These circuit courts of appeals have final jurisdiction over appeals from the district and circuit courts except in questions of the jurisdiction of those courts and in constitutional, prize and capital cases.

Table Showing Districts Comprising Each Judicial Circuit, the District and Circuit Judges Therein, and the Justices of the Supreme Court Assigned Thereto.

Circuits and Districts	District Judges	Circuit Judges	Justices
First Circuit:			
Maine	Clarence Hale	William L. Putnam Frederic Dodge G. H. Bingham	**Oliver W. Holmes.**
Massachusetts	James M. Morton, Jr.		
New Hampshire	Edgar Aldrich		
Rhode Island	Arthur L. Brown		
Second Circuit:			
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	E. Henry Lacombe Alfred C. Coxe Henry G. Ward Martin A. Knapp* Henry Wade Rogers	**Charles E. Hughes.**
New York, northern	George W. Ray		
New York, southern	Chas. M. Hough Learned Hand Julius M. Mayer Augustus N. Hand		
New York, eastern	Thomas Ives Chatfield Van Vechten Veeder		
New York, western	John R. Hazel		
Vermont	James L, Martin		
Third Circuit:			
Delaware	Edward G. Bradford	Joseph Buffington John B. McPherson Victor B. Woolley	**Mahlon Pitney.**
New Jersey	John Rellstab Thomas G. Haight		
Pennsylvania, eastern	J. Whitaker Thompson Oliver B. Dickinson		
Pennsylvania, middle	Chas. B. Witmer		
Pennsylvania, Western	Chas. P. Orr W. H. Thomson		
Fourth Circuit:			
Maryland	John C. Rose	Jeter C. Pritchard Charles A. Woods	**Edward D. White.**
North Carolina, eastern	Henry G. Connor		
North Carolina, western	Jas. Edmund Boyd		
South Carolina	Henry A. M. Smith		
Virginia, eastern	Edmund Waddill, Jr.		
Virginia, western	Henry C. McDowell		
West Virginia, northern	Alston G. Dayton		
West Virginia, southern	Benjamin F. Keller		
Fifth Circuit:			
Alabama, northern	William I. Grubb	Don A. Pardee Andrew P. McCormick Richard W. Walker	**Joseph R. Lamar.**
Alabama, middle and northern	Henry D. Clayton		
Alabama, southern	Harry T. Toulmin		
Florida, northern	Wm. B. Sheppard		
Florida, southern	Rhydon N. Call		
Georgia, northern	William T. Newman		
Georgia, southern	Emory Speer		
Louisiana, eastern	Rufus E. Foster		
Louisiana, western	Aleck Boarman		
Mississippi, northern and southern	Henry C. Niles		
Texas, northern	Edward R. Meek		
Texas, southern	Waller T. Burns		
Texas, eastern	Gordon Russell		
Texas, western	Thomas S. Maxey		
Canal Zone	William H. Jackson		
Sixth Circuit:			
Kentucky, eastern	A. M. J. Cochran	John W. Warrington Loyal E. Knappen Arthur C. Denison	**William R. Day.**
Kentucky, western	Walter Evans		
Michigan, eastern	Arthur J. Tuttle		
Michigan, western	Clarence W. Sessions		
Ohio, northern	John M. Killits John H. Clarke		
Ohio, southern	John E. Sater Howard C. Hollister		
Tennessee, eastern and middle	Edward T. Sanford		
Tennessee, western	John E. McCall		

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*No successor to be appointed (act Oct. 22, 1913; Public, No. 32).

Courts—*Continued.*

TABLE SHOWING DISTRICTS COMPRISING EACH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—*Continued*

Circuits and Districts	District Judges	Circuit Judges	Justices
SEVENTH CIRCUIT:		Francis E. Baker William H. Seaman Christian C. Kohlsaat Julian W. Mack (Vacancy)	James C. McReynolds.
Illinois, northern	Kenesaw M. Landis George A. Carpenter		
Illinois, eastern	Francis M. Wright		
Illinois, southern	J. Otis Humphrey		
Indiana	Albert B. Anderson		
Wisconsin, eastern	Ferdinand A. Geiger		
Wisconsin, western	Arthur L. Sanborn		
EIGHTH CIRCUIT:		Walter H. Sanborn William C. Hook Elmer B. Adams John Emmett Carland Walter I. Smith	Willis Van Devanter.
Arkansas, eastern	Jacob Trieber		
Arkansas, western	Frank A. Youmans		
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis		
Iowa, northern	Henry Thomas Reed		
Iowa, southern	Smith McPherson		
Kansas	John C. Pollock		
Minnesota	Page Morris Wilbur F. Booth		
Missouri, eastern	David P. Dyer		
Missouri, western	Arba S. Van Valkenburgh		
Nebraska	William H. Munger Thomas C. Munger		
New Mexico	Wm. H. Pope		
North Dakota	Charles F. Amidon		
Oklahoma, eastern	Ralph E. Campbell		
Oklahoma, western	John H. Cotteral		
South Dakota	James D. Elliott		
Utah	John A. Marshall		
Wyoming	John A. Riner		
NINTH CIRCUIT:		William B. Gilbert Erskine M. Ross William W. Morrow William H. Hunt	Joseph McKenna.
Arizona	William H. Sawtelle		
California, northern	William C. Van Fleet Maurice T. Dooling		
California, southern	Olin Wellborn Vacancy		
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich		
Montana	George M. Bourquin		
Nevada	Edward S. Farrington		
Oregon	Charles E. Wolverton Robert S. Bean		
Washington, eastern	Frank H. Rudkin		
Washington, western	Edward E. Cushman Jeremiah Neterer		
ALASKA	Robert W. Jennings, Div. No. 1 John Randolph Tucker, Div. No. 2 Frederick M. Brown, Div. No. 3 Frederic E. Fuller, Div. No. 4		
HAWAII	Alexander G. M. Robertson, chief justice Ralph P. Quarles, associate justice Edward Minor Watson, associate justice Clarence W. Ashford Wm. L. Whitney, judge first circuit Wm. J. Robinson, judge first circuit Wm. S. Edings, judge second circuit John A. Matthewman, judge third circuit Charles F. Parsons, judge fourth circuit Lyle A. Dickey, judge fifth circuit Sanford B. Dole, U. S. district judge Charles F. Clemons, U. S. district judge		

The act to codify, revise and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, approved March 3, 1911, abolished the circuit courts of the United States as courts of original jurisdiction, transferred the functions of these courts to the Federal district courts and limited the duties of the circuit judges to service on the circuit courts of appeals. The act took effect Jan. 1, 1912. The circuit courts of appeals exercise appellate

Courts—*Continued.*
jurisdiction to review by appeal or writ of error final decisions in the district courts, including the territorial courts of Alaska and the United States Court for China in all cases other than those in which appeals and writs of error may be taken to the Supreme Court, and, except as to the right of the Supreme Court to interfere through certiorari, the judgments and decrees of the Circuit Courts of Appeals are final in all cases in which the jurisdiction is dependent entirely upon the opposite parties to the suit being aliens and citizens of the United States or citizens of different states; in all cases arising under the patent laws, the copyright laws, the revenue laws, the criminal laws, and in admiralty cases.

The First Circuit consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island.

Second—Connecticut, New York, Vermont.

Third—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.

Fourth—Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

Fifth—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.

Sixth—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee.

Seventh—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.

Eighth—Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.

Ninth—Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii.

The following table shows the judges of the nine circuits and the dates of their appointment:

Circuit	Judges	Appointed
First	Geo. H. Bingham, R. I.	1913
	William L. Putnam, Me.	1892
	Frederic Dodge, Mass.	1912
Second	E. Henry Lacombe, N. Y.	1887
	Alfred C. Coxe, N. Y.	1902
	Henry G. Ward, N. Y.	1907
	Henry W. Rogers, Ct.	1913
	Martin A. Knapp, D. C.	1910
Third	Victor B. Woolley, Del.	1914
	Joseph Buffington, Pa.	1906
	John B. McPherson, Pa.	1912
Fourth	Chas. A. Woods, S. C.	1913
	Peter C. Pritchard, N. C.	1904
Fifth	Don A. Pardee, Ga.	1881
	A. P. McCormick, Tex.	1892
	Richard W. Walker, Huntsville.	1914
Sixth	Arthur C. Denison, Mich.	1911
	John W. Warrington, Ohio.	1909
	Loyall E. Knappen, Mich.	1910
Seventh		
	William H. Seaman, Wis.	1905
	Frank E. Baker, Ind.	1902
	Christian C. Kohlsaat, Ill.	1905
	Julian W. Mack, D. C.	1911
Eighth	Walter H. Sanborn, Minn.	1892
	William C. Hook, Kan.	1903
	John Emmett Carland, D. C.	1911
	Walter I. Smith, Ia.	1911
	Elmer B. Adams, Mo.	1905
Ninth	William B. Gilbert, Ore.	1892
	Erskine M. Ross, Cal.	1895
	William W. Morrow, Cal.	1897
	Wm. H. Hunt, D. C.	1911

Salaries $7,000 each. The Judges of each circuit and the Justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals.

District Courts.—District Courts are limited in jurisdiction to one state. Every state is a district and has at least one United States Court, while some have two or more. These are the admiralty and bankruptcy courts. They have jurisdiction in cases where an alien sues, and where the United States or an officer thereof or a foreign consul is a party. The district courts also have jurisdiction of such crimes as are not capital as the United States takes cognizance of. They have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts or with the state courts where an alien sues for a tort in violation of a treaty. The classes of questions of which these courts take cognizance are determined by Congress. Originally each state constituted a district, but later some of the states were divided. There are now ninety-nine of these lowest grades of Federal courts.

The salary of a district judge is $6,000 and appointments are permanent, except for removal under charges. Following are the judges in the various districts with addresses, date of appointment. Districts are designated as North, South, East, West and Middle.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Districts	Judges and Addresses	Appointed
Ala.: N. & M.	Henry D. Clayton, Montgomery.	1914
" N.	Wm. I. Grubb, Birmingham	1909
" S. D.	H. T. Toulmin, Mobile	1887
Alaska	R. W. Jennings, Juneau	1913
"	John R. Tucker, Nome	1913
"	F. M. Brown, Valdez	1913
"	F. E. Fuller, Fairbanks	1912
Ariz.	Wm. H. Sawtelle, Tucson	1913
Ark.: E. D.	Jacob Trieber, Little Rock	1901
" W. D.	F. A. Youmans, Fort Smith	1911
Cal.: N. D.	M. T. Dooling, San Francisco.	1913
" N. D.	Wm. C. Van Fleet, San Francisco	1907
" S. D.	Olin Wellborn, Los Angeles	1895
" S. D.	Benjamin F. Bledsoe, Los Angeles	1914
Canal Zone	W. H. Jackson, Ancon	1914
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis, Denver	1906
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas, New Haven	1913
Delaware	Ed. G. Bradford, Wilmington.	1897
Fla.: N. D.	W. B. Sheppard, Pensacola	1908
" S. D.	Rhydon M. Call, Jacksonville.	1913
Ga.: N. D.	Wm. T. Newman, Atlanta	1886
" S. D.	Emory Speer, Macon	1885
Hawaii	Sanford B. Dole, Honolulu	1909
"	Chas. F. Clemons, Honolulu	1911
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich, Boisé	1907
Ill.: N. D.	Kenesaw M. Landis, Chicago	1905
" N. D.	G. A. Carpenter, Chicago	1910
" S. D.	J. O. Humphrey, Springfield	1901
" E.	F. M. Wright, Urbana	1905
Indiana	A. B. Anderson, Indianapolis.	1902
Iowa.: N. D.	Henry T. Reed, Cresco	1904
" S. D.	S. McPherson, Red Oak	1900
Kansas	John C. Pollock, Kansas City.	1903
Ky.: W. D.	Walter Evans, Louisville	1899
" E. D.	A. M. J. Cochran, Maysville.	1901
La.: E. D.	Rufus E. Foster, New Orleans.	1909
" W. D.	Aleck Boarman, Shreveport	1881
Maine	Clarence Hale, Portland	1902
Maryland	John C. Rose, Baltimore	1910
Mass	Jas. M. Morton, Jr., Fall River	1912
Mich.: E. D.	Arthur J. Tuttle, Detroit	1912
" W. D.	C. W. Sessions, Grand Rapids.	1911
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth, Minneapolis	1914
"	Page Morris, Duluth	1903
Miss.: N. & S.	Henry C. Niles, Kosciusko	1892
Montana	G. M. Bourquin, Butte	1912
Mo.: E. D.	David P. Dyer, St. Louis	1907
" W. D.	A. S. Van Valkenburgh, Kansas City	1910
Nebraska	Wm. H. Munger, Omaha	1897
"	Thos. C. Munger, Lincoln	1907
Nevada	E. S. Farrington, Carson City.	1907
N. Hamp	Edgar Aldrich, Littleton	1891
New Jersey	John Rellstab, Trenton	1909

Courts—*Continued.*

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Cont'd*

District	Judges and Addresses	Appointed
New Jersey...	Thomas G. Haight, Jersey City	1914
New Mexico..	Wm. H. Pope, Sante Fé......	1912
N. Y.: N. D...	George W. Ray, Norwich.....	1902
" W. D...	John R. Hazel, Buffalo......	1900
" S. D...	Julius M. Mayer, N. Y. City..	1912
" S. D....	August N. Hand, N. Y. City.	1914
" S. D...	Chas.M. Hough, N. Y. City..	1906
" S. D...	Learned Hand, N. Y.City....,	1909
" E. D...	T. I. Chatfield, Brooklyn....	1907
" E. D...	Van V. Veeder, Brooklyn.....	1911
N. C.: E. D...	H. G. Conner, Wilson.......	1909
" W. D....	James E. Boyd, Greensboro..	1901
N. Dakota....	Chas. F. Amidon, Fargo.....	1897
Ohio.: N. D...	John M. Killits, Toledo......	1910
" N. D...	John A. Clarke, Cleveland...	1914
" S. D....	H. C. Hollister, Cincinnati...	1910
" S. D....	John E. Sater, Columbus....	1909
Okla.: E. D...	R. E. Campbell, Muskogee..	1908
" W. D...	John H. Cotteral, Guthrie...	1908
Oregon.......	C. E. Wolverton, Portland...	1906
"	Robert S. Bean, Portland....	1909
Pa.: E. D.....	J. W. Thompson, Philadelphia	1912
" E. D.....	O. B. Dickinson, Philadelphia	1914
" M. D....	Charles. B. Witmer, Sunbury	1911
" W. D.....	M. H. S. Thomson, Pittsburgh.	1914
" W. D....	Chas. P. Orr, Pittsburgh....	1909
Porto Rico....	P. J. Hamilton, San Juan....	1913
R. Island.....	A. L. Brown, Providence....	1896
S. Carolina....	H. A. M. Smith, Charleston..	1911
S. Dakota.....	Jas. D. Elliott, Sioux Falls...	1911
Tenn.: E. & M	Ed. T. Sanford, Knoxville...	1908
" W. D..	John E. McCall, Memphis...	1905
Tex.: E. D....	Gordon Russell, Sherman...	1910
" W. D...	Thos. S. Maxey, Austin.....	1888
" N. D...	Edw. R. Meek, Dallas.......	1899
" S. D....	W. T. Burns, Houston.......	1902
Utah.........	J.A. Marshall, Salt Lake City.	1896
Vermont......	James L. Martin, Brattleboro.	1906
Va.: E. D.....	E. Waddill, Jr., Richmond...	1898
" W. D....	H. C. McDowell, Lynchburg.	1901
Wash.: W. D..	Ed. E. Cushman, Tacoma....	1912
" W. D..	Jeremiah Neterer, Seattle....	1913
" E. D..	F. H. Rudkin, Spokane.......	1911
W. Va.: N. D..	A. G. Dayton, Philippi......	1905
" S. D..	B. F. Keller, Charleston.....	1901
Wis.: E. D....	F. A. Geiger, Milwaukee......	1912
" W. D...	A. L. Sanborn, Madison......	1905
Wyoming.....	John A. Riner, Cheyenne.....	1890

Courts, Consular:
- Jurisdiction referred to, 4654.
  - Of acting consuls and vice-consuls of United States in China, 2951.
- Regulations for, 3111, 5388, 6590.
  - In China, 4675, 7069.
    - Japan, 4072, 4630.
    - Korea, 5675, 7069.
      - Recommended, 5368, 5471.
- Reorganization of, recommended, 4923.

Courts, District. (See Courts, Federal.)

Courts, Federal:
- Act regarding establishment of circuit courts of appeals and regulating jurisdiction of, vetoed, 5679.
- Carelessness in preparing statutes, discussed, 7598.
- Change in procedure of, recommended, 7406.
- Delays in, 7048.
- Extension of jurisdiction of, recommended, 131.
- Fee system as applicable to officials of, abolition of, discussed, 6161.
  - Recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968.
- Modifications in system of, recommended, 4640, 4939.
- Offenses against court officers should be made cognizable in, 5477, 5633.
- Offenses against treaty rights of foreigners in United States should be made cognizable in, 5618.
- Power of, over Executive Departments discussed, 1720.
- Process of, should be uniform, 75.
- Removal of cases from State courts to, restrictions on, recommended, 4939.
- Removal of cases involving international obligations from State courts to, 1928, 1956.
- Returns of causes pending in, referred to, 325, 641.
- Circuit—
  - Allotment of justices of Supreme Court to, 3324, 3376.
  - Appeals from, recommendations regarding, 4939.
  - Extension of system of, recommended, 1024, 1121, 1168, 3250.
  - Resumption of authority of, in States where rebellion had existed recommended, 3556.
    - Correspondence regarding, transmitted, 3576.
  - Transfer of original jurisdiction of, to district courts recommended, 4939.
- Circuit courts of appeals—
- Act regarding, vetoed, 5679.
  - Discussed, 5968.
- Commissioners, jurisdiction to try misdemeanors recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968.
- District—
  - Act providing for trials in, vetoed, 496.
  - Transfer of original jurisdiction of circuit courts to, recommended, 4939.

Courts-Martial.—Military tribunals in the United States army are classified as courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions. Courts-martial are of four kinds—general, garrison, regimental and summary. A general court-martial may consist of any number of officers from five to thirteen and a judge-advocate. The President, any general officer, a colonel commanding a separate department, or the Superintendent of the Military Academy may order a court-martial. Garrison and regimental courts-martial are composed of three members and a judge-advocate. The summary court-martial is composed of one officer designated by the commanding officer of the post, camp or fort. This court cannot try officers, cadets or candidates for promotion. Courts-martial derive their existence from Congress and their jurisdiction is limited to maintaining military discipline.

Courts of inquiry may be demanded by an officer or soldier whose conduct is to be

Courts-Martial—*Continued.*
investigated. A court of inquiry consists of not to exceed three officers and a recorder. Military Commissions are for the trial of offenders against the laws of war.

Courts-Martial:
- In Army discussed, 4933.
  - Navy referred to, 892.
- Regulations for government of, 5602, 6034.

Courts, Military, order in relation to trials by, 3638.

Courts of Appeals, Circuit. (See Courts, Federal.)

Courts, Provisional, in Louisiana, order regarding, 3323.

Courts, State:
- Removal of cases from, to Federal courts, restriction on, recommended, 4939.
- Removal of cases involving international obligations from, to Federal courts, 1928, 1956.

Covoda (N. Mex.), Battle of.—After Gen. Phil. Kearny had established the authority of the United States securely, as he thought, in New Mexico, he proceeded toward the Pacific, leaving small forces in the garrisons behind. Jan. 15, 1847, Governor Bent, Sheriff Elliott, and twenty others were murdered by insurgent Mexicans at San Fernando de Taos and seven others at Turley's, eight miles distant, in the valley of the Moro. Col. Sterling Price, who was in command at Santa Fé, learning of the uprising, Jan. 23 started for the scene with a force of about 400. He encountered a force of 1,500 at the village of Covoda, which he dispersed after a severe engagement.

Covode Investigation.—A committee of the House of the Thirty-sixth Congress was appointed, with John Covode, of Pennsylvania, as chairman, to investigate charges made by two Anti-Lecompton Democrats, who alleged that President Buchanan had used corrupt influences to induce them to vote for the Lecompton bill. The investigating committee consisted of five members. The three Republicans voted to sustain the charges and the two Democrats to exonerate the president. No action was taken.

Covode Investigation, 3145, 3150.

Cowans Ford (N. C.), Battle of.—Feb. 1, 1781, Cornwallis, who had a second time invaded North Carolina, attempted to prevent the junction of Morgan's division of the American army with the main body under Gen. Greene. The Americans, pursued by the British, crossed the Catawba River at Cowans Ford. Gen. Davidson with 300 militia was left to oppose the crossing of Cornwallis. Davidson was killed and the militia scattered.

Cowpens (S. C.), Battle of.—One of the events following Gen. Greene's taking command of the Southern army in the Revolution, which decided the fate of the war in that quarter. Cornwallis, in command of the British army and in possession of South Carolina, meditated an invasion of North Carolina. Tarleton, with the advance guard of Cornwallis's army, consisting of about 1,100 men, pressed Morgan across the Pacolet, a branch of the Broad River, and back to the Cowpens, an extensive pasture ground on the Broad River about 2 miles south of the boundary line between the Carolinas. Morgan's force consisted of about 900 men. Jan. 17, 1781, Tarleton began the attack. The battle was well fought and displayed remarkable generalship on the part of Morgan. With his 900 men he surrounded and nearly annihilated Tarleton's 1,100, Tarleton and 270 men only escaping. The Americans lost but 12 killed and 61 wounded. Two standards, 100 horses, 35 wagons, 800 muskets, and 2 cannon were captured.

Cradle of Liberty.—A name applied to Faneuil Hall, Boston, an old building used as a market house and place of public meeting from the early days of the settlement. It has been the scene of some of the most stirring appeals to patriotism by American citizens, particularly during and previous to the Revolutionary War. Upon being refused the use of Faneuil Hall for a meeting in March, 1850, Daniel Webster wrote: "I shall defer my visit to Faneuil Hall, the cradle of American liberty, until its doors shall fly open on golden hinges to lovers of Union as well as liberty." The appellation has since clung to the building.

Craney Island, Va.:
- British attack on, repulsed, 524.
- Evacuation of batteries on, referred to, 3313.

Crater Lake National Park. (See Parks, National.)

Credit, extension of, necessary to facilitate business, 8260.

Crédit Mobilier.—A joint stock company originally chartered by the Pennsylvania legislature under the name of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, with a capital of $2,500,000. The charter was purchased by a company having contracts for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. The value of the stock, which depended upon the liberality of the contracts made by Congress, rose to an enormous price and paid large dividends earned in the construction of the Union Pacific road. In the presidential election of 1872 the Democrats charged the speaker of the House of Representatives, the secretary of the treasury, the vice-president and the vice-president-elect with accepting Crédit Mobilier stock as an indirect bribe for political influence. An investigation followed, in which it was developed that several members of Congress were holders of this company's stock. One senator was recommended for expulsion, but as his term was about to expire no action was taken. Representatives Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, and James Brooks, of New York, were censured by the House.

Credit, Public:
- Act to strengthen, referred to, 4415.
- Bank of United States attempts to impair, 1232.
- Discussed. (See Finances discussed.)
- Faith of nation must be preserved, 334, 2079.
- Indebtedness of States works injury to, 2061.
- Progress of, witnessed by rise of American stock abroad, 73, 124.
- Progressive state of, 76, 77, 95, 122, 317, 463, 549.

Credit, Public—*Continued.*
  Provision for preservation of, recommended, 3073.
  "Strength and security of Government rest upon," 212.
  Support of, provision for, recommended, 58, 60, 61, 228, 2060, 2079, 2118, 3073.
  System of, should not be left unfinished, 159.

Credit System discussed by President Van Buren, 1541.

Creditors, Government, payment of, in depreciated currency referred to, 1777, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1810.

Creek Indian War.—Tecumseh, the ambitious Shawnee chief, and his brother, the Prophet, in their efforts to work up a conspiracy of all the North American Indians against the United States, joined with the British in the War of 1812. Tecumseh was defeated by Harrison at Tippecanoe and was killed in the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, but his schemes agitated and divided the Creek Nation. Weathersford, or Red Eagle, became so troublesome as the leader of the war faction that bodies of militia were sent against him from Tennessee and Georgia. The first serious outbreak of the Creeks was the massacre of the garrison and refugees at Fort Mines, Aug. 30, 1813. As a result, Alabama was almost abandoned by whites. Self-protection and a desire for revenge took possession of the people of Georgia and Tennessee. Gen. Jackson entered the field at the head of the Tennessee militia. Gen. Floyd led the Georgians to avenge the massacre, and Gen. Claibourne was acting at the head of troops from Louisiana and Mississippi. The war received its death blow at the hands of Jackson at Horse Shoe Bend, March 27, 1814. It lasted only 7 months. Taken alone it was of minor importance, but considered in connection with the War of 1812 it had an important bearing. With the subjugation of the Creeks perished all hope of Indian aid in the Southwest for the proposed occupation of the Mississippi Valley.

Creek Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Creole Case.—During the passage of the brig *Creole* from Hampton Roads to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves, in November, 1841, some of the negroes rose against the officers of the vessel, killed one of the owners, and ran the vessel into Nassau, New Providence. All were here set at liberty by the English authorities except those charged with murder. Great Britain refused to surrender them on demand of the United States (1944), but the matter was finally settled by a treaty in 1842. During the negotiations for this treaty resolutions embodying the principles of the Anti-Slavery party were offered in Congress by Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio. He was censured by the House and thereupon resigned. Returning to Ohio he was reelected by a large majority, with instructions to present the resolutions again.

Creole, The, liberation of cargo of slaves on, at Nassau, New Providence, 1944, 1954.

Crescent City, The, not allowed to land passengers and mail at Havana, Cuba, 2770.

Crete:
  Resolution of Congress declaring sympathy for suffering people of, referred to, 3891.
  Revolution in, referred to, 3660.

Crime, international convention for suppression of, 4115.

Crimes and Misdemeanors:
  Abduction of foreigners claiming protection of United States should be made a crime, 2550.
  Convictions, executions, and pardons for capital offenses referred to, 991.
  Degrees in crime of murder should be recognized, 5755, 5880, 5968.
  Limitation upon right in felony cases to review by Supreme Court recommended, 5632, 5880.
  Trial of misdemeanors by United States commissioners recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968.

Criminal Code, revision of, recommended, 561, 2550, 2672.

Criminal Law, abuse of administration of, referred to, 4940, 5879, 7383.

Criminals. (See Fugitive Criminals.)

Criminals, Foreign, introduction of, into United States referred to, 2368, 4588.

Cristóbol Colón, The, mentioned, 6317.

Crittenden Compromise.—This was one of the numerous schemes to compromise the slavery question on a peaceful basis. John J. Crittenden was a Senator from Kentucky and tried to harmonize North and South on the slavery question. He hoped to evade the impending war by proposing in 1860 a constitutional amendment which should divide the United States into slaveholding and nonslaveholding portions. He proposed dividing the two sections by the parallel of 36° 30′, the United States to pay the owner for every fugitive slave captured. The proposition, which included other compromise measures, was never submitted to the states.

Crook, U. S. Transport, collision of, 7065.

Crop Values. (See Agricultural Products.)

Cross Keys (Va.), Battle of.—During Stonewall Jackson's movement up the Shenandoah Valley in the summer of 1862 Generals Frémont and Shields were both on the alert to capture him. Frémont reached Strasburg June 1, just after Jackson had passed through. At Port Republic the Shenandoah River divides, and on the larger of the two branches, at a village known as Cross Keys, Frémont brought Ewell's division of Jackson's army to bay June 8. A slight skirmish ensued and Ewell retired during the night. Jackson soon after effected a junction with Gen. Lee, and together they fought the battles around Richmond.

Crow Creek Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Crow Creek Reservation. (See Sioux Reservation.)

Crow Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Crow Reservation, Mont., opened to settlement by proclamation, 5727.

Crown Point (N. Y.), Capture of.—Immediately after the capture of Ticonderoga, May 12, 1775, Col. Seth Warner, with a small detachment of men, proceeded to Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, about 90 miles north of Albany. The place was strongly fortified and mounted 114 cannon, but was garrisoned by only 12 men. These were captured and the fort manned by Warner's men.

Cruise of the Battleship Fleet.—The most notable achievement of the Navy in time of peace was the voyage of the battleship fleet. This proved an epoch-making cruise, the longest ever undertaken by such a number of battleships, and enlisted the interested attention of the naval world.

Late in the spring of 1907 it was decided to send the Atlantic Fleet on a practice cruise to the Pacific, and in August of that year the final arrangements were determined upon.

The fleet sailed from Hampton Roads Dec. 16, 1907, after a review by the President, and made the passage to various ports for coaling and incidental stops at points in South America; engaged in target practice upon arrival at Magdalena Bay, Mexico, arranged by permission of the Mexican government; and reached San Francisco, May 1, 1908, without a single mishap to mar the voyage.

The fleet consisted of sixteen battleships, six torpedo boats, four auxiliaries. The number of men in the crews aggregated 15,000. The length of the cruise was 13,772 miles, and the duration of the voyage was 135 days.

After visits to Honolulu and Manila the fleet set sail for home, leaving Manila Dec. 1, and arrived at Suez Jan. 1, 1909. The itinerary included passage through Suez Canal, and coaling at Port Said.

The following was the itinerary after passing into the Mediterranean: *Connecticut* and *Vermont*, arrive Villefranche, Jan. 14, leave Jan. 27; *Minnesota* and *Kansas*, arrive Marseilles Jan. 14, leave Jan. 27; *Georgia*, *Nebraska* and *Kentucky*, arrive Genoa Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; *Rhode Island* and *New Jersey*, arrive Leghorn Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; *Louisiana* and *Virginia* arrive Malta Jan. 15, leave Jan. 19; *Louisiana* and *Virginia* arrive Algiers Jan. 22, leave Jan. 30; *Ohio* and *Missouri* arrive Athens Jan. 13, leave Jan. 25; *Wisconsin*, *Illinois* and *Kearsarge*, arrive Naples Jan. 17, leave Jan. 27. After leaving the above ports—First Division arrive Negro Bay Jan. 31. leave Feb. 3; First Division, arrive Gibraltar Feb. 3, leave Feb. 6; Second, Third and Fourth Divisions, arrive Negro Bay Feb. 1, leave Feb. 1; fleet reassemble off Gibraltar and proceed to United States, arrive Feb. 22, 1909, at Hampton Roads, Virginia.

When the purpose of giving this assemblage of battleships the privileges and advantages of a practice cruise, under such severe conditions, was announced, criticism from high technical quarters was heard. It was suggested that the undertaking was too monumental; that a battleship is too vast and complicated a piece of mechanism to send around the globe on an ordinary occasion; that dangers more than multiplied with numbers in such a case; that disaster lurked on every submerged ledge and was borne on every unknown tidal current; that the skeletons of some of the ships would doubtless be left in the Straits of Magellan; that, if the fleet should succeed in rounding South America, it was reasonably certain that the individual ships would, one by one, arrive with machineries loose and almost unserviceable, with crews reflecting the demoralized condition of the matériel, and that a woeful spectacle of failure would thus be presented.

As to the matériel, the cold facts are that the ships practically took care of their own repairs on the cruise. The repair lists turned in at the United States naval station at Cavite, P. I., were significant, since they substantially showed what was needed after the voyage to the eastern borders of the Pacific by way of Australia and Japan, and they were negligible. The performance of the *Oregon* in 1898 was substantially repeated.

With respect to its effect upon the discipline of the men, this was highly beneficial. Too much cannot be said of the magnificent conduct of the enlisted personnel throughout the history of the voyage and in the presence of an unprecedented succession of entertainments and shore hospitalities. The occasion brought to the front that element of greatest strength in our navy—the personal characteristics of the enlisted force. The tact, ability and mastership of their profession shown by the officers, from the lowest to the highest, is likewise worthy of earnest commendation.

The result was to give us an opportunity to get better acquainted with the republics to the south of us; with our own island possessions; with the new and vigorous branch of the British Empire in Australia; and, particularly, with Japan; and it has afforded the people living in those countries a better opportunity to get acquainted with us. It has been everywhere, in the South American countries and most notably in Australia and Japan, understood and accepted, as it was intended, as the reaching out of a strong hand in friendly greeting on the part of America; and the cordial and enthusiastic hospitality extended to our fleet will no doubt be long remembered and has, unquestionably, exerted a powerful reflex influence on feeling in this country. Between the United States and every country visited there is a feeling of deeper interest and friendship than existed before the fleet sailed. Our own Pacific coast and island possessions have been placed in sight and touch with the strength of the nation.

Whatever may be said in technical criticism of the navy, the American people, to whom the ships belong and who paid for them, know, as the result of this extended cruise, at least, that the vessels will float; that their officers and men can handle them; and, so far as actual tests in time of peace can show, that the ships and the men are fit in every particular for any duty.

Cuartel Lot, survey and disposal of land known as, discussed, 5504.

Cuba.—Cuba is the largest island of the "West Indies," and extends in the shape of an irregular crescent at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, which the western horn divides into the Florida Channel on the north and the Yucatan Channel on the south. The western extremity (Cape San Antonio) is in 84° 57′ W. longitude, and the easternmost point (Cape Maisi) in 74° 7′ W. longitude. The most northerly point, close to Havana, is 93 miles distant from Key West on the Florida coast in 23° 13′ N. latitude, while Cape Santa Cruz, the inner extremity of the eastern horn and the most southerly point of the island, extends to 19° 48′ N. latitude, and is about 80 miles north of the Jamaican coast. Cape Maisi, at the outer extremity of the eastern horn, is 50 miles distant from the west coast of Haiti, and about 55 miles southwest of the nearest island of the Bahama group. The total length of the island is about 750 miles, its average width being about 50 miles,

Cuba—*Continued.*
with a maximum of 160 and a minimum of 23 miles. There are many dependent islands, of which the Isle of Pines in the Archipelago de los Canarreos (inside the western horn of the main island) is by far the largest, with an estimated area of nearly 1,200 square miles.

Physical Features and Climate.—The island is distinctly mountainous, with a cross range in the southeast and central groups from end to end of the island. Some of the finest harbors in the world are situated both north and south of the island.

The rivers of Cuba are generally short and tempestuous. The only river of any length is the Cauto, about 250 miles from its source in the Sierra Maestra to its outflow into the Caribbean Sea. The Sagua la Grande is also navigable for about 20 miles.

Cuba lies entirely within the tropical zone, and possesses a dry season from November to April and a wet season for the remaining half year. The climate is equable with a high mean temperature, the range being between the winter and summer means of 70°-80° F. In the months of October and November the island is liable to severe and destructive hurricanes. Yellow fever has ceased to be a scourge since the preventive action of the United States army of occupation after the Spanish-American War. Smallpox has been similarly stamped out by sanitary education, but consumption is still prevalent. The hygienic conditions of the whole island have been almost miraculously improved since the intervention of the United States.

History.—The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on Oct. 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the western mainland of India. Early in the sixteenth century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the nineteenth century and the slaves were emancipated from 1880-1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the nineteenth century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the dispatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbor, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the United States Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by United States troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under United States military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to September, 1906, when the United States Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces and Capitals	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population 1910
Camaguey (Puerto Principe)	10,068	128,669
Havana (Havana)	3,173	555,178
Matanzas (Matanzas)	3,244	255,308
Oriente (Santiago)	14,218	461,394
Pinar del Rio (Pinar del Rio)	5,211	252,421
Santa Clara (Santa Clara)	8,264	497,142
Total	44,178	2,150,112

Nearly 60 per cent. of the inhabitants are of Spanish descent, the colored races numbering about 30 per cent. (including mixed blood), foreign-born whites 10 per cent. and Chinese barely 0.5 per cent. Slavery was abolished in 1886, and the colored races are increasing equally with the whites. There is little racial antagonism.

Government.—The government is that of a centralized republic, with a President, Vice-President, and nominated Cabinet, and a legislature of two houses. The President is elected by indirect vote for four years, and is ineligible for more than two consecutive terms. President of the Republic of Cuba (May 20, 1913-May 19, 1917), Mario G. Menocal.

Congress consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate contains twenty-four members (four from each province) elected by indirect vote for eight years and retiring by halves every four years. The House of Representatives consists of eighty-three members (one for each 25,000 inhabitants) elected for four years by direct vote of all male citizens aged twenty-one years and half renewed every two years. Five years' residence qualified for naturalization and the franchise.

The six provinces contain an elective governor and assembly, with wide powers of self-government, but financial autonomy is restricted by the economic clauses of the treaty with the United States, which aim at development within the financial resources of the island. The smaller administrative unit is the municipality with elective councils and mayors (alcaldes), their jurisdiction frequently extending over a wide rural territory.

Justice is administered by courts of first instance in the municipal areas, and their contiguous rural territories, with superior courts in each province and a supreme court at Havana.

The external relations of Cuba are regulated by the protection of the United States in the case of any attempt to interfere with the independence of the island. The armed forces are therefore directed to the preservation of internal order. There is a mounted gendarmerie of 5,000 men known as the guardia rural.

Education.—A great impetus was given to education by the United States occupation of 1899-1902 and elementary schools were established in every municipality. Primary education is compulsory and free and about 82 per cent. of attendance is secured.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure of Cuba for the six years 1907-1908—1911-1912 are stated as follows:

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1907–08	$24,447,657	$22,377,168
1908–09	29,615,263	24,285,292
1909–10	33,824,746	31,070,409
1910–11 1911–12 1912–13	41,614,700	40,593,400

Cuba—*Continued.*

More than half the revenue is derived from customs. The principal items of expenditure, in addition to the cost of civil government, are debt service ($6,400,000), education ($4,320,000), public works ($3,600,000), and sanitation ($4,140,000).

Debt.—By treaty with the United States Cuba has undertaken "not to borrow more than she can pay," and the total debt, including the obligations of the revolutionary junta, amounts to less than two years' income. The debt was of the following descriptions on Aug. 1, 1911:

External Debt:	
6% bonds 1896	$732,000
5% loan 1904	33,980,000
	$34,712,000
Internal Debt:	
5% bonds	10,871,000
4½% loan	16,500,000
	$27,371,000
Total Debt	$62,083,000

Production and Industry.—Of the total area (about 28,000,000 acres) less than 1,000,000 acres are cultivated, but much of the remaining surface is dense forest, marsh or pastoral savannah. More than half the cultivated area is under sugar cane and about 30 per cent. under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas in equal proportions. Rice, coffee, cocoa and Indian corn are grown and many tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pineapples, etc.) are cultivated. The sugar crop is increasing and amounted in 1911 to nearly 2,000,000 tons. Agricultural conditions are still very primitive. Forestry is much neglected, although mahogany is exported and cedar used in the boxing of tobacco.

Iron, copper and manganese are plentiful and are easily worked. The principal mining districts are in Oriente province, where the Sierra Maestra was for centuries the largest copper-producing center in the world. Of non-metallic minerals petroleum and asphalt are found, and the former is exploited to some extent. Almost the whole mineral output is sent to the United States.

The only manufactures of any importance are connected with the tobacco and sugar-cane industries, cigars and cigarettes being made in great quantities in the capital, and sugar, rum and whisky in the neighborhood of the plantations.

Trade.—The imports and exports of merchandise for the five years 1908-1912 are stated as follows in dollars:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1908	$86,368,767	$98,849,091	$185,217,858
1909	83,856,835	115,637,321	199,494,156
1910	98,239,539	144,036,697	242,266,236
1911	102,692,888	128,114,937	230,807,825
1912	125,902,241	172,978,328	298,880,569

The principal exports are sugar, 80 per cent., and tobacco; the imports are mainly machinery, foodstuffs and textiles. The exchange was with the principal countries as under, in 1912:

Country	Imports from	Exports to
United States	$65,426,475	$145,185,933
United Kingdom	15,397,649	11,446,336
France	7,706,064	2,574,735
Germany	8,431,201	6,199,172
Spain	9,774,790	658,323

Railways.—In 1910 there were 2,516 miles of government and private line open for traffic. A line runs from Pinar del Rio to Santiago, thus traversing the island from west to east, and there are many lines from both coasts connecting with this principal system, particularly in the tobacco districts of the west and the mining region of the east.

Shipping.—In 1911 the mercantile marine consisted of fifty-four steamers (58,410 tons) and six sailing vessels (1,035 tons).

The principal harbors are Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Bahia Honda, Neuvitas and Nipe on the north coast, and on the south Santiago, Cienfuegos and Guantanamo.

Cities.—Capital, Havana, on the northern coast almost due south of Key West, Fla., from which it is distant ninety-three miles, is the largest city and principal commercial center of the West Indies. Its Spanish name is San Cristobal de la Habaña. The city contained in 1907 a census population of 297,159, and the municipio of Havana a population of 302,526. Havana contains many fine buildings, including a seventeenth century cathedral and many churches. Its principal buildings are of limestone, which is plentiful in the neighborhood. The harbor is one of the finest in the world.

Other cities are:

Santiago	45,500	Guantanamo	14,600
Matanzas	36,000	Manzanillo	14,500
Cienfuegos	30,000	Guanabacoa	14,000
Puerto Principe (or Camaguey)	30,000	Santa Clara	14,000
		Sagua la Grande	13,000
Candeñas	25,000	Sancti Spiritus	12,750
		Trinidad	11,000

The Metric System of Weights and Measures is in general use. There is no Cuban currency, but the coinage of Spain (twenty-five peseta gold pieces, "centenes," five peseta silver pieces and silver pesetas), American dollars and French louis d'or are current. Public accounts are kept in dollars, of United States money.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Cuba from the United States for the year 1913 was $70,581,154, and goods to the value of $126,088,173 were sent thither—a balance of $55,507,019 in favor of Cuba.

Cuba:
- Acquisition of, by United States—
  - Opposed by President Fillmore, 2701.
  - Proposition regarding, referred to, 3066.
  - Recommended by President Buchanan, 3041, 3066, 3092, 3173.
- Affairs of—
  - Communications regarding, transmitted, 6098.
  - Discussed, 2649, 2700, 7614.
  - Mediation or intervention by United States in, referred to, 6101.
- African slave trade in, discussed, 2777, 3041, 3124, 3126.
- Agitations in, and abuse of American neutrality laws, 4826.
- Aid furnished inhabitants of, by American citizens and Red Cross, 6284, 6308, 6320.
- American citizens in—
  - Assaulted and murdered, 4002, 4004, 4022, 4023, 4196, 6182.
  - Condemned to death, 4690.
  - Death of, 6178, 6184.
  - Destitute, appropriation for, 6248, 6263.

Cuba—*Continued.*
  - Estates of deceased, referred to, 2893, 2894.
  - Property of, confiscated, 4019, 4022, 4023.
  - Treatment of, discussed, 6256.
- Appropriation for starving inhabitants of, recommended, 6292.
- Army, U. S., in 6721, 6722.
- Autonomous government for, discussed, 6152, 6261, 6284, 6308, 6658.
- Blockade of ports of, proclaimed, 6472, 6481.
  - Discussed, 6290, 6312.
- Removal of, referred to, 6321.
- Census ordered, 6594.
- Chinese laborers introduced into, referred to, 4116.
- Civil and political conditions in, referred to, 3998, 3999.
- Commercial convention with, in 1902, 6783, 6787, 6843.
- Commercial relations with, 1260, 1347, 2945, 4826, 4921, 5089, 5470, 5547, 6069, 6292.
  - Report on, 6292.
  - Treaty regarding, 4842, 4847, 4848.
- *Competitor*, capture of alleged American citizens on the, 6180, 6183, 6262.
- Conditions in, report on, transmitted, 6292.
- Constitutional convention assembled, 6448.
- Consul of United States in, imprisonment of, 329.
- Consular officers of United States in, rights of, discussed, 6069.
- Copyright reciprocity with, 6851.
- Correspondence regarding, 4631, 4942.
- Creation of offices in, 6589, 6591, 6607.
- Diplomatic intercourse with Captain-General of, not allowed, 2742.
  - Renewal of, to be requested, 2742.
- Evacuation of Havana, order regarding, 6583.
- Exiles from, arrival of, in United States, 456.
- Expeditions against—
  - Discussed, 2549, 2585, 2643, 2649, 2779.
  - Proclamations against, 2545, 2647, 2805.
  - Referred to, 2741.
- Government for, discussed, 6322, 6377.
- Grants of public or corporate rights in, order regarding, 6583.
- Graves of American soldiers in, to be marked, order regarding, 6578.
- Hurricane in, in 1844, referred to, 2869.
- Importations into, modifications of laws regarding, 2869.
  - Indemnity for, discussed, 2869.
- Imprisonment of—
  - American citizens in, 329, 2538, 2676, 2677, 2765, 3115, 4023, 5516, 6068, 6100, 6181, 6182, 6184.
    - Released, 6284.
  - Persons claiming to be American citizens, 6180, 6183.
- Independence of, recognition of, by United States opposed and precedents cited, 6286.
- Insurrection in (see also Spanish-American War).
  - Armistice proposed by United States discussed, 6285.
  - Autonomous government for, discussed, 6152, 6261, 6284, 6308.
  - Claims of United States against Spain growing out of, 4051, 4099, 4448, 5871, 6180.
  - Concentration policy of Gen. Weyler discussed, 6256, 6283, 6284, 6308.
    - Revoked, 6285.
  - Forcible intervention in, by United States discussed, 6261.
    - Recommended, 6289.
  - Friendly offices of United States tendered, refusal of, referred to, 6255, 6282.
  - Neutrality proclamations of President Cleveland, 6023, 6126.
  - Policy of United States regarding, discussed, by President—
    - Cleveland, 6068, 6148.
      - Referred to by President McKinley, 6291.
    - Grant, 3985, 4018, 4051, 4101, 4143, 4245, 4290.
      - Referred to by President McKinley, 6259, 6284, 6291.
    - Hayes, 4438, 4448.
    - McKinley, 6248, 6280, 6307.
  - Provisional government proclaimed, 7436.
  - Questions with Spain growing out of, 4115, 4195, 4196, 4245, 4520.
  - Recognition of—
    - Belligerency by United States deemed unwise by President—
      - Cleveland, 6071, 6151.
      - Grant, 3985, 4018, 4292.
      - McKinley, 6258.
    - Independence by United States opposed and precedents cited, 6286.
  - Referred to, 4004, 4024.
  - Resignation of President of, 7436.
  - Spain directs Gen. Blanco to suspend hostilities, 6292.
  - Surrender of insurgents referred to, 4437.
  - Termination of, announced, 4448.
- Joint resolution of Congress declaring freedom of, authorizing intervention, etc., 6297.

Cuba—*Continued.*
    - Discussed, 6311.
    - Regarded by Spain as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war," 6312.
- Lopez expedition, pardon and release of members of, by Spain, 2678.
- Mail and passengers not allowed by Captain-General to land in, 2701, 2770.
- *Maine*, destruction of the, in harbor of Havana, 6277, 6290, 6308.
    - Findings of court of inquiry discussed, 6277, 6290.
- Number of lives lost by, report on, 6294.
    - Proposition of Spain to investigate causes of, referred to, 6290.
- Maritime jurisdiction of Spain in waters surrounding, 3380.
- Military commission to superintend Spanish evacuation of, 6322.
- Military occupation of, by United States, instructions regarding, 6575.
- Piracies in, repressed, 782.
- Policy of United States regarding, referred to, 2693.
- Ports of entry constituted in, 6580.
- Possession of, agreement to disclaim intention to obtain, declined by United States, 2701.
- Postal communication of United States with Santiago, order regarding, 6577.
- Privateering in ports of, referred to, 2345.
- Proclamation of Captain-General of, authorizing search of vessels, referred to, 3986.
- Reciprocity with United States, 6680, 6682, 6757, 6780, 6782.
- Relations with, 4758, 6658, 6663, 6680, 6682, 6782.
- Revolutionary movements in, 2585.
- Right of search, questions with, regarding, 3986.
- Sanitary problems connected with, referred to, 6341.
- Shipping agreement with United States, 6718.
- Slavery in, discussed, 4100, 4143, 4194, 4196.
    - Release of persons held in, 4194.
- Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5583.
    - Referred to, 5615, 5747.
- Treaty between Spain, France, and Great Britain respecting, referred to, 2676.
- Tripartite convention on subject of, discussed, 2701, 2719.
- Vessels of Spain from, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4810, 5075, 5155.
    - Discussed, 5089.
    - Revoked, 5074.
- Vessels of United States—
    - Discriminating duties and fines on, in, 1242, 4626, 4714, 4763, 4786, 4788, 5961, 6069, 6378.
        - Abolished, 4810, 5155.
        - Retaliatory measure discussed, 4763.
    - Fired upon by Spanish vessel, 6068.
    - Not allowed to enter ports of, 2770.
    - Seized by Spanish authorities in, 2767, 2778, 2869, 4023.
- Warned against insurrectionary habit, 7437.

Cuba, Treaties with.—By a commercial convention concluded with Cuba Dec. 11, 1902, all Cuban merchandise imported into the United States shall be admitted at a reduction of 20 per cent in the rate of duty on said articles and reciprocally all produce of the soil or industry of the United States shall be admitted into the Republic of Cuba at a reduction of 20 per cent of the rate of duty prescribed for such products by the Republic of Cuba. It is further provided that certain articles of merchandise of the United States shall be admitted to Cuba at further reductions as follows:

To be admitted at a reduction of 25 per cent: Machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys or machines and apparatus in which copper or its alloys enter as the component of chief value; cast iron, wrought iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; of crystal and glass, except window glass; ships and water borne vessels of all kinds, of iron or steel; whiskies and brandies, fish, salted, pickled, smoked or marinated; fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise in tins; certain articles of pottery or earthenware.

To be admitted at a reduction of 30 per cent: Butter; flour of wheat; corn; flour of corn or corn meal; chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs; malt liquors in bottles; non-alcoholic beverages; cider; mineral waters, colors and dyes; window glass; complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, henequen, ramie, and other specified vegetable fibers; musical instruments; writing and printing paper, except for newspapers; cotton and manufactures thereof, except knitted goods; all articles of cutlery; boots, shoes and slippers; gold and silver plated ware; drawings, photographs, engravings, lithographs, cromolithographs, oleographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminium, or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes, and all the other papers (except paper for cigarettes, and excepting maps and charts), pasteboard and manufactures thereof, common or ordinary soaps, vegetables, pickled or preserved in any manner; and nearly all wines.

To be admitted at a reduction of 40 per cent: Manufactures of cotton, knitted, and all manufactures of cotton not included in the preceding schedules; cheese; fruits, preserved; paper pulp; perfumery and essences; certain articles of pottery and earthenware; porcelain; soaps, other than common; umbrellas and parasols; dextrine and glucose; watches; wool and manufactures thereof; silk and manufactures thereof; rice; cattle.

It is agreed that the tobacco, in any form, of the United States or of any of its insular possessions, shall not enjoy the benefit of any concession or rebate of duty when imported into the Republic of Cuba.

Cuba, Treaties with—*Continued.*

Coaling and Naval Stations.—By an agreement entered into in 1903 the United States leases from the island of Cuba for $2,000 per annum land and water for coaling and naval stations at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda.

Political Relations.—In fulfillment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution of April 20, 1898, "for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect," the President is hereby authorized to "leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people" so soon as a government shall have been established in said island under a constitution which, either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, the several conditions were enacted into a permanent treaty substantially as follows:

That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government shall be inadequate.

That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba.

That all Acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

That the government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary extend, the plans already devised or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty.

That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

That by way of further assurance the government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States. This treaty was concluded May 22, 1903, and proclaimed by the President July 2, 1904.

Cuba also became a party to the convention between the United States and the several republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claims and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 and proclaimed in Washington July 29, 1914. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

Cuban Claims discussed, 3040, 3091, 3172. (See also Spain, claims against.)

Cuban Insurrection. (See Cuba, insurrection in.)

Culebra Island, reservation of lands on, 6743.

Cumberland, The, engagement with the *Merrimac* referred to, 3345.

Cumberland Road.—A national highway authorized by Congress and constructed at the expense of the General Government. Appropriations for the purpose of building and maintaining this road were opposed by various presidents and members of Congress on the ground that Federal aid to local internal improvements was unconstitutional. March 29, 1806, the president was authorized to appoint three commissioners to lay out a road from Cumberland, on the Potomac, to the Ohio River, and $30,000 was appropriated for that purpose (406). The road was extended from time to time, reaching Illinois in 1838, when it was superseded by railways. The total amount appropriated was $6,821,246. President Monroe vetoed a bill for the repair of the road May 4, 1822 (711). This highway was also called the National road. (See also Internal Improvements.)

Cumberland Road:
- Act for repair of, vetoed, 711.
- Amendment providing for internal repairs recommended, 759.
- Appropriations for, referred to, 785, 955.
- Commissioners for—
  - Appointed, 406.
  - Duties of, 683.
  - Report of, 428, 445.
- Constitutional amendment providing for internal improvements recommended. (See Internal Improvements.)
- Expenditures for, referred to, 933.
- Provision for repair of, recommended, 962.
- Referred to, 786, 1406.
- Route of, approved, 428.
- Superintendent of, 816.
  - Report of, 1491.
- Survey of, referred to, 1036.

Currency Laws.—Strictly speaking, any medium of exchange that is current, or everywhere received as money, is currency, whether it be coin or paper. The term has, however, come to be applied in the United States exclusively to paper money. The paper money of this country is of four kinds: first, legal tender notes; second, national bank notes; third, gold certificates; fourth, silver certificates.

Currency Laws—*Continued.*

Legal Tender Notes.—The legal tender notes of the United States are bills issued merely on the credit of the government and originally constituted a sort of a forced loan based on the promise of the government to pay the face value upon demand, but the legal tender quality given them by Congress made payment in similar notes possible and legal. (See Fiat Money.) The acts of 1875 and 1882, however, direct the Treasurer of the United States to hold $100,000,000 as a reserve for their redemption. There were outstanding on September 1, 1865, $432,553,000 of legal tender notes. This was reduced to $346,681,016 by January 1, 1879, at which amount it has since legally remained. There are now actually outstanding $337,923,706. These notes are issued in denominations of one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand dollars. Previous to 1879 (when specie payments were resumed) bills for fractions of a dollar, fractional currency as it was called, were issued. The legal tender notes were issued by the government during the war as a means of raising revenue, and the issue was generally regarded merely as a war measure, but the Supreme Court has declared their issue constitutional and legal, though issued in time of peace.

National Bank Notes.—The national bank notes are issued by the national banks and guaranteed by the government, the banks depositing United States bonds as security. (See Banks, National.) There is now outstanding $716,261,921 of this sort of currency.

Coin Certificates.—Gold and silver certificates are issued by the government against deposits of gold and silver coin, and are exchangeable for the coin on demand. The treasury holds the coin so deposited as a trust fund. The certificates represent the coin and are used in preference to it merely because of greater convenience in handling. There is now in circulation an aggregate of $1,008,532,749 in gold certificates and $470,189,192 in silver certificates.

"Lawful money" includes gold coin, silver dollars, United States notes and Treasury notes. United States notes are by regulation receivable for customs so long as they continue redeemable in coin. There are still in use small amounts of $1 and $2 national bank notes; also $500 and $1,000 silver certificates. Treasury notes were issued for purchases of silver bullion, which was coined into dollars wherewith the notes are being redeemed as rapidly as practicable. The issue of national bank notes is practically dependent upon the market price of United States bonds. When the premium is high it is not profitable to issue notes.

Denominations of notes and coins and their legal tender quality are shown below:

	Gold Certificates	Silver Certificates	United States Notes	Treasury Notes of 1890	National Bank Notes
Limit of issue...	Unlimited for gold coin unless gold reserve falls below $100,000,000.	Amount of silver dollars coined, $562,173,530.	$346,681,016.	No further issues; volume steadily diminishing by redemption in silver dollars.	Not to exceed capital of banks.*
Denominations..	$10,000, $5,000, $1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10.	$100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5.
Legal tender....	Not a tender.	Not a tender.	For all debts, public and private, except customs and interest on public debt.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted.	Not a tender.
Receivable......	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues except customs.
Exchangeable...	For subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver and minor coin.	For subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver and minor coin.	For subsidiary silver and minor coin.
Redeemable....	In gold coin at the Treasury.	In silver dollars at the Treasury.	In gold at the Treasury.	In gold at the Treasury.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury, or at bank of issue.

Coin.—The amount of gold coin in circulation in 1913 was $608,979,598; and of silver, $226,782,060.

From the above figures it will be seen that the total amount of money in circulation is about $3,370,000,000 or less than $35 per capita. It becomes necessary, therefore, for many persons and business organizations to do considerable business on credit.

Financial Panics.—When payments fall due and loans are called, demands are made on the principal money centres for currency with which to cancel obligations, interest rates are advanced by those holding currency and a panic ensues among those compelled to borrow money at high rates of interest (if able to borrow at all) or lose securities pledged for loans. Securities are offered for sale at far below their value to secure needed currency, and business halts for want of sufficient circulating medium. These panics have been of frequent occurrence in the United States, and have usually been terminated by the removal of the most apparent underlying cause, but not until many honest business persons have been financially ruined. (See Panics.)

Government Relief.—Congress should devise some means for preventing panics has long been the opinion of many able statesmen and bankers. President Monroe discussed the panic of 1816-1819 learnedly in his third annual message (page 630).

The money stringency of 1837 forms the subject of a special message by President Van Buren, in which the causes and the whole history of that memorable panic are discussed. (Pages 1541 to 1563.) President Tyler's discussion to the relation of the circulating medium to the national treasury are set forth in his second annual address, pages 2027 to 2060. In 1857 the widespread poverty of the circulating medium was rehearsed by President Buchanan, and its causes were plainly laid before Congress with suggestions for relief. (Pages 2967 to 2972.) These were confined mainly to appeals to the patriotism and honesty of the business world, particularly the bankers. In his second annual message he renews the appeals and recommends an effective federal bankruptcy act. (Pages 3051, 3052.) President Grant takes up the

Currency Laws—*Continued.*
question of the panic of 1873 in the very first paragraph of his fifth annual message and discusses its relations to the currency supply on pages 4198, 4199 and 4200. By the time the next session of Congress met Grant was able to present specific remedial legislation which he does at the outset of his sixth annual address. (Pages 4238, 4239, 4240 and 4241.) President Hayes announced his belief that the national currency should rest solely upon a coin basis. (Page 4397.)

The business depression of 1893, following the Silver Purchase Act, caused President Cleveland to call an extra session of Congress to repeal the act and take such measures as would restore confidence in established values. (Pages 5833 to 5837.) President Roosevelt calls attention to inflated credits and high rates of interest in his sixth annual message, pages 7429, 7430.

President Taft recommended to Congress and the country a careful study of the currency question and the report of the Monetary Commission (page 7893), and the subject of a National Reserve Association formed by banks and representatives of the government in Part II of his annual message of 1912.

Emergency Currency.—In 1908 Congress passed the Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Law to render the currency of the country more elastic by providing for the issue by the Treasury of emergency money to the national banks to the extent of 50 per cent. of their capital, secured by state, county, municipal or other approved bonds or securities, whenever the necessities of the country demanded an increase in money. This to be retired by a tax whenever its apparent need had passed. (See Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Law.)

Federal Reserve Banks.—When the Democratic Administration came into full power with President Wilson in 1913, he made an urgent appeal to Congress to enact adequate currency laws (page 8259), and the result was the Glass-Owen Federal Reserve Banking Law, which is here briefly summarized. At the breaking out of the European war in 1914, the organization of the system had not been perfected, and the drop in prices of securities consequent upon European liquidation of their American holdings necessitated its postponement and the continued use of the emergency currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland law in 1914.

The chief provisions of the Glass-Owen law are as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Controller of the Currency, acting as the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, shall designate not less than eight nor more than twelve cities to be known as federal reserve cities, and shall divide the continental United States, excluding Alaska, into districts, each district to contain only one such federal reserve city.

Every National banking association within such districts shall be required, within thirty days after notice from the Organization Committee, to subscribe to the capital stock of such federal reserve bank in a sum equal to six per cent. of the paid up capital stock and surplus of such bank.

No individual, copartnership or corporation other than a member bank of its district shall be permitted to hold at any time more than $25,000 par value of stock in any federal reserve bank. No federal reserve bank shall commence business with a subscribed capital less than $4,000,000.

Each federal reserve bank shall establish branch banks within the federal reserve district in which it is located. Such branches shall be operated by a board of seven directors, four of whom shall be selected by the reserve bank and three by the Federal Reserve Board.

Upon deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of any bonds of the United States in the manner provided by existing law relating to national banks, each bank shall receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited, such notes to be issued under the same conditions and provisions of law which relate to the issue of circulating notes of national banks secured by bonds of the United States bearing the circulating privilege, except that the issue of such notes shall not be limited to the capital stock of such federal reserve bank.

The capital stock of each federal reserve bank shall be divided into shares of $100 each.

If any member bank shall be declared insolvent and a receiver appointed therefor, the stock held by it in said federal reserve bank shall be cancelled, without impairment of its liability, and all cash paid subscriptions on said stock, with one-half of one per cent. per month from the period of last dividend, not to exceed the book value thereof, shall be first applied to all debts of the insolvent member bank to the federal reserve bank, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the receiver of the insolvent bank.

After all necessary expenses of a federal reserve bank have been paid or provided for, the stockholders shall be entitled to receive an annual dividend of six per cent. on the paid in capital stock, which dividend shall be cumulative.

A Federal Reserve Board is created which shall consist of seven members, including the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency, who shall be members ex-officio, and five members appointed by the President, who shall devote their entire time to the work of the Board, and shall receive a salary of $12,000 per year.

The Federal Reserve Board is authorized to examine the accounts, books and affairs of each federal reserve bank and to require such statements and reports as it may deem necessary.

There is created a Federal Advisory Council, which shall consist of as many members as there are federal reserve districts.

The Federal Advisory Council shall have power to confer directly with the Federal Reserve Board on general business conditions and the general affairs of the reserve banking system.

Any federal reserve bank may receive from any of its member banks and from the United States deposits of current funds in lawful money, national bank notes, federal reserve notes or checks and drafts upon solvent member banks, payable upon presentation; or, solely for exchange purposes, may receive from other federal reserve banks deposits of current funds in lawful money, national bank notes or checks and drafts upon solvent member or other federal reserve banks, payable upon presentation.

Every federal reserve bank shall have power: to deal in gold coin and bullion at home or abroad, to make loans thereon, exchange federal reserve notes for gold, gold coin, or gold certificates, and to contract for loans of gold coin or bullion; to buy and sell, at home or abroad, bonds and notes of the United States, and bills, notes, revenue bonds and warrants with a maturity from date of purchase of not ex-

Currency Laws—*Continued.*
ceeding six months, issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes or in anticipation of the receipt of assured revenues by any state, county, district, political subdivision, or municipality in the continental United States, including irrigation, drainage and reclamation districts; to purchase from member banks and to sell bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions, to establish from time to time rates of discount to be charged by the federal reserve bank for each class of paper, which shall be fixed with a view of accommodating commerce and business; to open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries, appoint correspondents and establish agencies in such countries.

The moneys held in the general fund of the treasury, except the five per centum fund for the redemption of outstanding national bank notes and the funds provided in this act for the redemption of federal reserve notes, may, upon the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be deposited in federal reserve banks.

No public funds of the Philippine Islands or of the postal savings or any government funds shall be deposited in the continental United States in any bank not belonging to the system established by this act.

Federal reserve notes, to be issued at the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board for the purpose of making advances to federal reserve banks through the federal reserve agents, are hereby authorized. The said notes shall be receivable by all national and member banks and federal reserve banks and for all taxes, customs and other public dues. They shall be redeemable in gold.

Any federal reserve bank may make application to the local federal reserve agent for such amount of the federal reserve notes as it may require.

Every federal reserve bank shall maintain reserves in gold or lawful money of not less than thirty-five per centum against its deposits and reserves in gold of not less than forty per centum against its federal reserve notes in actual circulation. Whenever federal reserve notes issued through one federal reserve bank shall be received by another federal reserve bank, they shall be promptly returned for credit or redemption to the federal reserve bank through which they were originally issued.

No federal reserve bank shall pay out notes issued through another under penalty of a tax of ten per centum upon the face value of notes so paid out.

In order to furnish suitable notes for circulation as federal reserve notes, the Controller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, have printed such notes of the denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50, $100.

Every federal reserve bank shall receive on deposit at par from member banks or from federal reserve banks, checks and drafts drawn upon any of its depositors, and when remitted by a federal reserve bank checks and drafts drawn by any depositor in any other federal reserve bank or member bank upon funds to the credit of said depositor in said reserve bank or member bank.

After two years from the passage of this act, and at any time during a period of twenty years thereafter, any member bank desiring to retire the whole or any part of its circulating notes may file with the Treasurer of the United States an application to sell for its account, at par and accrued interest, United States bonds securing circulation to be retired.

Demand liabilities within the meaning of this act shall comprise all deposits payable within thirty days, and time deposits shall comprise all deposits payable after thirty days, and all savings accounts and certificates of deposit which are subject to not less than thirty days' notice before payment.

Any national banking association not situated in a reserve city or central reserve city may make loans secured by improved and unencumbered farm land, situated within its federal reserve district, but no such loan shall be made for a longer time than five years, nor for an amount exceeding fifty per cent. of the actual value of the property offered as security. Any such bank may make such loans in an aggregate sum equal to twenty-five per cent. of its capital and surplus or to one-third of its time deposits and such banks may continue hereafter as heretofore to receive time deposits and to pay interest on same.

Any national banking association possessing a capital and surplus of $1,000,000 or more may file application with the Federal Reserve Board for the purpose of securing authority to establish branches in foreign countries or dependencies of the United States for the furtherance of the foreign commerce of the United States, and to act, if required to do so, as fiscal agents of the United States.

Currency:
- Defects in law pointed out and remedial legislation urged, 7429, 7430, 7460, 7461, 8250.
- Discussed. (See Finances discussed.)
- Elastic and responsive to credit, needed, 8260.
- Of the Constitution, precious metals, discussed, 1465.
- Plan of legislation for, indorsed by President Cleveland, 5985.
  - Discussed, 5993, 5999, 6073, 6091, 6175.
- Precious metals, currency of the Constitution, 1465.
- Reduction in, 630.
- Reform needed, 8259.
- Uniformity of, necessity for, 58, 60, 549, 550, 563, 1896.

Custer Massacre.—Maj.-Gen. George A. Custer led with his regiment Gen. Terry's column in an expedition against the Sioux Indians in 1876. June 25, coming upon an encampment of Indians on the Little Big Horn River, in Montana, he divided his regiment (the Seventh Cavalry) into several detachments, one of which, under Maj. Reno, was ordered to attack in the rear, while Custer led 5 companies to the front. Reno was driven back and the Indians fell upon Custer and massacred his entire command of about 276 men (4327).

Custom-Houses:
- In New York—
  - Affairs of, investigated, 1952, 2007, 4423.
  - Authority for instituting investigation demanded, 1952.
    - Expenses of, referred to, 2010.
    - Report of commissioners referred to, 2005, 2014, 4402.
    - Reply of President, 1952.
- Officers of, claims of, for additional pay discussed, 2722.

Custom-Houses—*Continued.*
  Partisan control over, order regarding, 4402.
Customs Administration Board discussed, 5549.
Customs Appeals, Court of. (See Courts.)
Customs, Collector of, compensation of, recommendations regarding, 4102.
Customs Congress of the American Republics, referred to, 6777.
Customs Districts, consolidation of, recommended, 4767.
  Executive order designating, 8369.
Customs Duties. (See Import Duties.)
Customs Revenue, Commissioner of, creation of office of, recommended, 3985.
Customs Service:
  Order relating to and providing for fines for dishonest manifests in Canal Zone, 8343.
  Treasury Department given authority over officers of an inforcement of neutrality laws, 8344.
Cyane, The, sent to Greytown, Nicaragua, to demand reparation for injuries sustained by United States, 2816.
  Bombardment by, discussed, 2816. (See also Greytown, Nicaragua.)

Dairy Products.—Public interest has recently been aroused in the dairy business by the demands of the people through various state and city boards of health for pure milk and butter, and by the members of many organizations of farmers and dairymen who are interested in the profitable production of butter, milk and cheese.

Public Exhibits.—The sixth annual exhibition of the National Dairy Show, held in Chicago in the autumn of 1911, set a milestone in the progress of the industry. More than one thousand of the leading dairy breeds of cattle were shown; and the exhibits of dairy machinery and appliances excelled those of previous years. National, state and city governments made many excellent exhibits in connection with the inspection of milk and milk products. A feature of this meeting was the attendance of President Taft, who, in a brief address, commended the scope of the enterprise and emphasized the importance of the dairy industry. In 1900 dairy cows constituted about one-fourth of the total number of cattle in the United States, but the number increased until with the census report of 1910 cows made up one-third of the total number of cattle. The causes of this change were the increase in the consumption of milk, the cutting up of large ranges, and the increased cost of feed, which added materially to the cost of raising beef, so that the balance of profit was swung in favor of the milch cow. (See also Agricultural Products; Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk Industry.)

Dakota, erecting North and South Dakota into a separate Internal Revenue district, 6608.

Dakota Central Railway Co., agreement for right of way to, through Sioux Reservation, Dak., transmitted, 4775.

Dakota Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Dakota Territory (see also North Dakota; South Dakota):

Creation and organization of, referred to, 3254.

Dakotah Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Dallas, Tex., bill to authorize construction of addition to public building in, vetoed, 5519.

Dames of the Revolution.—The Society of Dames of the Revolution was organized in 1896. The regulation as to membership is that the society shall be composed entirely of women above the age of eighteen years, of good moral character, who are descended in their own right from an ancestor who, either as a military, naval or marine officer or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original colonies or states, or of the National Government representing or composed of those colonies or states, assisted in establishing American independence during the War of the Revolution, April 19, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and April 19, 1783, when they were ordered to cease. Local chapters may be organized when authorized by the Board of Managers of the Society.

Dardanelles, restrictions on passage of Straits of Bosphorus and, by ships of other nations, 4078.

Darien, Isthmus of, canal across. (See Panama Canal.)

Darien Naval Radio Station, established, 8341.

Dartmoor Massacre.—In 1815, Dartmoor prison, in Devonshire, England, contained 10,000 French and 6,000 American prisoners of war, as well as impressed American seamen who had refused to fight against their country. The prisoners of war had been taken in the War of 1812 and the seamen had been impressed for several years prior to the war and were impatient for their liberty, the war having ended. On the 6th of April a number of sailors, in attempting to escape, came into collision with the guards and 33 Americans were wounded and 7 killed. After an investigation ample satisfaction was made by the British Government.

Dartmouth College vs. Woodward.—A celebrated case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1819. June 27, 1816, the New Hampshire legislature amended the charter of Dartmouth College, increased the number of trustees to twenty-one, and changed the name from Dartmouth College to Dartmouth University, creating a new corporation, to which the property of the old corporation was transferred Woodward was the secretary and treasurer of the corporation under the new charter. The old trustees began suit against him for the recovery of the property. The State court decided against them. The case was taken on writ of error to the United States Supreme Court. The latter tribunal reversed the decision of the State court, declaring that the "charter of Dartmouth College is a contract within the meaning of that clause of the Constitution which prohibits States from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts." The New Hampshire law was therefore declared unconstitutional and void Daniel Webster conducted the case for the plaintiffs. This decision is one of the most important ever rendered by the Supreme Court. It settled the law holding that a charter granted to a private corporation is a contract, which cannot be altered in a material point without the consent of those who hold it unless the power of revision is reserved to the legislature by a clause in the charter or a general law of the State.

Daughters of the American Revolution.—The Society was organized in the city of Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1890. The headquarters are in Washington. Its present membership is reported by the Secretary-General to be 47,111. Seven hundred and fifty state chapters exist in forty-five states and territories and the District of Columbia, presided over by regents. Chapter regents have been appointed for England, Cuba and the Philippines.

Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from an ancestor who, "with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several colonies or states, or of the United Colonies or States," provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the society. Every application for membership must be indorsed by at least one member of the National Society, and is then submitted to the Registrars-General, who report on the question of eligibility to the Board of Management, and upon its approval the applicant is enrolled as a member.

Daughters of the Revolution.—The General Society was organized in the City of New York, Aug. 20, 1891. Eligibility to membership is restricted to "women who are lineal descendants of an ancestor who was

Daughters of the Revolution—*Continued.* a military or naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine in actual service under the authority of any of the thirteen colonies or states, or of the Continental Congress, and remained always loyal to such authority, or descendants of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the colonies or states, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American independence by service rendered during the War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the colonies or states." State societies exist in a large number of states. The office of the General Society is 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dauphine Island, Gulf of Mexico, fortification at, of importance to defense of New Orleans and Union, 688.

Referred to, 695.

Davids Island, New York Harbor, new building for recruiting service at, referred to, 4664.

Dawes Commission discussed, 6272, 6346, 6389.

Death Penalty.—Capital punishment prevails in all the states and territories of the Union, except Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Kansas and Maine. It was abolished in Iowa in 1872 and restored in 1878. It was also abolished in Colorado, but was restored in 1891. In New York, Virginia and Ohio execution is by electricity. (See Capital Punishment.)

Debt, Public.—The debt of the United States, as reported to the first Congress at its second session, 1790-1791, by Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, consisted of the foreign debt, domestic debt and state debts. The Secretary recommended that these latter be assumed by the general government, and after considerable discussion this was agreed to. The debt then stood:

Domestic debt	$42,414,085
Foreign debt	11,710,378
State debts (as finally assumed)	18,271,786
Total	$72,396,249

The foreign debt consisted of money due in France, Holland and Spain, for loans made to us during the Revolution.

The debt was funded and in 1796 the total was $83,800,000. It then began to decrease, and, though swelled $15,000,000 by the Louisiana Purchase, it was brought down to $45,200,000 in 1812. The War of 1812 increased the amount till in 1816 the debt reached $127,000,000. By 1835, however, it was virtually extinguished. It then began to grow.

In 1836 the treasury had on hand a surplus of over $40,000,000, all but $5,000,000 of which was ordered by Congress to be distributed among the states, on certain conditions and in four installments. Three of these were paid, but the turn taken by financial affairs rendered the payment of the fourth inexpedient. The increase between 1847 and 1849 was due to the Mexican War. Between 1852 and 1857 over $53,000,000 of the debt was purchased in the market by the government, about $8,000,000 being paid as premium. After the panic of 1857 the debt began to increase; the sudden enormous increase in 1862 was caused by the Civil War. The total amount of loans issued by the government up to the outbreak of the Civil War was $505,353,591.95; between that time and July 1, 1880, there was issued $10,144,589,408.69; and since then 3½ per cent. bonds to the amount of $460,461,050, matured 5 and 6 per cent. bonds extended being at that rate, and 3 per cent. bonds to the amount of $304,204,350, for the purpose of extending the above-mentioned 3½ per cent. bonds. (See Refunding.) The prosperity of the country, enormous revenues from customs, and the successive fundings of the debt at lower rates of interest reduced it by 1876 to $2,180,395,067. By 1886 it had further contracted $1,783,438,607, but the Spanish War caused it to grow again till in 1899 it amounted to $2,092,686,024.

Of this debt, $830,000,000, bearing interest at seven and three-tenths per cent., matured in 1867 and 1868, and about $300,000,000 other debt matured in the same period. To meet this there were issued in 1865 $332,998,950, fifteen years, six per cent. bonds; in 1867 $379,616,050, fifteen years, six per cent. bonds; in 1868 $42,539,350, fifteen years, six per cent. bonds; in 1867 and 1868 $85,150,000 demands, three per cent. certificates. The refunding act of 1870 authorized the issue of not more than $200,000,000, ten years, five per cent. bonds; of not more than $300,000,000, fifteen years, four and a half per cent. bonds; of not more than $1,000,000,000, thirty years, four per cent. bonds. In 1871 this was amended, increasing the amount of five per cent. bonds to $500,000,000, the total issue, however, not to be increased thereby. Under this act there were issued a total of $412,806,450 of five per cent. bonds, and after 1876 $250,000,000 four and a half per cent. bonds. In 1879 a bill was passed authorizing the issue of $10 certificates, bearing four per cent. interest and exchangeable into the four per cent. bonds of the acts of 1870 and 1871. These certificates were issued as a part of the refunding scheme, and were intended to supply a safe means of investment for people of small means, an object that was defeated by the premium at which the four per cent. bonds were selling, which acted as an inducement to buy up these certificates and to exchange them for the bonds. In 1879 over $741,000,000 four per cent. bonds were issued under the acts of 1870 and 1871. The net result of all these changes was that the national debt, considerably more than one-half of which was in 1865 oustanding at six per cent. and over, was in 1879 costing but four and four and a half per cent. for more than one-half of its then principal. In 1881 over $670,000,000 of the public debt running at five and six per cent. matured. Congress failed to provide the means for meeting it, and there was at the disposal of the Secretary for this purpose only the surplus revenue and somewhat over $100,000,000 of four per cent. bonds under the acts of 1870 and 1871. Under these circumstances Secretary Windom, forced to act on his own responsibility, made a general offer to the holders of these bonds to extend the bonds of such as might desire it at three and a half per cent., redeemable at the pleasure of the government. This measure was a complete success, over $460,000,000 bonds being extended at three and a half per cent. The next Congress (in 1882) authorized three per cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the government, to be issued instead of the bonds

Debt, Public—*Continued.*
extended at three and a half per cent., and more than $300,000,000 were so issued. Meanwhile the reduction of the debt proceeded so rapidly that the last of the three and a half per cents. were called for payment November 1, 1883, and the last of the three per cents. July 1, 1887, leaving outstanding only the four and a half and four per cent. bonds.

Following is a statement of outstanding principal of the public debt of the United States annually, from 1793 to 1914, on the dates mentioned.

Year Ending	Total Debt	Year Ending	Total Debt
January 1		July 1	
1793.......	$80,352,634.04	1857.....	$28,699,831.85
1794.......	78,427,404.77	1858.....	44,911,881.03
1795......	80,747,578.39	1859.....	58,496,837.88
1796.......	83,762,172.07	1860.....	64,842,287.88
1797.......	82,064,479.33	1861.....	90,580,873.72
1798.......	79,228,529.12	1862.....	524,176,412.13
1799.......	78,408,669.77	1863.....	1,119,772,138.63
1800.......	82,976,294.35	1864.....	1,815,784,370.57
1801.......	83,038,050.80	1865.....	2,680,647,869.74
1802.......	86,712,632.25	1866.....	2,773,236,173.69
1803.......	77,054,686.30	1867.....	2,678,126,103.87
1804.......	86,427,120.88	1868.....	2,611,687,851.19
1805.......	82,312,150.50	1869.....	2,588,452,213.94
1806.......	75,723,270.66	1870.....	2,480,672,427.81
1807.......	69,218,398.64	1871.....	2,353,211,332.32
1808.......	65,196,317.97	1872.....	2,253,251,328.78
1809.......	57,023,192.09	1873.....	2,234,482,993.20
1810.......	53,173,217.52	1874.....	2,251,690,468.43
1811.......	48,005,587.76	1875.....	2,232,284,531.95
1812.......	45,209,737.90	1876.....	2,180,395,067.15
1813.......	55,962,827.57	1877.....	2,205,301,392.10
1814.......	81,487,846.24	1878.....	2,256,205,892.53
1815.......	99,833,660.15	1879.....	2,340,567,232.03
1816.......	127,334,933.74	1880.....	2,128,791,054.63
1817.......	123,491,965.16	1881.....	2,077,389,253.58
1818.......	103,466,633.83	1882.....	1,926,688,678.03
1819.......	95,529,648.28	1883.....	1,892,547,412.07
1820.......	91,015,566.15	1884.....	1,838,904,607.57
1821.......	89,987,427.66	1885.....	1,872,340,557.14
1822.......	93,546,676.98	1886.....	1,783,438,697.78
1823.......	90,875,877.28	December 1	
1824.......	90,269,777.77	1887.....	$1,664,461,536.38
1825.......	83,788,432.71	1888.....	1,680,917,706.23
1826.......	81,054,059.99	1889.....	1,617,372,419.53
1827.......	73,987,357.20	1890.....	1,549,206,126.48
1828.......	67,475,043.87	1891.....	1,546,961,695.61
1829.......	58,421,413.67	1892.....	1,563,612,455.63
1830.......	48,565,406.50	November 1	
1831.......	39,123,191.68	1893.....	$1,549,556,353.63
1832.......	24,322,235.18	1894.....	1,626,154,037.68
1833.......	7,001,698.83	1895.....	1,717,481,779.90
1834.......	4,760,082.08	1896.....	1,785,412,640.00
1835.......	37,513.05	1897.....	1,808,777,643.40
1836... ...	336,957.83	1898.....	1,964,837,130.90
1837.......	3,308,124.07	1899.....	2,092,686,024.42
1838.......	10,434,221.14	1900.....	2,132,373,031.17
1839.......	3,573,343.82	1901.....	2,151,585,743.89
1840.......	5,250,875.54	1901.....	2,175,246,168.89
1841.......	13,594,480.73	1903.....	2,218,883,772.89
1842......	26,601,226.38	1904.....	2,304,697,418.64
July 1		1905.....	2,293,846,382.34
1843.......	$32,742,922.00	December 1	
1844.......	23,461,652.50	1906.....	$2,429,370,043.54
1845.......	15,925,303.01	November 1	
1846.......	15,550,202.97	1907.....	$2,492,231,518.54
1847.......	38,826,534.77	1908.....	2,637,973,747.04
1848.......	47,044,862.23	1909.....	2,661,426,301.04
1849.......	63,061,858.69	December 1	
1850.......	63,452,773.55	1910.....	$2,704,142,281.69
1851.......	68,304,796.02		
1852.......	66,199,341.71	November 1	
1853.......	59,803,117.70	1911.....	$2,831,330,305.66
1854.......	42,242,222.42	1912.....	2,906,750,548.66
1855.......	35,586,858.56	1913.....	2,926,434,343.69
1856.......	31,972,537.90	1914.....	2,809,262,118.66

The present debt of the United States may be divided into three parts: (1) the interest-bearing debt, consisting of bonds of various denominations; (2) the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, which is a total of overdue bonds outstanding that have never been presented for payment; (3) debt bearing no interest, which includes old demand notes, the legal-tender notes, certificates of deposit, and gold and silver certificates.

An official statement of the public debt of the United States and the participation of each individual therein will be found in the table of the financial growth of the country in the article on Finances.

Public debts, as represented in government bonds are regarded by some financiers as real increases in national wealth. To add to present wealth by taking from the future a part of what it is sure to produce is looked upon today as a fair means of stabilizing financial transactions. The increase in commercial intercourse and the rising standards of national and civic life require great development of public improvements. To meet the most of all these at one time by taxation would amount almost to confiscation of taxable property. The expenses of a state are incapable of sudden contraction, while its revenues necessarily fluctuate. The existence of a large volume of demand obligations is an embarrassment to the treasury and impairs the credit of a state.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF OCTOBER 1, 1914

Interest-Bearing Debt

Consols of 1930, 2 per cent.......	$646,250,150.00
Loan of 1908–1918, 3 per cent....	63,945,460.00
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent.........	118,489,900.00
Panama Canal loan. Series of 1906	54,631,980.00
Panama Canal loan. Series of 1908	30,000,000.00
Panama Canal loan. Series of 1911	50,000,000.00
Postal Savings, 1st to 6th Series.	4,635,820.00
Postal Savings, 1914–34, 5th Series	872,240.00
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt	$968,825,550.00
Aggregate debt on which interest has ceased since maturity......	$1,544,620.26

Debt Bearing No Interest

United States notes.............	$346,681,016.00
Old demand notes..............	53,152.50
National bank notes: Redemption Fund......................	15,766,843.00
Fractional currency............	6,852,067.90
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest......................	$369,353,079.40

Certificates and Notes Issued on Deposits of Coin and Silver Bullion

Gold certificates................	$931,390,259.00
Silver certificates...............	482,892,121 00
Treasury notes of 1890..........	2,388,789.00
Aggregate of certificates and Treasury notes, offset by cash in the Treasury....................	$1,416,671,169.00

Classification of Debt October 1, 1914

Interest-bearing debt...........	$968,825,550.00
Debt on which interest has ceased.	1,544,620.26
Debt bearing no interest.........	369,353,079.40
Aggregate.....................	$1,339,723,249.66
Certificates and Treasury notes..	1,469,538,869.00
Gross debt....................	$2,809,262,118.66

Cash in the Treasury

Currency trust funds...........	$1,469,538,869.00
Gold reserve fund..............	150,000,000.00
Net balance, gen. fund..........	112,204,309.18
National bank notes: Redemption fund.............	15,766,843.00
Total......................	$1,747,510,021.18
Net debt October 1, 1914.......	1,061,752,097.48

Debt, Public—*Continued.*

CURRENCY TRUST FUNDS, THE GENERAL FUND, AND GOLD RESERVE FUND

ASSETS		
Currency trust funds:		
Gold coin		$727,712,501.00
Gold bullion		246,065,368.00
Total gold		973,777,869.00
Silver dollars		493,367,000.00
Silver dollars in 1890		2,394,000.00
Total currency trust funds		$1,469,538,869.00
General fund:		
Total cash assets, as above		275,676,350.04
Gold reserve fund:		
Gold coin		100,167,792.50
Gold bullion		50,000,000.00
Grand total cash assets in Treasury		$1,895,383,011.54
LIABILITIES		
Outstanding certificates:		
Gold certificates outstanding		$973,777,869.00
Silver certificates outstanding		493,367,000 00
Treasury notes outstanding		2,394,000.00
Total outstanding cert'c't's		$1,469,538,869.00
General fund, liabilities and bal.:		
Total liabilities against cash, as above		163,472,040.86
Balance in general fund, as above	$112,204,309.18	
Gold reserve	150,167,792.50	
NOTE—Reserved against $346,681,016 of U. S. notes and $2,607,000 of Treasury notes of 1890		$262,372,101.68
Total net balances		$1,895,383,011.54

Debt, Public (see also Bonds; Loans):
- Act directing payment of surplus in Treasury on, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5073.
- Act to facilitate refunding of, vetoed, 4589.
- Discussed. (See Finances discussed.)
- Extinction of, 1379, 1382.
  - Near approach of, 1014, 1160, 1247.
  - Referred to, 2252.
- Increase in, 675, 2402, 2441, 3055.
  - In consequence of Mexican War, 2441.
- Interest on, reduction of, recommended, 3874, 4415.
- Payment of—
  - From surplus revenue before due, recommended, 2660, 2713.
  - In coin, discussed, 3991.
- Payments on. (See Finances discussed.)
- Progress of refunding, discussed, 4423.
- Provision for, 98, 823, 1379.
- Vacant lands sold for reimbursing, 100, 317, 584.

Debtors, Insolvent (see also Bankruptcy):
- Modifications in law regarding, recommended, 958, 1017, 1119, 1727.
- Public officers availing themselves of benefits of act must be discussed, 1107.

Debts, British.—The treaty with Great Britain in 1783 provided for the payment of all debts owed by Americans to British subjects. Many obstacles were thrown in the way of prompt payment, however, some of the state governments going so far as to provide, even after the ratification of the treaty, that such debts might be paid to the state treasury, and the state would then refuse to entertain suits on the part of creditors. The Supreme Court decided in 1796 that such debts must be paid and that no state law could repudiate them. (See also Ware *vs.* Hylton.)

Decimal System of Coinage, Weights, and Measures.—In 1782 Gouverneur Morris reported a decimal currency system designated to simplify the money of the United States. He ascertained that the 1440th part of a Spanish dollar was a common divisor for the various currencies. With this as a unit he proposed a coinage of ten units to be equal to one penny; ten pence to one bill; ten bills to one dollar (equal to about seventy-five cents of the present money); ten dollars to one crown. In 1784 Mr. Jefferson, as chairman of a committee of Congress, proposed to strike four coins upon the basis of the Spanish dollar, viz., a gold piece worth ten dollars, a dollar of silver, tenth of a dollar in silver, and a one hundredth of a dollar in copper. Congress adopted this proposition, making the dollar the unit, July 6, 1785, and the coins became known as the cent, dime, dollar and eagle. Jan. 1, 1858, Canada adopted the decimal system of currency in use in the United States. By an act of Congress of May 16, 1866, the 5-cent nickel piece was made to conform to the decimal or metric system as to size and weight. The use of the metric system of weights and measures was authorized by Congress by a permissive act, not mandatory, and a table of equivalents was approved by Congress July 28, 1866.

Declaration of Independence. — The unanimous expression of the delegates in Congress of the thirteen original states, setting forth the rights of men in general and of the colonists in particular, citing their grievances against the British Government, and declaring "that these united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states." North Carolina took the first step toward independence by a resolution, April 12, 1776, "to concur with those in the other colonies in declaring independence," the same state having previously (May 31, 1775), in her famous Mecklenburg resolutions (*q. v.*), which were forwarded to the Continental Congress, declared the people of the colonies "a free and independent people, under the control of no other power than that of our God and the general government of the Congress." The title of the document was suggested by Virginia in her resolution of May 17, 1776, directing her representatives to propose in Congress a "declaration of independence." Such a resolution was introduced by Richard Henry Lee on June 8th, but was not adopted until July 2d. The document was prepared by a committee composed of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. The draft was made by Jefferson. Congress made in the Declaration as presented by the committee eighteen suppressions, six additions and ten alterations, many of them, however, not being important. The Declaration was adopted July 4, 1776, by the unanimous vote of twelve states, New

Declaration of Independence—*Continued.* York alone not voting. It was afterward ratified by a convention of that state. It was engrossed and signed on Aug. 2d, by all the members present, six signatures being afterwards added. The signers of the Declaration were:

John Hancock, President of the Congress.

New Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay—Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island—Stephens Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New York—William Floyd, Philip Livingstone, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Jersey—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania—Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.

Delaware—Cæsar Rodney, George Read, Thomas M'Kean.

Maryland—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Virginia—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

North Carolina—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton.

Georgia—Button Gwinnet, Lyman Hall, Charles Walton.

Declaration of Independence:
- Analysis by President Wilson, 8332.
- Desk on which it was written presented to United States by heirs of Joseph Coolidge, Jr., 4540.
  - Letter of Robert C. Winthrop regarding, 4541.
- First copperplate of, bequeathed to Congress by Lafayette, letter of son presenting, 1342.
- Signers of, 4.
- Text of, 1.

Declaration of Rights.—The earliest general declaration of rights of which we have any official record was that of the Stamp Act Congress in 1765, which published what it called a "Declaration of Rights and Grievances of the Colonists of America." In this document they vigorously protested against the Stamp Act and all other plans to tax them by a parliament in which they had no representation. They demanded all the rights of British subjects. In 1774 the Continental Congress made a similar declaration against later aggressions of Parliament. Declarations of the same character were incorporated in the Declaration of Independence. (See also Bill of Rights.)

Decoration Day.—The custom of strewing flowers on the graves of their dead soldiers early in the spring of each year originated among the women of the South before the close of the Civil War. In some parts of the North a similar custom grew up, but its observance was not universal. May 5, 1868, while Gen. John A. Logan was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, he issued an order fixing the 30th day of May of that year as a day for the general observance of the custom by members of the Grand Army and their friends. Since that time May 30 had been regularly observed as Decoration Day throughout the country. It is known as Confederate Memorial Day in the South. The particular days observed there are April 26th in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi, and May 10th in North Carolina and South Carolina, while Virginia observes May 30th and Louisiana May 3d (Jefferson Davis' birthday) under this title. In all states except Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas it is a legal holiday. Congress has by law declared Decoration Day a holiday in the District of Columbia and the territories.

Decoration Day. (See National Cemeteries.)

Defalcation of Public Officers:
- Application of public money for private uses should be made a felony, 1709.
- Freedom from, discussed, 5542, 5746.
- Inquired into, 2918, 5800.

Defenses, Public (see also Forts and Fortifications):
- Board to examine and report upon, appointed, 4899.
- Correspondence regarding, referred to, 3261.
- Council of, recommended, 8077.
- Provision for, recommended by President—
  - Adams, John, 226, 243, 255, 270, 281, 297, 301.
  - Adams, J. Q., 955.
  - Arthur, 4638, 4724, 4767, 4798, 4833.
  - Cleveland, 5099, 5878, 5966, 6159.
  - Grant, 4202, 4271.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5476, 5550, 5631, 5755.
  - Hayes, 4571.
  - Jackson, 1411, 1433.
  - Jefferson, 373, 407, 416, 421, 447.
  - Lincoln, 3246.
  - McKinley, 6449.
  - Madison, 455, 471, 551.
  - Monroe, 763, 793.
  - Roosevelt, 7380, 7494.
  - Taft, 7665.
  - Tyler, 1942, 1943, 1955, 2055.
  - (See also Navy, vessels for.)
- Referred to, 245, 247, 266, 269, 283, 286, 301, 800, 1807.

De Fuca Explorations. (See San Juan de Fuca Explorations.)

Delagoa Bay Railway, seizure of, by Portuguese Government, 5470.
- Claims regarding, submitted to arbitration, 5546, 6433.

Delaware.—One of the thirteen original states, and next to Rhode Island the smallest in the Union, its total area being 2,370 square miles, of which 405 square miles is water. Nickname, "The Diamond State"; motto, "Liberty and independence." It is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by New Jersey and the Atlantic Ocean (Delaware River and Bay separating it from New Jersey), and on the south

Delaware—*Continued.* and west by Maryland. Delaware is essentially an agricultural State, 85 per cent of its land area being devoted to farming. The crops are corn, wheat and fruit. About 16,000 acres are devoted to raising tomatoes, the canning and shipping of which is a flourishing industry.

Delaware was originally settled by Swedes under Peter Minuit in 1638, passing under the rule of the Dutch in 1655, and of the English in 1664. In 1682 it was united with Pennsylvania. In 1703 it received a separate assembly, but had a governor in common with Pennsylvania until the Revolution. It was the first state to ratify the Federal Constitution, Dec. 7, 1787. Though a slave state, it remained in the Union throughout the Civil War. It is sometimes called the "Blue Hen State" and its citizens the "Blue Hen's Chickens." Its population in 1910 was 202,322.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 10,836, comprising 1,038,806 acres, valued with stock and improvements at $63,179,201. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $6,817,123, including 3,451,791 cattle, 764,133 mules, 337,910 swine, 36,898 sheep, and 876,081 fowls. The yield and value of field crops in 1911 was: corn, 195,000 acres, 6,630,000 bushels, $4,044,000; wheat, 113,000 acres, 1,887,000 bushels, $1,698,000; oats, 4,000 acres, 120,000 bushels, $56,000; rye, 1,000 acres, 15,000 bushels, $14,000; potatoes, 11,000 acres, 660,000 bushels, $634,000; hay, 72,000 acres, 63,000 tons, $1,418,000. The manufacturing statistics reported to the Federal Census Bureau in 1910 placed the number of establishments in the State at 726, capitalized at $60,906,000, and employing 23,984 persons. The largest number of men employed in any one industry are engaged in tanning leather. These numbered 3,045; machinery and iron casting gave employment to 2,210 wage-earners; paper and wood pulp-making to 1,525; canning and fruit preserving, 1,369; ship-building and the production of timber and lumber, 1,413.

Delaware:
- Circuit court in, time of holding, 249.
- Constitution of United States, evidence of ratification of amendment to, 65, 170.
- Resolutions of general assembly of, transmitted, 65.

Delaware Bay, erection of piers near, recommended, 786.

Delaware Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Delaware River, canal from Chesapeake Bay to. (See Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.)

Democratic Party.—One of the fragments of the disrupted Democratic-Republican party. Andrew Jackson was the leader of the party and the first President elected.

The party favored internal improvements; State banks; removal of deposits from favored banks; a sub-treasury; State rights; free trade; tariff for revenue only; annexation of Texas; the Mexican war; the compromise of 1850; the Monroe Doctrine; the Dred Scott decision; fugitive slave law; acquisition of Cuba; frugal public expenditure. Opposed agitation of the slavery question in any form or place; coercion of the seceded states; Chinese immigration.

From the time of Jackson up to 1860 the Democrats by skillful party management won all the Presidential elections but two—those of 1840 and 1848. They adopted in general the tenets of the Democratic-Republican party (*q. v.*). They carried the country through the war with Mexico, annexed Texas and the Californias, and abolished the United States Bank. With the introduction of the slavery question into politics the party began to lose strength in the North. The Democratic party was always strongest in the South, however. In 1860 the party split into two factions and the Republicans won the election. Then came the Civil War, and though many Democrats supported Lincoln and the Union the party lost power and prestige in the North generally, and the Republicans remained in control until 1884, when war issues had been superseded in the minds of many by economic questions.

The party candidates in 1864 were George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio; in 1868, Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Francis P. Blair, of Missouri; in 1872 the party in convention at Baltimore, July 1, ratified the nominations of the Liberal Republican party (*q. v.*) that had separated from the Republican party and named Horace Greeley, of New York, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, as Presidential candidates. The minority held a convention at Louisville, Kentucky, and nominated Charles O'Conor, who declined. Greeley was unsuccessful. In 1874 the Democrats regained control of the House of Representatives, which they kept until 1880. In 1876 the candidates were Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. The election was contested (see Electoral Commission), but finally settled in favor of the Republicans. In 1880 the nominees were Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, and William S. English, of Indiana. In 1882 the Democrats regained control of the House, and in 1884 elected as their candidates, Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, in a campaign made largely upon the personal character and "records" of the opposing candidates. The party was not in full control of the Government, however, as the Republicans held the majority in the Senate. In 1887, by his message to Congress, President Cleveland brought the tariff question to the front, and in 1888, the Democratic candidates, Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, were defeated upon that issue. In that year the party lost control of the House as well. They regained control of the House in 1890, however, and in 1892 the party candidates, Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, were elected. The party also gained control of the House and Senate. During this administration the Democrats repealed the Sherman silver purchase act (see Sherman Act), and passed the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill, with an income tax provision which was later declared unconstitutional. A political reaction began in 1893, helped by the commercial depression of that time, and the Democrats lost control of the House in 1894.

The strength of the radical free silver wing of the party now grew steadily, and in 1896 controlled the Chicago convention and nominated William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, on a platform declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. This resulted in the formation of the National Democratic (Gold Democrats) party, opposed to free silver, which held a convention at Indianapolis and nominated John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky. This party received no electoral vote but had an important influence on the election

Democratic Party—*Continued.*
by drawing votes from Bryan and Sewall. The nomination of the Democratic candidate was endorsed by the National Silver party, which was made up chiefly of silver Republicans, and Bryan was also nominated by the People's party (*q. v.*). The Democratic party was defeated, its popular vote being 6,509,052 and the electoral vote 176. The Democratic party supported the war measures of the Republican administration in the war with Spain, but disagreed with it as to the settlement of problems growing out of the war, particularly the question of the acquisition of the Philippines. In 1900 the Democrats declared "imperialism" to be the "paramount issue" and favored "an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Filipinos: (1) a stable form of government; (2) independence; and (3) protection from outside interference." The question of the free coinage of silver also entered into this campaign inasmuch as the party ratified the Chicago platform of 1896, and nominated William J. Bryan for President, and Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice-President. The popular vote was 6,358,729 and the electoral vote 155.

In 1904 free silver was in abeyance and the Democratic candidate declared himself in favor of the gold standard. The party platform also declared in favor of a promise of future independence for the Filipinos, the reduction of the tariff, and restrictive measures in dealing with trusts. The party candidates were Alton B. Parker, of New York, and Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, who were unsuccessful, the popular vote being 5,112,565, and the electoral vote 140. In 1908 the National Democratic convention was held in Denver, Colo., July 7 to 10, and nominated William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, for President, and John W. Kern, of Indiana, for Vice-President. The platform declared for publicity of campaign contributions, reduction of the tariff on the necessities of life and the admission, duty free, of articles competing with products controlled by trusts, internal improvements and conservation of natural resources, and the exclusion of such Asiatic immigrants as cannot become amalgamated with our population. The Democratic candidate for President received 6,393,182 votes against 7,637,676 for the Republican candidate. The electoral vote was 162 for the Democratic candidate to 321 for the Republican.

At the national convention in Baltimore, Md., June 25, 1912, they nominated Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey, for President, and Governor Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, for Vice-President. A platform was adopted declaring in favor of a tariff for revenue only; vigorous prosecutions of trusts; popular election of senators; presidential primaries; an adequate navy; revised banking laws; inspection of food and the safeguarding of miners; the full and free exercise by the State of their reserved sovereign rights; income tax; publicity of campaign expenses; supervision and regulation of rates of railroad, express and telephone companies; rural credits and improved waterways; encouragement of merchant marine without bounties; exemption from Panama Canal tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise trade, and forbidding the use of the canal to railroad owned ships in competitive trade; and establishment of parcel post. (See Wilson.)

Democratic-Republican Party.—Individual liberty rather than strict government is a paramount sentiment in many American hearts. Those who originally looked with apprehension on the possibility of the central Government's encroaching upon the personal liberties of the people or the rights of States formed the nucleus of the National Democratic-Republican party.

The chief tenets of the party were succinctly set forth by Mr. Jefferson in his first inaugural address. These tenets he characterized as essential principles of our Government. His definition of the principles of the party is thus expressed: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people—a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principles of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burthened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press, and freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*, and trial by juries impartially selected" (page 311).

Sympathy with the French revolutionists in 1789 and a desire that the Government should aid France in her war with England drew a number of disciples to the party entertaining these sentiments. Under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson the party took the name of Democratic-Republican and opposed the Federalists. After Monroe's time it was commonly known as the Democratic party, though previously it had been known as the Republican party. From its inception in 1792 to 1801 it was the party of opposition. When the party got control of the Government it lost sight of some of its tenets, and many of its members at certain times supported measures tending toward nationalization. After the War of 1812 the Democrats had a clear field of operations until the second election of Monroe in 1820. Subsequently dissensions began to appear. Adams and Clay and their followers advocated protection, national aid to internal improvements, and a broader construction of the Constitution. The party split in the campaign of 1824, and never after appeared in a national campaign.

Demonetization of Metal.—To demonetize a metal is to take from it its standard monetary value and thus make it merely a commodity.

Demun and Chouteau, depredations committed on property of, by Mexicans, 1448.

Denatured Alcohol:
Use of, recommended, 7605.

Denmark.—The Kingdom of Denmark consists of a portion of the European mainland and of a neighboring archipelago, with

Denmark—*Continued.*
the detached island of Bornholm in the Baltic, and the Faeroes (or Sheep Islands) in the North Atlantic. Its dependencies are Iceland in the Arctic Ocean, Greenland, and the West Indian Islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix. The continental portion, or Jutland, occupying the northern extremity of the Cimbrian Peninsula, forms two-thirds of the total area. The northern extremity is The Skaw (Skagen) in 57° 45′ N. latitude, the southern boundary adjoining the German territory of Schleswig-Holstein. The coast is washed on the west by the North Sea, on the north by the Skaggerack and on the east by the Kattegat.

The archipelago lies to the east of Jutland, and consists of three main groups (a) Fünen, with Langeland, Ærö and Taasinge; (b) Zealand (or Sjaelland) with Moën, Falster, Laaland, Samsö, Amager and Saltholm; and (c) Bornholm. Detached from the main groups are Laesö and Anholt, off the eastern coast of northern Jutland. The mainland and the archipelago lie between 54° 33′-57° 45′ N. latitude and 8° 4′ 54″-12° 47′ 25″ E. longitude, to which must be added Bornholm, which lies across 15° E. and between 55°-55° 18′ N. and the Faeroes, a group of 21 islands in the North Sea between Iceland and the Shetlands clustering round the intersection of 7° E. and 62° N.

Physical Features.—The mainland and all the islands of the archipelago are low lying, the highest point being Bavnehoi (565 feet) in Randers and the Himmelbjerg (560 feet) in the Aarhus province of eastern Jutland. In 1825 the North Sea burst through the western coast between the amter of Thisted and Ringkjobing, and the northern provinces of Thisted and Hjorring are thus insular, detached from the remainder of Jutland by a succession of fjords from the North Sea to the Kattegat.

AREA AND POPULATION

Territories	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population 1911
Kingdom of Denmark.....	15,042	2,757,076
Faeroes or Sheep Islands.	539	18,000
Iceland..	40,448	85,089
Greenland.................	50,000	12,968
West Indies..............	138	27,086
	106,167	2,901,219

History.—The ancient Kingdom of Denmark was at the head of the tripartite League of Kolmar (Denmark, Norway and Sweden) from 1397-1448, in which year the death of King Christopher III. led to the election of Count Christian of Oldenburg as King Christian I. of Denmark and Norway, while Sweden seceded from the league. In 1814 Norway became an independent kingdom in union with Sweden. From 1448-1863 the crown was in fact hereditary in the male line of the House of Oldenburg, the hereditary principle becoming recognized by the legislature in 1660. At the death of Frederik VII. without male heirs, in 1863, the Crown fell to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg under the terms of a previous convention with the Powers, ratified by Denmark on Jan. 28, 1852. The exclusion by the Salic Law of Duke Christian of Sonderburg Augustenburg from the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which formed part of the Kingdom of Denmark, led to the intervention of Austria and Prussia, and to a gallant but hopeless struggle against the overwhelming power of Prussia. The Prusso-Danish war of 1864 deprived Denmark of the two duchies, which now form part of the Kingdom of Prussia.

Government.—The government is that of a constitutional monarchy under a statute which received the royal sanction on July 28, 1866. King of Denmark (of the Wends and of the Goths) Christian X. (Christian Charles Frederick Albert Alexander William), born at Charlottenlund, Sept. 26, 1870.

The executive is vested in the Sovereign, aided by a Council of State (Statsraad), which includes all the Ministers.

The Rigsdag consists of two houses, the Landsting and the Folketing, and meets in annual session. The Landsting consists of sixty-six members, of whom twelve are nominated for life by the Sovereign, and fifty-four elected by indirect vote for eight years and renewed as to one-half every four years (seven are elected by the Capital, forty-five by electoral districts, one by the island of Bornholm and one by the Faeroes). The Folketing consists of 114 members (one per 21,000 inhabitants), elected by direct vote for three years.

The Kingdom is divided into eighteen counties (Amter), each Amt being under an Amtmann or Civil Administrator, with elective County Councils (Amstraad) and Parish Councils for local affairs. Municipalities have Burgomasters appointed by the Sovereign (except in the capital where the Burgomaster is elective) with elective Municipal Councils.

Justice is administered in hundred-courts for each hundred (herred), or group of hundreds, under a Justice. There is a Supreme Court at Copenhagen, where also there is a Court of Commerce and Navigation. Prospective litigants are first heard by "Committees of Conciliation" which endeavor to compose matters in dispute without recourse to the Courts of Law, and more than half of the cases are thus settled.

Army.—Service in the National Militia is compulsory and universal for all able-bodied Danes between the years twenty and thirty-six. Peace Effective 13,000 of all ranks, but at certain times of the year 75,000 men are under arms. (See Armies of the World. For Navy see Navies of the World.)

Education.—The educational system is thorough and effective. Primary Education is compulsory and free from seven to fourteen years and the schools (maintained by local taxation) are extremely well attended. Copenhagen University, founded in 1479, and rebuilt in 1836, is attended by over 2,000 students and possesses a library of 200,000 volumes, an observatory and botanical garden.

Production and Industry.—Two-fifths of the population are employed in agriculture and pastoral industries. Of the total area (9,470,000 acres) there were (in 1907) 7,000,000 acres under crops and grass, and 800,000 acres of woods and plantations.

The industrial population is closely organized and trade unions had a membership in 1910 of close on 150,000, while industrial disputes are frequent. The principal industries are those of marine engineering and shipbuilding; woolens, cottons and linen; sugar refineries; paper mills; and brewing and distilling. The State and private porcelain factories from the deposits of porcelain clay are important.

Railways.—There were (1911) 2,135 miles of railway open, of which 1,212 were state owned and 923 private lines.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine consisted in 1911 of 553 steamers of 671,828 gross tons and 310 sailing vessels of 64,734 net tons. In 1911 Danish vessels carrying 2,101,407 tons of merchandise, and

Denmark—*Continued.*

foreign vessels carrying 1,661,639 tons entered at Danish ports.

Cities.—Capital, Copenhagen (in the Island of Zealand). Population (1911) 462,161 (including suburbs, 560,000). The urban population is less than 35 per cent. of total of the Kingdom. There were in 1911 six cities with populations exceeding 20,000, and nine others exceeding 10,000.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures is compulsory. The Unit of Currency is the Krone of 100 Öre. The gold coins are 20 and 10 kroner pieces; silver, 2 kroner, 1 krone and 25 and 10 öre; copper, 5, 2 and 1 öre. The krone is equivalent to 26 4/5 cents United States money.

THE FAEROES or Sheep Islands are an integral part of the Kingdom of Denmark. The group consists of twenty-one islands in the North Sea between Iceland and the Shetland Islands, clustering round the intersection of 7° E. longitude, and 62° N. latitude. The islands have belonged to Denmark since 1386 and form a county (Amt) of the kingdom, sending a representative to each house of the Rigsdag at Copenhagen.

ICELAND is a large volcanic and treeless island in the North Atlantic, partly within the Arctic Circle. The island consists of two elevated table-lands, connected by a narrow isthmus, and contains over 100 volcanoes, some of which are still active, the largest being Askja, with a crater thirty-four sq. miles in extent, the most famous Hekla, in the Laki chain, and the highest Oeraefajökull, 6,424 feet above sea level. Iceland was a republic from 930 to 1262 and was afterwards under Norwegian rule for many years, until the establishment of the League of Kalmar (see Denmark, History) brought the island under the Danish crown, in the year 1397. The government now rests upon the constitution granted in 1874.

GREENLAND is a vast island-continent, largely within the Arctic Circle, with smaller islands to the north, with a total length of nearly 1,700 miles and an extreme breadth of about 800 miles. The total area is believed to exceed 830,000 square miles, of which the ice-free portion of about 50,000 square miles belongs to Denmark, the trade being a monopoly of the Danish crown. The inhabitants numbered 12,968 in 1911, of whom about 300 were Europeans, the remainder being Eskimos. The principal settlement is Godthaab, on the west coast, and there are about sixty others on the west and southeast coast. The principal exports are seal oil, skins and furs, and fishery products, the imports are breadstuffs and clothing, the import of spirits being prohibited.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES consist of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix in the Virgin Island group, of which the principal island, St. Thomas, in 18° 20′ N. latitude, and 64° 55′ W. longitude, contains the town of Charlotte Amalie, which is the seat of government. The total area of the islands is 138 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 27,086. The government is that of a crown colony, with a governor resident in St. Thomas and St. Croix for part of each year, aided by a colonial council. St. Croix exports sugar, rum and sea island cotton. St. John is practically undeveloped.

The capital, Charlotte Amalie (population, 8,000), on St. Thomas, contains one of the finest harbors in the West Indies.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Denmark from the United States for the year 1913 was $18,687,794, and goods to the value of $2,974,670 were sent thither—a balance of $15,713,124 in favor of the United States.

Denmark:
- Cession of St. Thomas and St. John Islands to United States, treaty regarding, 3777, 3779, 3796, 3886.
- Claims of, against United States, 344, 365, 634.
- Claims of United States against, 469, 867, 909, 976, 1008, 1044, 1068, 1109, 1157, 1243, 2173, 4462, 5369.
  - Agreement to submit, to arbitration, 5388.
    - Award of arbitrator, 5545.
  - Payment of, 976, 1008, 1068, 1112, 1157, 1243.
- Commercial relations with, 1094, 1244, 2812, 2944.
- Consuls of United States in, 90, 109.
- Convention with, 3996.
- Convicts in, banished to United States, 3835.
- Copyright privilege extended, by proclamation, 5827.
  - Referred to, 5874.
- Fugitive criminals, failure to negotiate convention with, for surrender of, 4561.
- Importation of American products into, degrees placing restrictions upon, 6100.
- Minister of, to United States, grade of, raised, 4718.
- Naturalization treaty with, 4160, 4193.
- Payment of claims of the United States against, 976, 1008, 1068, 1112, 1157, 1243.
- Sound dues, treaty regarding, 2867, 2994, 3001.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—
  - Adams, J. Q., 911, 919.
  - Buchanan, 2994, 3001.
  - Grant, 3996.
  - Jackson, 1044, 1093, 1137.
  - Johnson, 3779, 3891.
  - Ratification of, by Denmark, 3819.
- Vessels of, captured by American ships and claims based thereon, 3271.
- Vessels of United States—
  - Seized or interfered with by, 5388.
  - Tolls levied on, discussed, 2812, 2867, 2944.

Denmark, Treaties with.—The convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation of 1826, containing the most favored-nation clause and permitting freedom of trade and equality as to shipping was abrogated by notice April 15, 1856, and renewed April 11, 1857, except as to sound and belt dues, which were expressly discontinued as to United States vessels from the date of the latter treaty. A claims convention was concluded in 1830 and a Consular convention in 1861. A naturalization treaty was proclaimed in 1873, and trade-mark and copyright privileges were

Denmark—*Continued.*
exchanged in 1892 and 1893 respectively. The extradition treaty of 1902 was supplemented by a treaty signed in 1905, extending its provisions to the island possessions of the contracting parties and including the crime of bribery. An agreement was effected by an exchange of notes of June 22 and June 26, 1906, with respect to the protection of industrial designs or models; and the protection of trade-marks in China was effected in the same manner in 1907. International arbitration was agreed to May 18, 1908.

Dependencies (Insular):
- Porto Rico and Philippines discussed, 7431, 7669.

Dependent-Pension Law discussed, 5552, 5762, 5883, 5977.

Deposits, Public, Removal of.—In 1833 and prior thereto, the public funds of the Government were deposited in the Bank of the United States. President Jackson determined to discontinue this practice and to deposit the funds collected in state banks, while those in the Bank of the United States should be withdrawn as needed. William J. Duane, the Secretary of the Treasury, was opposed to the removal of the funds, particularly before the meeting of Congress. After fruitless effort to have him change his opinion on the subject, the President requested his resignation. It was given, and on the same day, Sept. 23, 1833, Roger B. Taney, the Attorney-General, was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. He promptly made the necessary orders. The Senate passed a resolution of censure of the President and also rejected the nomination of Mr. Taney as Secretary of the Treasury. In a paper which he read to his Cabinet the President gave his reasons for removing the Government funds from the Bank of the United States, 1224.

Deposits, Public, Removal of:
- President Jackson's paper to Cabinet on, 1224.
  - Refuses to transmit to Senate, 1255.
- Recommended, 1163, 1236.
- Referred to, 1386.
- Views of President Tyler on, 1897.

Depredations on Commerce. (See the several powers, claims against.)

Derne Expedition.—Gen. William Eaton, United States consul at Tunis, in 1805, espoused the cause of Hamet, Pasha of Tripoli, against the latter's usurping brother. With the co-operation of the United States naval forces in the Mediterranean, they defeated the usurper at Derne April 27, 1805. After this success a treaty highly favorable to the United States was negotiated with the Pasha.

Desertion, from Army and Navy, 6678, 6679.

Desert Lands. (See Lands, Desert.)

Des Moines Rapids, act for continuing improvement of, vetoed, 2921.

Des Moines River, acts to quiet title of settlers on lands on, vetoed, 4996, 5412.

Detroit, The, mentioned, 6365.

Detroit, Mich.:
- Civil authority over, recommended, 190.
- Lands—
  - Ceded for post of, 421, 426.
  - Lying near, referred to, 355.
- Memorials for district of, 430.
- Town and fort of, surrendered to the British, 500.
  - Recovery of, referred to, 524.

Detroit (Mich.), Surrender of.—In August, 1812, Col. Proctor, in command of the British troops in Canada, was joined by Gen. Brock with a body of militia and some Indians under Tecumseh. The forces at Sandwich amounted to 1,330 men, 600 of whom were Indians. Gen. Hull, in command at Fort Detroit, on the opposite side of the river, had 1,000 men available for duty. Aug. 16 the British sent a party of Indians and regulars across the river to assault the works. Hull surrendered the fort and the whole territory of Michigan, of which he was governor, without the discharge of a gun. About 2,000 men in all became prisoners of war. During the firing by the British 7 Americans were killed and several wounded. Gen. Hull was afterwards convicted of cowardice by a court-martial and condemned to death, but was pardoned by President Madison in consideration of his age and his services in the Revolutionary War. Subsequent investigations greatly modified the blame attached to Gen. Hull.

Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak., right of way for railroad through bill for, 4952, 5177.
- Settlement rights given in, 6998.

Diamond Mountain Forest Reserve (Cal.), proclaimed, 7256.

Dime.—The smallest piece of silver now coined by the United States. In value it is the tenth part of a dollar. The word is taken from the French dixième, one-tenth, and was spelled "disme" on some of the first coins. Authorized in 1792 with a weight of 41.6 grains, it was afterwards (in 1853) reduced to 38.4 grains. The first dimes were issued in 1796.

Dingley Tariff Act, revision of, recommended, 7663, 7673, 7674.

Diplomatic and Consular Service.—The officers of the foreign service of the United States are divided into two branches, diplomatic and consular. Ambassadors—The former, called in general ambassadors, diplomatic agents, includes envoys extraordinary, ministers plenipotentiary, ministers resident and secretaries of legation. The first may be appointed for special purposes, but the title is usually added to that of ministers plenipotentiary. These ambassadors have the right to negotiate treaties and generally to represent our government in the state to which they are sent. They are sent only to great nations. Ministers resident are accredited to less important nations, but their powers are about the same as those of ministers plenipotentiary. Secretaries of legation are appointed to assist principal ambassadors.

Ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary are now sent to Argentina, Austro-Hungary, Brazil, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Spain and Turkey with salaries of $17,500.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary are sent to Belgium, Bolivia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, Siam, Sweden, Switzer-

Diplomatic and Consular Service—*Cont'd.* land and Venezuela with salaries ranging from $10,000 to $12,000.

Consuls.—Consular officers include consuls-general, consuls and commercial agents. Their chief duties and powers are connected with our commercial interests, to protect ships, seamen and other Americans, to send home destitute seamen, and to give certificates for various purposes. They are sent to the principal ports or markets of a country. Some diplomatic powers also attach to their office, and in non-Christian countries they have sometimes the right, by treaty, to act in a judicial capacity between citizens of the United States.

A consul-general has jurisdiction over several consuls. Commercial agents are accredited to smaller places. The various diplomatic and consular officers are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The highest salary is $17,500, paid to ambassadors to great powers and the lowest is $2,000, paid to consuls at unimportant ports. Officers of the foreign service are under the control and direction of the State Department.

Diplomatic Agents. (See Consuls; Ministers.)

Diplomatic Conventions. (See Conventions, Diplomatic.)

Diplomatic Service. (See Consular and Diplomatic Service.)

Direct Election of U. S. Senators.—A joint resolution providing for the direct election of senators was introduced in the second session of the Sixty-first Congress. It passed the House but on Feb. 28, 1911, was defeated in the Senate by four votes. The joint resolution was reintroduced in the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, and on April 14, 1911, it passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 296 to 16. On June 12th the Senate passed the resolution with an amendment placing the control of federal elections under state government. The bill was then sent to a conference committee whence it had not emerged when Congress adjourned, so that it failed to become law. In several states, notably California, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio and Wisconsin, the legislatures enacted laws providing for the Oregon plan of pledging candidates to the legislature to vote for the people's choice for United States Senators, as indicated in the general primary election to be held previously.

This method of expressing a choice for United States Senators was unsatisfactory, as it was not general and also because members of state legislatures were not bound by such expression of preference, and looked upon the vote merely as a recommendation, which they were at liberty to follow or disregard at pleasure.

The Sixty-second Congress, at its second session, adopted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, making the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people compulsory. This was ratified by a sufficient number of states (36) and declared in force May 31, 1913, being the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution.

Direct Nominations of Presidential Candidates. (See Presidential Primaries.)

Direct Taxes. (See Taxation; Taxes.)

Disability-Pension Act discussed, 5552, 5762, 5883, 5977.

Discretionary Powers of President. (See Executive Nominations; President; Removing from Office.)

Discriminating Duties. (See Vessels, Foreign tonnage on.)

Diseases, Contagious. (See Cholera; Contagious Diseases; International Sanitary Conference; Plague; Quarantine Regulations; Yellow Fever.)

Diseases of Animals. (See Animals and Animal Products.)

Dismal River Forest Reserve (Neb.), proclaimed, 6697.

Distilled Spirits:
- Sale of, in Siam by American citizens, 4170.
- Sale of, to Indians, recommendations regarding, 322, 6167.
- Sale of, in Manila, information concerning transmitted, 6413.
- Tax on—
  - Discussed by President—
    - Arthur, 4723, 4765, 4831.
    - Harrison, Benj., 5474.
    - Washington, 91, 97, 104, 119, 122, 123, 125, 126, 142.
  - Division of United States into districts for collection of, 91, 97, 104, 126.
  - Laws for raising. (See Revenue, Public.)
  - Removal of, on spirits used in arts and manufactures discussed, 5474.

District.—A name applied in the United States to those portions of territory which are without elective or representative institutions—for instance, the District of Columbia. South Carolina counties were formerly called districts. From 1804 to 1812 that portion of the Louisiana purchase lying north of the northern boundary of the present state was called the District of Louisiana. Before their admission as states Kentucky and Maine were called districts, respectively of Virginia and Massachusetts. The name "district" is also applied to those divisions of a state grouping certain counties or wards into separate Congressional districts for the election of Representatives in Congress.

District Attorneys. (See Attorneys, District.)

District Courts. (See Courts, Federal.)

District of Columbia.—Congress is authorized by the Constitution to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States." July 16, 1790, after a long and bitter discussion, a district ten miles square lying on both sides of the Potomac River was selected. Maryland ceded sixty-four square miles on the north bank of the river and Virginia thirty-six square miles on the south bank. The District was first called the Territory of Columbia. The seat of Government was removed thither by 1800. July 9, 1846, the portion south of the Potomac was ceded back to Virginia.

For a time the superintendence of the District of Columbia was in the hands of

District of Columbia—*Continued.*
three commissioners, but in 1802 Washington was incorporated and its government was placed in the hands of the people, with a president and a council, the former appointed by the President. In 1820 a mayor, to be elected by the people, was substituted for the president. From 1871 to 1874 the District had a Territorial government, the upper house and the governor being appointed by the President and the lower house selected by the people. This was found to be unsatisfactory, and in 1874, Congress provided for a board of three commissioners to take charge of all matters pertaining to the District government.

June 11, 1878, Congress provided for a permanent government, consisting of three commissioners, two to be appointed from civil life by the President, the third to be detailed from the officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army. The area is sixty-four square miles, practically all included in the City of Washington; population (1910), 331,069, of whom about 97,000 were negroes. The value of the property in the district was estimated in 1911 at $1,250,000,000, of which about one-fourth was personal property, and three-fourths real estate.

Commissioners—Oliver P. Newman and Frederick L. Siddons (Democrats), whose terms expire July 19, 1916, and Lieut.-Col. Chester Harding (non-partisan), Corps of Engineers, United States Army, detailed during the pleasure of the President of the United States; Secretary, William Tindall. Offices of Commissioners, District Building, Washington, D. C.

Judiciary—Court of Appeals: Chief Justice, Seth Shepard; Associate Justices, Charles H. Robb, J. A. Van Orsdel. Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Harry M. Clabaugh; Associate Justices, Job Barnard, Thomas H. Anderson, Ashley M. Gould, Daniel T. Wright, Wendell P. Stafford.

District of Columbia (see also Washington City):
- Act—
  - Fixing rate of interest on arrearages of taxes due in, returned, 5502.
  - For promotion of anatomical science and to prevent desecration of graves vetoed, 4998.
  - Prescribing times for sales and for notice of sales of property in, for taxes returned, 5212.
  - Prohibiting bookmaking and pool selling in, vetoed, 5528.
    - Referred to, 5551.
  - Providing for recording deeds, etc., in, vetoed, 4335.
  - Respecting circulation of bank notes in, vetoed, 3288.
  - To abolish board of commissioners of police, in, etc., vetoed, 4384.
  - To authorize reassessment of water-main taxes or assessments in, returned, 6102.
  - To pay moneys collected under direct tax of 1861 to States, Territories, and, vetoed, 5422.
  - To punish unlawful appropriation of property of another in, returned, 5672.
  - To regulate elective franchise in, vetoed, 3670.
  - To regulate practice of medicine and surgery in, etc., returned, 6102.
- Appropriation for, recommended, 4108.
- Armory of—
  - Damages to be incurred by repealing act providing for construction of, referred to, 2901.
  - Location of, referred to, 2911.
  - Site for, selected, 2899.
- Benevolent institutions in, deserve attention of Congress, 3388, 3452, 4459, 4579, 5385.
- Board of public works in, report of, referred to, 4119.
  - Work accomplished by, 4208.
- Bonded indebtedness of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4221.
  - Report on, 4256.
- Boundaries of, referred to and proclaimed, 86, 92, 94.
- Bridge over Rock Creek, construction of, referred to, 1844.
- Bridges over Potomac River in, construction and repair of, discussed, 1171, 1257, 2710, 4638, 4679, 5114.
  - Injuries sustained by, referred to, 1448.
- Buildings for offices of, recommended, 4578, 4840, 4950, 5114.
- Buildings, public, in, construction of, referred to, 182.
- Ceded to Congress for permanent seat of Government, 92.
- Charities and reformatories in, 6878.
- Congress assembled in, 261, 295, 298.
- Contagious diseases, provisions against, recommended, 854.
- Courts of—
  - Appeals from, to Supreme Court, recommendations regarding, 4939, 5103.
  - Minister of Netherlands refuses to testify in, 2952.
  - Supreme Court, selection and service of jurors in, bill regarding, returned, 5396.
- Crimes against chastity in, inadequacy of laws relating to, 5633.
- Debt of, discussed, 4429.
- Delegate in Congress to represent, recommended, 1091, 1120, 3652.
- Depression in pecuniary concerns of, 1396.
- Deputy marshals, bailiffs, etc., in, compensation to, referred to, 3664.
- Distribution of arms, ordnance, stores, etc., to Territories and, regulations regarding, 5159, 5462.
- Electric wires in, report of board to consider location, etc., of, transmitted, 5647.

District of Columbia—*Continued.*
- Government of, discussed, 295, 298, 300, 1091, 1120, 1612, 4257.
  - Referred to, 4372.
  - Territorial government in, discussed, 4108, 4158.
- Improvements to streets in, recommendations regarding, 4950.
- Insane asylum in—
  - Appropriation for, 2708.
  - Construction of, discussed, 2750.
  - Erection of, recommended, 1621, 2204.
  - Estimate for deficiency appropriation for, 4677.
- Institution of learning for, recommended, 4208.
- Interests of, discussed by President—
  - Arthur, 4734, 4773, 4840.
  - Buchanan, 2994, 3060, 3107, 3184.
  - Cleveland, 4950, 5113, 5384.
  - Fillmore, 2628, 2673, 2710.
  - Grant, 4208, 4257.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5487.
  - Hayes, 4429, 4459, 4532, 4579.
  - Lincoln, 3254, 3452.
  - Pierce, 2825, 2873, 2943.
  - Polk, 2265.
  - Roosevelt, 6768, 7033, 7034, 7363.
  - Taylor, 2561.
  - Tyler, 1903, 1942, 2124, 2204.
  - Van Buren, 1612, 1720.
- Laws of—
  - Commissioners appointed to revise and codify, 2873.
  - Proclamation fixing time and place of election for voting on adoption of code, 3021.
  - Referred to, 3014.
  - Revision of civil and criminal code recommended, 4840.
  - Revision of, necessary, 1396, 1478, 1492, 1611, 5114, 5384, 5633, 7073, 7074.
  - Statute of limitations for crimes should not be limited to 2 years, 1168.
  - Want of uniformity in, 1091.
- Laws of adjoining States applicable to, insufficient, 326.
- Legislation in, power of, should be taken from Congress and vested in people, 616.
- Liberal spirit of Congress in relation to, 2750.
- Liquors, amendment of laws regulating sale of, etc., in, recommended, 4950, 5114, 5385, 5487, 5766.
- Military governor of. (See Wadsworth, James S.)
- National celebration of the centennial anniversary, 6347, 6404, 6456.
- Penitentiary in—
  - Compensation to inspectors of; referred to, 1036, 1091, 1495.
  - Completion of, referred to, 1091.
  - To be erected, 930.
- Plan of, referred to, 105.
- Police regulations of, recommendations that Commissioners be clothed with power to make, 5114.
- Police system for, recommended, 1942.
- Political rights to citizens of, extension of, recommended, 1396.
- Prisoners in, provision for, recommended, 326.
- Public schools in, aid for, recommended, 4430, 4532, 4578.
  - Discriminations against District in donation of lands for support of, 4459.
- Referred to, 98, 182.
- Reform school for girls in, construction of, recommended, 5632.
- Reform school in, supply of blankets for, discussed, 4371.
- Relinquishment of portion of, to Virginia discussed and recommendation that it be regained, 3252.
  - Commissioners appointed on affairs of, 4256.
- Reservations in, appropriations for, recommended, 4430.
- Seat of government—
  - Boundaries of, referred to and proclaimed, 86, 92, 94.
  - Removed from Philadelphia to Washington, 281, 295, 298, 299, 300.
- Sewerage system of, committee to report upon, appointed, 5487.
  - Report of, transmitted, 5514.
- Slavery in, abolished, 3274.
- Steam railway lines—
  - Concentrating upon Washington, construction of, urged, 3351.
  - Controversies regarding occupation of streets by, 4950, 5114, 5385.
  - Recommendations regarding location of depots and tracks, 4459, 4579, 4651, 4734.
- Street railroad companies in, report of board on amount chargeable to, referred to, 4273.
  - Survey of, commissioners directed to make, 86, 94.
  - Report of, referred to, 128.
- Taxes in, remitted by Congress should be charged to National Treasury, 4806.

Divorce.—The fact that an American couple may be regarded as man and wife in one state while divorced in another, or as never married at all in a third state has long been noted. Laws providing for the dissolution of the marriage tie exist in all the states, except South Carolina. In that state divorce is not granted on any grounds whatsoever, either by courts of justice or by acts of the legislature. In all other states infidelity and violation of the marriage vows are recognized as valid grounds for divorce. In New York adultery alone is a valid ground for absolute divorce. Impotence or physical inability in almost all

Divorce—*Continued.*
states either justifies divorce or renders the marriage voidable.

There are thirty-five different causes for absolute divorce recognized in the different states. The principal grounds generally recognized are: infidelity, violation of marriage vows, willful desertion; habitual drunkenness; conviction of felony; intolerable, extreme, or repeated cruelty; desertion. Condonation, collusion, or connivance, with the purpose of procuring a divorce, is in all states regarded as a bar to the dissolution of marriage.

In the case of Haddock vs. Haddock, it was decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1906, four justices dissenting, that a divorce granted in a state where the defendant is not domiciled, without personal service of process or a voluntary appearance by the defendant, though valid in the state where decreed, need not be recognized by any other state.

On account of this ruling and the diversity of state laws on the subject, a conference was held in Washington in 1906, which was attended by representatives of forty states, the Territory of New Mexico, and the District of Columbia. In November of that year at a second session of the conference a model divorce law was agreed upon and submitted to the various state legislatures. This law specifies as the ground for the annulment of marriage, impotency, consanguinity and affinity, existing marriage, fraud, force, or coercion, insanity unknown to the other party, marriage where wife was under sixteen, or husband under eighteen unless confirmed after arriving at such age. The causes for absolute divorce recommended are adultery, bigamy, conviction of certain crimes, extreme cruelty, willful desertion for two years, and habitual drunkenness. The causes for legal separation recommended are adultery, extreme cruelty, willful desertion for two years, hopeless insanity of husband, and habitual drunkenness. The conference recommended that no additional causes be recognized. The proposed law provides that, except in cases of bigamy or adultery, jurisdiction shall depend upon two years' residence. If a party has moved into a state after the cause for divorce arose, no jurisdiction shall be taken unless this cause was recognized in the state in which such party resided at the time the cause arose. It also provides that every state adopting this law shall give full faith and credit to the decrees issued by any other state adopting it.

This law was adopted by Delaware and New Jersey in 1907.

In 1889, the Commissioner of Labor made a report of the statistics of divorce covering the period of twenty years, 1867-1886. He showed that whereas in 1867 there were only 9,937 divorces recorded, there were during the last year considered, 25,535, an increase of 157 per cent, while the population increased only about 60 per cent. The total number of divorces recorded during the twenty years was 328,716. The ratio of divorces to marriages was in 1900 one divorce to each 15.4 marriages, and was at another period as high as one to every 8.5 marriages for the entire country and as high as one to every 5.7 for a single state.

In 1908 another report on marriage and divorce was made by the Census Bureau. This covered the twenty years 1887-1906. The total number of divorces reported for this period was 945,625, as compared with the 328,716 for the previous twenty years. These figures indicate about one divorce in every twelve marriages, and that the divorce rate is higher in the United States than in any other country supplying statistics. Two-thirds of the divorces during forty years were granted the wife. Only 3.9 per cent of the entire number for the last twenty years were granted solely on account of intemperance. The annual average rate of divorces in the United States was seventy-three to each 100,000 of population, Japan 215 divorces to each 100,000 of population, and Austria only one. Next to the United States comes Switzerland with thirty-two, followed by Saxony with an annual average of twenty-nine to each 100,000 of population. (See also Marriage, Divorce and Polygamy.)

Divorce, uniform laws on, advocated, 7072, 7428.

Dixie.—A term applied originally to New York City when slavery existed there. According to the myth or legend, a person named Dixie owned a large tract of land on Manhattan Island and a large number of slaves. As Dixie's slaves increased beyond the requirements of the plantation many were sent to distant parts. Naturally the deported negroes looked upon their early home as a place of real and abiding happiness, as did those from the "Ole Virginny" of later days. Horace Dixie became the synonym for a locality where the negroes lived happy and contented lives. In the south Dixie is taken to mean the southern states. There the word is supposed to have been derived from Mason and Dixon's line, formerly dividing the free and slave states. It is said to have first come into use there when Texas joined the Union, and the negroes sang of it as Dixie. It has been the subject of several popular songs, notably that of Albert Pike, "Southrons, hear your country's call"; that of T. M. Cooley, "Away Down South where grows the cotton," and that of Dan Emmett, the refrain usually containing the word "Dixie," or the words "Dixie's Land." During the Civil War the tune of Dixie was to the southern people what Yankee Doodle had always been to the people of the whole Union and what it continued in war times to be to the northern people, the comic national air.

Dixie, The, mentioned, 6318, 6805, 6806, 6909.

Dixie Forest Reserve (Utah), proclaimed, 7301.

Dock Yards for construction of large vessels, recommended, 600.

Docks:

- Appropriations for building, should be separated from those of naval service, 2625, 2670.
- Construction of—
  - Appropriation for, recommended, 769, 1335.
  - Discussed, 333, 335, 2669.
  - Referred to, 769, 985, 2414.
- Site for, 934.
  - Report of commission to select, transmitted, 5566, 5650.
- Spanish war vessels repaired at American, 4005.

Dollar.—Derived from daler or thaler. The American silver dollar is modeled after the Spanish milled dollar. It was authorized by an act of Congress passed in 1792,

Dollar—*Continued.*
which declared 371¼ grains of pure silver to be equal to 24¾ grains of pure gold and each equivalent to a dollar of account. It was made the unit of value. The silver dollar was first coined in 1794 and weighed 416 grains, 371¼ grains being of silver and the remainder alloy. In 1837 the weight was reduced to 412½ grains by decreasing the weight of alloy. In 1873 provision was made for a dollar of 420 grains for use in trade with China and Japan known as the "trade dollar." The gold dollar was issued under the act of March 3, 1849. Its coinage was discontinued in 1890. The coinage act of Feb. 12, 1873, tacitly suspended the coinage of silver dollars (except the trade dollar) and made the gold dollar the standard of value. The act of Feb. 28, 1878, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase each month, at market value, not less than $2,000,000 and not more than $4,000,000 worth of bullion, to be coined into silver dollars of 412½ grains each. This act was repealed by the act of June 14, 1890. By act of 1900, the gold dollar again became the standard of value in this country. (See Coinage Laws; Coins and Coinage.)

Dolphin, The (British cruiser), seizure of the *Catherine* by, discussed, 2070.

Dolphin, The (United States brig), seizure of the *Echo* by, discussed, 3058.

Dolphin, The (United States dispatch boat), contract regarding construction of, discussed, 4935.

Dominican Republic. (See Santo Domingo.)

Doorkeeper.—By an act of March 3, 1805, the designation of Doorkeeper of the Senate was changed to Sergeant-at-Arms. He executes all orders relating to decorum and is officially charged with all matters relating to the keeping of the doors of the Senate. He orders persons into custody and makes arrests by direction of the Senate. The duties of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives are varied and complicated. Under the rules of the House he is required to enforce the rules relating to the privileges of the floor, and is responsible for the conduct of his employees—messengers, pages, laborers, etc. He also has charge of all the property of the House. He reports to Congress annually the amount of United States property in his possession, also the number of public documents in his possession subject to order of members of Congress. He has more patronage than any other officer of the House. The appointments made by him number between 160 and 200.

Dorr's Rebellion.—A forcible effort to overthrow the State government of Rhode Island in 1840-1842. After the Declaration of Independence Rhode Island retained her original colonial charter, which provided for only limited suffrage. Many of the citizens were dissatisfied with the State government. In October, 1841, a convention of delegates prepared a constitution. This was submitted to popular vote and, it was claimed, received a majority of the votes cast. The established government considered these efforts to be little short of criminal. A legislature elected under the new constitution assembled at Newport May 3, 1842, with Thomas W. Dorr as governor. Governor King proclaimed martial law. The Dorr party offered armed resistance, but their forces were dispersed and Dorr fled the State. Returning, he again offered resistance to the State authorities, but was captured, tried, and convicted of treason. He was pardoned in 1852. In September, 1842, a State convention adopted a constitution which embodied nearly every provision that had been advocated by Dorr and his followers.

Dorr's Rebellion:
- Correspondence regarding, 2139.
- Discussed, 2136.

Doughface.—A term first applied by John Randolph, of Virginia, to northern Congressmen who supported the Missouri Compromise of 1820. It was intended to apply to those who were easily molded by personal or unworthy motives to forsake their principles. It was generally applied to northern people who favored slavery, but was also sometimes used to stigmatize those southern citizens who opposed the prevailing sentiment of their section on the slavery question.

Douglas, The, indemnification for, to be made by Great Britain, 2111.

Drafts.—Conscription for obtaining men for the military forces of the government depend on the general principle that it is the duty of a citizen who enjoys the protection of a government to defend it. The state constitutions make citizens liable to military duty, and the Constitution of the United States (Article 1, section 8, clause 12) gives Congress power to raise armies, which the courts have held includes the right of conscription. During the War of 1812 the necessity for troops led to the introduction of a bill in Congress, known as the "Draft of 1814," providing for a draft from the militia, but it failed to pass. During the Civil War the need of soldiers occasioned the passage of the Conscription Bill, which became law on March 3, 1863 (afterwards amended in February and July, 1864). This bill provided for the enrollment of all able-bodied citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age. In default of volunteers to fill the quota from a congressional district, the deficiency was to be supplied by drafts from the enrolled citizens. Provisions were made for the acceptance of substitutes or a commutation of $300 in place of the drafted individuals. Persons refusing obedience were to be considered as deserters. A call for 300,000 troops was made by the President in May, and the application of the draft created serious riots. It was alleged that a disproportionate number of men had been demanded from Democratic districts; these discrepancies were corrected by the War Department. In October, 1863, the President issued another call for 300,000 men, and a draft was ordered for the following January to supply any deficiencies. Other drafts were subsequently made. The operation of the drafts was not satisfactory in the number of men directly obtained, and desertions were frequent among such as were drafted, but voluntary enlistments were quickened. The Confederate States had very stringent conscription laws, which were rigidly enforced.

Draft Riots.—The attempt to enforce the draft in 1863 led to serious troubles in some sections of the country. Pennsylvania was disturbed in this way, but New York City was the scene of the greatest outrages. On July 13 a mob gained control of the city, and was not dispersed till four days had elapsed. The police force was too small to cope with

Drafts—*Continued.*
the rioters, but a small force of United States regulars could be commanded, and the militia were absent at the seat of war. The enmity of the mob was directed especially against the negroes, several of them being hanged or otherwise killed, and the Colored Orphan Asylum being burned. Finally the regulars, the police and some militia that had returned after the battle of Gettysburg succeeded in quelling the riot. It is estimated that about 1,000 persons lost their lives, and the city was obliged to pay indemnities for loss of property amounting to over $1,500,000.

Drafts, Government, sale or exchange of, for bank notes, and payment of Government creditors in depreciated currency, 1777, 1806, 1807, 1808.

Drago Doctrine.—When in the winter of 1902-1903 Germany, Britain and Italy blockaded the ports of Venezuela in an attempt to compel the latter country to settle its foreign indebtedness Dr. L. F. Drago, a noted jurist, of Argentina, maintained that force cannot be used by one power to collect money owing to its citizens by another power. Prominence was given to the contention by the fact that it was officially upheld by Argentina and favored by other South American republics. The principle embodied has become generally known as the "Drago Doctrine."

Drawback.—A term used in commerce to signify the remission or refunding of tariff duties when the commodity upon which they have been paid is exported. By means of the drawback an article upon which taxes are paid when imported may be exported and sold in foreign markets on the same terms as though it had not been taxed at all. The drawback enables merchants to export imported articles taxed at home and sell them in foreign markets on the same terms as those offered from countries where no tax is imposed.

Dred Scott Case.—A celebrated Supreme Court case, decided in 1857, important from its bearing on the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Scott was a Missouri slave, and upon being taken into territory covered by the Missouri Compromise sued for his freedom. Being then sold to a citizen of another State, he transferred his suit from the State to the Federal courts under the power given to the latter to try suits between citizens of different States. The case came on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Taney, for the court, delivered an exhaustive opinion, holding that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional and void; that one of the constitutional functions of Congress was the protection of property; that slaves were recognized as property by the Constitution, and that Congress was therefore bound to protect slavery in the Territories. Scott was put out of court on the ground that he was still a slave and being such could not be a citizen of the United States or have any standing in Federal courts. Associate Justices Curtis and McLean filed dissenting opinions. The decision aroused great excitement throughout the country, particularly in the North.

Dred Scott Case, Supreme Court decision regarding, discussed, 2985, 3029, 3085, 3160.

Driver, The, ordered from and forbidden to reenter waters of United States, 391.

Dry Docks. (See Docks.)

Dry Tortugas, survey of, for naval station, 1038.

Duck Valley, Nev., payment of settlers for improvements on lands in, referred to, 4664, 4776.

Dudley, The, seizure of, and claims arising out of, 4114, 5198, 5547, 5673, 5873, 5962.

Award in case of, 6070.

Duluth, Minn., act for erection of public buildings at, vetoed, 5054.

Dunkirk, N. Y., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

Durango, The, convention with Texas for adjustment of claims in case of, 1686.

Dutch East Indies, discriminating duties on vessels of, suspended, 5154.

Duties. (See Foreign Import Duties; Import Duties; Vessels, Foreign, tonnage on.)

Dwamish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

E Pluribus Unum.—A Latin phrase meaning "Out of many, one," or "One of many." It alludes to the formation of one Federal Government out of several independent states. It is the motto of the United States, having been selected by a committee composed of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson. They made their report on a design for a motto and great seal Aug. 10, 1776. The phrase is probably derived from "Moretum," a Latin poem by Virgil. It was also the motto of the "Gentleman's Magazine," which was quite popular in the Colonies at the time the selection was made. It first appeared on coin issued by New Jersey in 1786.

Eagle.—The $10 gold coin of the United States. Its coinage was authorized in 1792. Coined first in 1794, it has since been legal tender to any amount. The first delivery was of 400 eagles Sept. 22, 1795. Coinage was suspended in 1805 and resumed in 1837. It takes its name from the figure of the national bird which is stamped on the reverse. (See also Coinage Laws; Coins and Coinage.)

Earthquakes in Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia, 3885.

East Florida. (See Florida.)

East Florida Claims:
  Discussed and payment of, recommended, 1727, 1906, 4520, 4536, 4560.
  Reports on, referred to, 4541.

East River, N. Y., appropriation for removal of Flood Rock in, recommended, 4788.

East Tennessee University, act for relief of, vetoed, 4169.

Eastport, Me., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

Eastry, The, collisions of, 6774, 6933.

Echo, The, captured with more then 300 African negroes on board by U. S. brig *Dolphin*, near Key Verde, on the coast of Cuba, and taken as a prize to Charleston, S. C., 3058.
  Recommendations regarding removal of, 3059.

Ecuador.—The Republic is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north and northeast by Colombia, and on the south by Peru. The extreme limits, according to Ecuadorial geographers, are between 1° 38′ N.-6° 26′ S. latitude and 70°-81° W. longitude, but its northern, southern, and eastern boundaries are in dispute.

Physical Features and Climate.—The Cordillera Occidental contains the dome-shaped summit of Chimborazo (20,498 feet), and Iliniza (17,405 feet), Carahuairazo (16,515 feet), Cotocachi (16,301 feet), and Pichincha (16,000 feet); in the Cordillera Oriental are Cotopaxi (19,613 feet), Antisana (19,335 feet), Cayambe (19,186 feet), Altar, or Capac Urcu (17,730 feet), Sangay (17,464 feet), Tunguragua (16,690 feet), and Sincholagua (16,365 feet). Both ranges contain other summits above 14,000 feet; Cotopaxi, Sangay, and Pichincha are active volcanoes. The elevated Ecuadorian plateau between the two ranges consists of the Quito, Ambato, and Cuenca plains, of which the Quito plain is fertile and covered with vegetation. La Region Orientale is a forest-clad plain inhabited by aucas, or uncivilized Indians. Its boundaries and extent are indeterminate, and it is only partially explored. The Galápagos Islands, 600 miles west of the mainland, lying at the intersection of the Equator and 90° W. longitude, were annexed by the Republic of Ecuador in 1832. The Archipelago consists of six large and nine small islands with a total area of about 2,500 English square miles. The larger islands were formerly the resort of buccaneers and they possess alternative English and Spanish names, viz.:—Albemarle (or Isabela), Narborough (or Fernandina), Indefatigable (or Santa Cruz), Chatham (or San Cristobal), James (or San Salvador), and Charles (or Santa Maria). The name is derived from the giant tortoise (galápago) found on the islands. In the Gulf of Guayaquil, separated from the mainland by the narrow Morro Straits, is Puna Island, about 200 square miles in area, low-lying and densely wooded. Santa Clara in the same gulf, and La Plata and Salango off the coast of Manabi province, are the largest of the remaining islands of Ecuador. The river systems are divided by the Andes and consist of western rivers flowing into the Pacific, and of tributaries of the Upper Amazon. The year is divided into a wet season from December to June, and a dry season, the former having a short interlude of dry weather toward its close, and the latter a wet spell in September. The temperature varies according to altitude in the mountainous region. The climate of La Region Orientale is excessively hot and humid.

History.—The aboriginal Indian tribes were conquered in the third century by southern invaders, who established the Kingdom of Quito in the territory now known as Ecuador, and this kingdom fell before the superior military organization of successive Incas of Peru in the latter half of the fifteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the Kingdom of Quito as a province of the Spanish vice-royalty of Peru, to which it remained joined until a final revolutionary war, culminating in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 22, 1822), secured the independence of the country. With the aid of Bolivar the Spanish rulers were expelled (1822-1823), and the country was united to the Colombia Confederation. In 1830 it seceded and adopted its present name. The present Constitution was promulgated Dec. 23, 1906.

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces and Capitals	Area in English Sq. Miles	Estimated Population
Azuay (Cuenca)	3,850	140,000
Bolivar (Guaranda)	1,260	45,000
Cañar (Azogues)	1,520	70,000
Carchi (Tulcan)	1,500	40,000
Chimborazo (Riobamba)	3,000	130,000
Esmeraldas (Esmeraldas)	5,500	20,000
Galápagos Islands (San Cristoval)	2,500	500
Guayas (Guayaquil)	8,300	100,000
Imbabura (Ibarra)	2,300	70,000
Léon (Latacunga)	2,500	110,000
Loja (Loja)	3,700	60,000
Manabi (Puerto Viejo)	8,000	65,000
Oriente (Archidona)	60,000 (?)	80,000
Oro (Machala)	2,250	35,000
Pichincha (Quito)	6,250	200,000
Rios (Babahoyo)	2,300	35,000
Tunguragua (Ambato)	1,700	100,000
Total	116,530	1,300,500

The particulars in the above total include the area and estimated population

Ecuador—*Continued.*

of the Oriente Province as claimed by Ecuador, but the boundaries are in dispute with Colombia and Peru. Ecuador claims a wide extension northward into Colombia, while Peru claims a considerable portion of Ecuadorian Oriente, of the Ecuadorian claim from Colombia, and of an extension beyond that claim into Colombian territory.

Ethnography.—The Quitu and Cara Indians are estimated at 800,000, of whom about 200,000 are totally uncivilized, or aucas. The white population, descendants of the Spanish colonists, are believed to number 100,000, the mestizos, or mixed Spanish-Indians, 300,000, and the descendants of imported negroes about 40,000, of whom only 8,000 are of pure blood, the remainder being of mixed Indian and Spanish blood. The foreign population is stated at 6,000, mainly from neighboring republics, with some 700 from Europe and the United States, and about 300 Chinese.

Government.—The Government is that of a centralized republic, and rests upon the written constitution of 1830, with a President and Vice-President, elected by direct vote for four years (and ineligible for successive terms in the same office). President of the Republic (April 1, 1912-1916), Leonidas Plaza.

Congress consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate contains thirty-two members (two for each province) elected for four years, half renewable every two years; the Chamber of Deputies is composed of forty-eight members (one per 30,000 inhabitants) elected for two years. The electors in each case are all male citizens above eighteen years who can read and write. Congress meets annually for sixty days from August 10.

Each of the sixteen provinces is administered by a Governor, appointed by the Executive, and is divided into departments under political chiefs. The Galápagos Islands are administered as a territory.

There are civil courts of first instance under justices of the peace and police courts in all the smaller centers, with alcaldes in the municipalities; six superior courts at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Loja, and Porta Viejo, and a supreme court at the capital.

Army.—There is a Militia, with a permanent strength of about 5,000 of all ranks and a National Guard of three classes. (See Armies of the World.)

Navy.—The Navy consists of the cruiser Cotopaxi, the destroyer Bolivar and torpedo-boat Tarqui, with a force of about 200 of all ranks.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free, there being about 1,200 schools, with a total attendance of about 80,000. The University of Quito, founded in the seventeenth century, has about 300 students and thirty-two professors.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for the five years, 1907-1911, are stated as follows in condors. The condor is equal to $0.487 United States money.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1907	1,319,500	1,300,000
1908	1,272,450	1,540,180
1909	1,587,750	1,560,500
1910	1,520,700	1,550,950
1911	2,398,480	2,204,725

Debt.—Upon seceding in 1830 from the Confederacy, Ecuador was charged with 21½ per cent. of the debt of Colombia. In 1912 the External Debt amounted to $16,000,000, and the Internal Debt to $5,000,000, a total of $21,000,000. The Colombian debt, with arrears of interest, amounted to about 12,000,000 sucres. In 1895 a sinking fund was formed for the purposes of amortization by the payment into a special account of a 10 per cent. surtax on the import duties. This sinking fund amounted in 1910 to about 600,000 sucres ($300,000).

Production and Industry.—Wheat, maize, oats, barley, potatoes, and vegetables are grown in the northern uplands, but the staple product of the soil is cacao, grown principally in the valleys of the province of Guayas and in the Machala district of the province of Oro, which produce about one-third of the world's supply. Coffee of excellent quality is grown on the lower slopes of the Andes, and cotton, sugar, tobacco, and rice in the western plains, while rubber, cinchona bark, vegetable ivory (tagua nuts), and cabinet woods are obtained from the extensive, forest-clad plains of Oriente. There are immense tracts of grazing land on the lower slopes west of the Cordilleras, and also on the northern part of the plateau between the two ranges.

Gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper are found, and there is a valuable petroleum field at Santa Elena, near the coast of the province of Guayas. Emeralds and rubies are occasionally discovered, and sulphur is abundant in many districts and in the Galápagos Islands.

The principal industry is straw-plaiting, and the manufacture of "Panama" hats for the foreign market. The fiber industry is widespread, and chocolate factories have been established in the cacao districts.

The principal exports are cocoa, vegetable ivory, rubber, cinchona bark, straw hats, coffee, and cattle and horses; the principal imports being textiles and clothing, iron manufactures and foodstuffs.

Railways.—In 1910 there were 356 miles of railway open, of which 300 miles constituted the line from Quito to Guayaquil, between the two ranges of the Andes.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine consists of a few small sailing vessels. In 1910 430 vessels engaged in the foreign trade entered and cleared at the port of Guayaquil.

Cities.—Capital, Quito, on the Ecuadorian plateau, is an old Spanish town, containing a cathedral, the Jesuits' church of remarkable beauty, and many large government buildings. The estimated population of the principal towns is as follows: Quito, 60,000; Guayaquil, 60,000, and Cuenca, 30,000.

The unit of currency is the gold Condor (of 10 Sucres) of the equivalent of $4.87 United States money or £1 English money, the Sucre being equal to $0.48. There is no paper money.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Ecuador from the United States for the year 1913 was $2,553,785, and goods to the value of $3,037,689 were sent thither—a balance of $483,904 in favor of the United States.

Ecuador:
- Civil war in, 1319.
- Claims of United States against, convention for adjustment of, 3348, 3402.
  - Failure of, to pay first installment of award under, 3584.
- Commercial convention with, 1751.
- Convention with, respecting case of Emilio Santos, 5957.
- Diplomatic relations with, discussed, 4630, 5468.

Ecuador—*Continued.*
Earthquakes in, 3885.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4160, 4247.
Imprisonment of American citizens in, 4856.
Released, 4915, 4990.
Treaty to settle claim regarding, 5369.
Naturalization treaty with, 4119, 4193.
Report of George E. Church upon, transmitted, 4744.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 1784, 2051, 3348, 4160, 4247.
Expresses desire to negotiate, 1694.
Probably rendered abortive, 1933.

Ecuador, Treaties with.—June 13, 1839, a treaty of peace, friendship, navigation and commerce was concluded with Ecuador. This was terminated August 25, 1892, by notice from the Ecuadorean government. A claims convention was agreed to in 1862 for a twelve-month commission. In 1872 a naturalization convention was concluded which also was abrogated August 25, 1892. An extradition convention was concluded June 28, 1872 (see Extradition Treaties), and in 1893 another special claims convention in the case of Julio R. Santos, a native of Ecuador and a naturalized citizen of the United States.

In 1909, Ecuador signed the Hague arbitration convention with the United States to endure for a period of five years, and thereafter until the expiration of a year's notice.

Ecuador also became a party to the convention between the United States and the several republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claims and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 and proclaimed in Washington July 29, 1914. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

Education (see also Indian Schools; Military Academy, National University; Naval Academy):
Act donating lands for benefit of agricultural colleges vetoed, 3074.
Appropriation of proceeds of sales of public lands for, recommended, 4106, 4157, 4558, 4578, 4645.
Constitutional amendment regarding, suggested, 397, 444, 587.
Constitutional amendment regarding maintenance of free schools by states, etc., recommended, 4288.
Government aid to, recommended by President—
Arthur, 4645, 4730, 4771, 4840.
Harrison, Benj., 5489.
Roosevelt, 7424.
Taft, 7664.
In Alaska, appropriation for, recommended, 4667, 5483.
In Army discussed, 4570, 5879.
In Indian Territory, recommendations regarding, 6346.
Lands granted to states in aid of, 1029, 1045, 3587, 4206, 5974.
Recommended, 398, 470, 4065, 4208.
Of freedom discussed and referred to, 3995, 5489.
Recommendation that States be required to afford good common schools, 4310.
Recommendations regarding education in states, 4431, 4458, 4554, 4578.
Sectarian tenets not to be taught in public schools, 4310.
Technical and industrial discussed, 7424.
Education, Bureau of:
Discussed by President—
Grant, 4066, 4207.
Hayes, 4531, 4578.
Establishment of, referred to, 4066.
Education, Commissioner of:
Duties of, respecting education of freedom referred to, 3995.
Report of, referred to, 4458.
Education, Industrial, report on, transmitted, 5782.
Educational Land Grants, 1029, 1045, 3587, 4206, 5974.
Recommended, 398, 470, 4065, 4208.
Educational Requirements for Voters, recommended by President Grant, 4310, 4365.
Edwards, W. H., report of, transmitted, 5769.
Eel River Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Egypt.—Egypt occupies the northeastern corner of the African continent, between 22°-31° 35′ N. latitude and 16°-37° E. longitude. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is conterminous with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The western boundary runs from the coast, near the Gulf of Sollûm (longitude 25° E.), inland in a southwesterly direction, and in the extreme southwest meets that of the French Sahara in 16° E. longitude; in the northeast a line drawn from the north of the Gulf of Akaba to Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15′ E. longitude) separates the Sinai Peninsula from Palestine, and the remainder of the eastern boundary is washed by the Red Sea.

Physical Features.—The highlands of Abyssinia extend northward through Egypt along the Red Sea littoral and Gulf of Suez to the Sinai Peninsula, a triangular plateau in its northeast corner, with Mount Sinai (8,540 feet), near the apex in the south.

The principal feature of Egypt is the Nile Valley, where the river runs through cliffs, which, with the exception of granite round Aswân, are of sandstone from Wadi Halfa to near Esna, while from Qena to Cairo limestone predominates. These cliffs sometimes rise to nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The cliff-enclosed valley increases in width to several miles, and on either side of the river, particularly to the west, lie the fertile lands upon which the prosperity of the country depends; after the Delta Barrage (14 miles north of Cairo) the country spreads out into an irregular, fan-shaped formation

Egypt—*Continued.*
comprising the six Provinces of Lower Egypt, which contain the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of about 3,700 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouths, and for close on 900 miles of its course lies between the southern and northern boundaries of Egypt. The river has an almost constant rise and fall, the rise attaining its maximum in September, its fall being rapid for about fourteen weeks from that time, and then gradual to the end of May.

Between the western cliffs of the Nile Valley and the Tripolitan Valley is a vast plateau, known as the Libyan Desert, with a total area of about 270,000 square miles. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, southwest of Cairo, stand the Great Pyramids of Giza.

The country between the Nile Valley and the Red Sea is known as the Arabian Desert.

History.—From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the mamelukes, or bodyguard. From 1802-1804 French troops occupied the country, with the ostensible object of suppressing the mamelukes and restoring the authority of the Sultan; and after their evacuation of the country Mohammed Ali, who was appointed governor in 1805, exterminated the mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a firman from the Sultan of Feb. 13, 1841. Mohammed Ali was succeeded before his death by his son Ibrahîm (1848), whose nephew Abbâs I. ruled from 1848-1854. During the reign of Said (1854-1863), a son of Mohammed Ali, the concession for the Suez Canal was obtained, and his successor Ismail (1863-1879), a son of Ibrahim, was granted (by firman of May 14, 1867) the title of Khedive, the previous rulers having held the title of Vali, or Governor. In the early years of Ismail's reign the Egyptian dominions were very largely extended, until in 1875 its territories comprised an area of nearly 1,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 16,000,000. The wild extravagance of Ismail drove him to raise enormous loans in Europe, which plunged the country into such financial embarrassment that the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened and forced Ismail to abdicate, appointing his son Tewfik (1879-1892) to succeed him.

By a Khedival decree of Nov. 10, 1879, two Comptrollers-General were appointed for the reorganization of the administration and re-establishment of financial equilibrium, Major Evelyn Baring being the British and M. de Blignières the French representative. The Dual Control governed Egypt for two years, and a series of reforms was initiated, but further progress was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arâbi Pasha). The revolt assumed alarming proportions, but the French Government declined to intervene, and a British expedition was dispatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. Egypt is nominally subject to Turkey and pays an annual tribute of $3,300,000, but in all internal and international affairs the Khedive is completely independent. In practice, however, the actual control is in the hands of Great Britain.

The Dual Control was abolished by a decree of the Khedive (Jan. 18, 1883), and a British financial adviser was appointed in place of the Comptroller-General. In January, 1884, Sir Evelyn Baring (who had previously served as Comptroller-General) was appointed Consul-General for the United Kingdom, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who had proclaimed himself a Mahdi of Islam. This revolt led to the temporary abandonment of the territory now known as the Sudan Provinces (*q. v.*). In 1892 Tewfik was succeeded by his elder son Abbas II., the present Khedive.

AREA AND POPULATION

Districts and Capitals	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population 1907
Lower Egypt—		
Alexandria	70	332,246
Cairo	19	654,476
Ismailia and Port Said	3	61,332
Suez	3	18,347
Beheîra (Damanhûr)	1,725	830,015
Daqahlîa (Mansûra)	1,018	912,428
Gharbîa (Tanta)	2,436	1,484,814
Menufîa (Shebîn el Kôm)	609	971,016
Qaliûbîa (Benha)	358	434,575
Sharqîa (Zagazig)	1,323	886,346
Upper Egypt—		
Assiât (Assiât)	772	907,435
Aswân (Aswân)	169	234,602
Beni Suêf (Beni Suêf)	413	372,412
Fayûm (Medînet el Fayûm)	671	441,583
Girga (Sohâg)	579	797,940
Gîza (Gîza)	397	460,080
Minia (Minia)	759	663,144
Qena (Qena)	656	780,849
El 'Arîsh	11,200	18,637
Sinai Peninsula		25,082
Libyan and Arabian Deserts	340,000	100,000
Total	363,181	11,287,359

Ethnography.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semitic race, known in the rural districts as Fellahîn (fellâh = ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The fellahîn have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the seventh century, but about 800,000 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry exceed 10,000,000 in the total of the Census of 1907. A second element is the Bedouin, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts, numbering in all about 750,000, of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the Nubian of the Nile Valley, between Aswân and Wadi Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans. At the Census of 1907 the foreign residents exceeded 220,000, including Turks, Greeks, Italians, British, French and Tunisians, Austro-Hungarians, Russians, Germans, other Europeans, and Persians.

Government.—Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum was appointed British Agent and Governor-General in 1911. The army is limited to 18,000, and the commander in chief is appointed by the Khedive with

Egypt—*Continued.*

the consent of the British Government. The position of Egypt is thus somewhat complicated as a semi-independent tributary State of the Ottoman Empire, at present occupied by British troops. Ruler, Abbâs II. (Abbâs Hilmi), Khedive of Egypt; born July 16, 1874; succeeded his father (Mohammed Tewfik) Jan. 7, 1892.

Irrigation.—King Mena (B.C. 4000, approximately) is said to have been the founder of the first scientific system of using the Nile water for irrigation purposes; he employed what is known as the basin system, which is still used for the irrigation of all the land lying to the south of Deirût in Upper Egypt. By this system the land is divided into rectangular areas varying in size from 5,000 to 50,000 acres and surrounded by banks; water is admitted to these basins during the flood season (August) to an average depth of three feet, and is left on the land for about forty days; it is then run off and the seed is sown broadcast on the uncovered land. Since the British occupation the basin systems have been improved and provided with numbers of important masonry works.

About 1820 Mohammed 'Ali Pasha introduced the system of perennial irrigation by digging deep canals in which the water could flow all the year round, by which means it was possible to grow two (or more) crops in one year, and to introduce the cultivation of cotton on a large scale.

By these works, and by the construction of a vast network of canals perennial irrigation has been extended throughout middle and lower Egypt. The increase in the value of the land has been enormous, and some two million acres have been added to the cultivable area of Egypt.

Harvests of wheat, barley, beans, clover, vetches and lentils are gathered in due course. In Lower Egypt, cotton, maize, wheat, rice, beans, barley, sugar cane and clover are the chief crops.

Railways.—There is a network of railways in the Delta, the principal lines radiating from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northward to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southward for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connection runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State system with the Sudan Government Railways.

Caravan Routes.—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea.

Cities.—Cairo, the capital, stands on the east bank of the Nile, about fourteen miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in Old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin toward the end of the twelfth century. On the edge of the desert west of Cairo are the Pyramids of Giza and the Sphinx, which can now be reached by tram in about forty minutes. Alexandria, founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "seven wonders of the world."

Egypt:
- American citizens in, proclamation regarding rights of, 4231, 4344.
  - Discussed, 4244, 4357.
- American representative in, death of, referred to, 3446.
- Ancient obelisk presented to New York City by Government of, 4520, 4564.
- Change of personal head of, 4520.
- Commercial convention with, agreement regarding, 4849.
- Consular courts in, discussed, 4759.
- Consuls in, relieved of judicial powers discussed, 4192.
- Diplomatic relations with, 4824.
  - Resumed, 3446.
- Disturbances in, and protection for American citizens discussed, 4715.
- Expulsion of Greeks from, referred to, 2828.
- Judicial code of reform tribunal of, to be revised, 4564.

Egypt, International Tribunals of.—In 1876, as the result of negotiations between the Ottoman and Egyptian Governments and the various Christian powers having representatives at Cairo, courts were created in Egypt for the trial of civil and commercial causes arising between natives and foreigners of different nationality, as well as all questions of real estate between any person and suits of foreigners against the Egyptian Government and members of the Khedival family. These mixed tribunals, in civil matters within their exclusive jurisdiction, superseded the consular courts. A mixed tribunal consists of five judges, three of whom are foreigners and two natives. The foreign judges are appointed by the Khedive on the recommendation of the great powers, each of which is represented by from one to three judges. There are three tribunals of original jurisdiction (first instance), one each at Cairo, Alexandria and Mansura, and a Court of Appeals at Alexandria. The United States is represented in these courts by the following judges:

Court of Appeals.—Somerville P. Tuck, of New York (appointed 1908).

Court of First Instance.—William G. Van Horne, of Utah (appointed 1902); Pierre Crabités, of Louisiana (appointed 1911).

Egypt, Treaties with.—In November, 1884, a convention relative to commerce and customs was concluded with Egypt. It is identical with one concluded between Egypt and Greece during the same year. It contains the most favored-nation clause, and provides for the importation into Egypt of the productions of the soil and industry of the United States under a fixed duty based upon eight per cent *ad valorem* in the port of discharge. The importation of firearms into Egypt is forbidden, as well as tobacco in all its forms, and tombac, together with salt, natron, hashish, and saltpeter. The productions of the soil of Egypt, when sent to the United States, shall pay an export duty of 1 per cent *ad valorem* computed on the value of the goods at the port of exportation.

Eight-Hour Law.—Congress, as long ago as 1868, passed a law making eight hours a legal day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government, and President Grant by proclamation decreed that no reduction in wages should be made in consequence of the shortening of the day.

Eight-Hour Law—*Continued.*
(Page 3969.) Failure of certain department heads to comply with the law brought forth an emphatic repetition of the proclamation for strict observance. (Page 4129.)

President Van Buren had, back in 1840, ordered a uniform day of ten hours in the executive departments.

The eight-hour law was evaded by contractors in navy yards and public buildings and work undertaken by contractors for many years. Finally in 1912 an act was passed to take effect Jan. 1, 1913, requiring all contracts for government work to contain a clause forbidding laborers or mechanics to work more than eight hours a day.

Eight-Hour Law should be extended, 7468, 7588.

El Caney (Cuba), Battle of. (See Santiago (Cuba), Battle of.)

El Caney, Cuba, captured by American troops, 6317.

El Dorado, The, arrest and search of, by Spanish authorities, 2869, 2976.

Election Commission charged with inquiring into subject of election laws recommended, 5646, 5766.

Election Law, Federal, recommended, 5490, 5562, 5766.

Elections:
- Act prohibiting military interference at, vetoed, 4484.
- Army and Navy prohibited from interfering in, 3866.
- Complications growing out of, in Southern States, and other disturbances, discussed, 4071, 4072, 4104, 4117, 4161, 4166, 4218, 4219, 4250, 4259, 4273, 4367, 4372.
  - Federal interference in, discussed, 4259.
  - *Habeas corpus* suspended in certain sections, 4090, 4093.
    - Revoked as to certain county, 4092.
  - Proclamation regarding, 4086, 4088, 4089, 4090, 4092, 4093, 4177, 4226, 4230, 4276, 4350.
- Congressional and claims of members to seats discussed, 4466.
- Constitutional conventional in Cuba, ordered, 6448.
- Discussed, 4445, 4512, 4553.
- Educational requirements for voters recommended, 4310, 4365.
- Federal supervision of Congressional, recommended, 5490, 5562, 5766.
- Gerrymander discussed, 5643.
- In Arkansas, disturbances regarding, and claims of persons to governorship discussed, 4218, 4219, 4252, 4273.
  - Proclamation regarding, 4226.
- In California, correspondence regarding national military forces to be used at, referred to, 4076.
- In Louisiana, complications growing out of, discussed, 4161, 4166, 4250, 4259.
  - Federal interference in, discussed, 4259.
    - Proclamations regarding, 4177, 4230.
- In Mississippi, proclamation regarding complications growing out of, 4276.
- In the South and results of amendments to Federal Constitution discussed, 4445, 4553.
- In Virginia, troops at polling places during, referred to, 4367, 4372.
- Not to be held in Hawaii, 6590.
- Partisan interference in, by public officers—
  - Discussed by President Tyler, 1905, 1942.
  - Order regarding, of President—
    - Cleveland, 5079.
    - Hayes, 4402.
- President discussed. (See President of United States.)
- Stimulus of personal interests in, should be restrained, 1942.
- Troops stationed at polling places in Southern States discussed, 4367, 4372.

Elective Franchise to Freedmen:
- Discussed by President—
  - Garfield, 4598.
  - Hayes, 4445, 4553.
  - Johnson, 3557.
- Free exercise of right of suffrage discussed and recommendations regarding, 5490, 5562, 5643.

Electoral Colleges.—Under the Constitution of the United States (Article II, Section 1), the President and Vice-President are chosen every four years by electors appointed by each state "in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct." Each state is entitled to as many electors as it has Senators and Representatives. No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or honor under the United States may be an elector. The twelfth amendment to the Constitution prescribes how the electors shall meet and cast their ballots, and how Congress shall count the votes. The article provides that "the electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in separate ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate."

The term Electoral College has been informally used since 1821, and was probably suggested by the "College of Cardinals." The words "College of Electors" first appear in an act passed in 1845.

Electoral Colleges—*Continued.*
The Colleges of Electors are state bodies, and their integrity as such is scrupulously guarded. Their method of appointment is left absolutely to the state legislatures. Till about 1820-1824 they were appointed direct by the legislature in most states; in 1824 popular election had superseded legislative appointment in all but six states. The last state to adopt popular choice of presidential electors was South Carolina, in 1868. The congress district system, which divides a state's electoral vote, has sometimes been tried as a party compromise, but at present all parties prefer the system of having all the electors on a general ticket. The state appoints the place of meeting and Congress has fixed the time—the second Monday in January, every fourth year. There is no organization of the college, but it is customary to select a chairman. On the second Wednesday in February following the meeting of the electors, both houses of Congress meet in the hall of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate opens and counts the state returns. The state, by act of Feb. 3, 1887, is made absolute judge of all disputes over returns; its certificate is final between two sets of returns and Congress can only intervene if the state itself is unable to decide. (See Electoral Commission.)

In the presidential campaign of 1912 during the contest between President Taft for renomination and Mr. Roosevelt for the nomination for President before the Republican convention, some of the states chose presidential electors before the nominations were made. President Taft was nominated by the convention, and Mr. Roosevelt decided to run for President as the nominee of the (new) Progressive Republican party. Mr. Roosevelt claimed that the electors who had been chosen and instructed to vote for him before the nomination of Mr. Taft were still, notwithstanding the latter's nomination, in duty bound to carry out their obligations to the people, and vote for Mr. Roosevelt, and some of the electors expressed such intentions. The courts were appealed to in several states and ruled that electors regularly placed on the Republican ticket could not be removed because of the failure or success of any candidate before national convention, and that their obligations to the people were the same as if no convention had been held.

Electoral Colleges:
- Increase of political power of Southern States in, due to constitutional amendments, discussed, 4445.
- Joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in, discussed, 3461.
- One branch of Congress formed into, productive of mischief, 1395.
- Referred to, 2188.

Electoral Commission.—In the Presidential election of 1876 Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden were the respective Republican and Democratic candidates. Charges of fraud were made concerning the electoral votes of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina. On Jan. 20, 1877, Congress appointed a commission, called the Electoral Commission, to investigate the charges and determine the validity of the returns. This is the only time a commission of this sort has been appointed and much doubt has been expressed as to its constitutionality. The commission consisted of fifteen members—three Republican Senators, two Democratic Senators, three Democratic Representatives, two Republican Representatives, and five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Its members were Justice Nathan Clifford (president of the commission), Samuel F. Miller, Stephen J. Field, William Strong, and Joseph P. Bradley; Senators George F. Edmunds, Oliver P. Morton, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Thomas F. Bayard, and Allen G. Thurman (replaced later by Francis Kernan), and Representatives Henry B. Payne, Eppa Hunton, Josiah G. Abbott, George F. Hoar, and James A. Garfield. The commission by a vote of eight to seven, on Feb. 9, 1877, decided to sustain the validity of the Hayes electoral ticket in Florida, and later gave similar decisions regarding the returns from the other states. After the work of the commission the vote of the electoral colleges stood 185 for Hayes and 184 for Tilden.

Electoral-Commission Bill approved and reasons therefor, 4376.

Electoral Messengers, compensation to, recommendations regarding, 4850.

Electors, Presidential:
- Constitutional amendment regarding selection of, recommended, 5644.
- Method of appointment of, and effect of gerrymander discussed, 5643.

Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Supplies.—(From a bulletin of Oct. 23, 1913, issued by the Bureau of the Census.) This industry includes the manufacture of the machines and appliances used in the generation, transmission and utilization of electric energy, together with most of the parts, accessories and supplies for them. It does not include, however, the production of poles, whether of wood, iron or steel; nor does it include the manufacture of glass and porcelain ware made expressly for electrical purposes, that of bare iron and copper wire, or any of the group of electrochemical and electrometallurgical products.

The total number of establishments in the United States in 1909 engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies was 1,009. The total number of persons engaged in the industry was 105,600, of whom 102,950 were wage-earners. The total capital employed was $267,844,432, and the total value of products was $221,308,563. The industry in 1909 was largely centralized in the six states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois and Ohio. These states together reported 83.9 per cent of the total average number of wage-earners, 82.6 per cent of the total value of products, and 83.1 per cent of the total value added by manufacture.

New York was the leading state in the industry, ranking first at the censuses of 1909 and 1904. During 1909 this state produced electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies to the value of $49,289,815, or more than one-fifth of the total for the United States. The number of wage-earners employed in the state increased 83 per cent during the decade ending with 1909, while the value of products and the value added by manufacture more than doubled.

Pennsylvania ranked second among the states in 1909 and 1904 in value of products and in value added by manufacture, though in the average number of wage-earners employed it dropped from second place

Electrical Machinery, Etc.—*Continued.* in 1904 to fourth place in 1909. In 1909 New Jersey, which showed the most rapid development of any of the six leading states in the industry, ranked third in number of wage-earners employed and value of products, advancing from fourth place in number of wage-earners and from fifth place in value of products during the preceding five years. Michigan, which occupies a position of minor importance among the states in the industry, shows the largest percentages of increase in all three items, while Connecticut, Indiana and Wisconsin also show large relative gains.

Establishments owned by corporations constituted more than two-thirds of the total number of establishments reported, and the value of their products represented 96.3 per cent of the total values.

Of the 1,009 establishments reported for 1909, 31 manufactured products valued at $1,000,000 or over. In 1909 there were 16,791 dynamos of all kinds manufactured of a total value of $13,081,048. Of these, 13,882 were of direct current and 2,909 of alternating current. During the decade ending with 1909 there was an increase of 59.5 per cent in the number, and of 143.2 per cent in the total capacity, of dynamos produced.

There were 76,729 transformers manufactured, of a total value of $8,801,019. The production of switchboards in 1909 was valued at $5,971,804. Some 504,030 motors of a total horse-power of 2,733,418 and a value of $32,087,482 were manufactured in 1909.

The number, capacity and value of motors for transforming electric current into mechanical power were very much larger in 1909 than in 1899. The number of motors of all kinds produced increased 215.5 per cent during the decade, their capacity 122.8 per cent, and their value, 64.5 per cent. The largest increases are shown in the case of the motors for operating stationary machinery. The general report on manufactures shows a large increase in the use of electric power. In 1909 there were 388,854 electric motors, with a capacity of 4,817,140 horse-power, installed in manufacturing establishments. In 1899 there were only 16,891 motors reported with a capacity of 492,936 horse-power.

The number of primary batteries manufactured in 1909 was 34,333,531, valued at $5,312,595; an increase in value of 498.7 per cent since 1899. The production of batteries was valued at $4,243,984 for 1909, an increase of 65.8 per cent during the decade.

The value of arc lamps manufactured in 1909 was $1,706,959, and the number 123,985. From 1899 to 1909 there was a decrease of 34,202, or 21.6 per cent in the number of arc lamps manufactured and a decrease of $120,812, or 6.6 per cent, in their total value. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that while formerly arc lamps were used almost exclusively for street lighting and other purposes, the incandescent lamps have now replaced them to an appreciable extent.

The production of incandescent lamps showed a valuation of $15,714,809 for 1909, and a total number of 66,776,997. About one-fifth of this total production was tungsten, the remainder being classified as carbon filament.

The value of insulated wire and cables manufactured in 1909, 1904, and 1899, constituted the largest single item in the total value of electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies reported, representing more than one-fifth of the total value of products for the industry at each census. Of the $51,624,737 reported as the total value of insulated wire and cables, $40,250,572 was reported by establishments in the industry proper, and $11,374,165 by establishments engaged primarily in other industries. Only a small number of the establishments in the industry proper drew the wire which they insulated, while of the establishments outside the industry reporting this product the greater number were engaged primarily in wire drawing. New Jersey, Illinois and New York were the three states leading in this branch of the industry in 1909, reporting 63.8 per cent of the total value.

Electric Telegraph. (See Telegraph Lines.)

Electricians, International Congress of, at Paris, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4581, 4625, 4714.

Elimination of local offices from politics, 8078.

Electricians, National Conference of, at Philadelphia, 4956.

Elk Refuge, land set apart for, 8368.

Elkhorn Forest Reserve (Mont.) proclaimed, 7132.

Emancipation of Slaves:
- Compensation to states abolishing slavery recommended, 3269, 3292, 3334.
  - Draft of bill for, 3285, 3337.
  - Recommendation again to be made, 3297.
- Constitutional amendment regarding, recommended, 3453, 3556.
  - Ratification of, 3570, 3643.
- Discussed by President Hayes, 4394.

Emancipation Proclamation.—Early in the Civil War many persons began to agitate for a proclamation from the President declaring the slaves free. It was the intention of President Lincoln, as he declared, to preserve the Union without freeing the slaves, if possible. Sept. 22, 1862, he issued a preliminary proclamation (page 3297) as a war measure, calling upon all the people in rebellion against the United States to return to their allegiance, promising measures of relief in case of compliance, and threatening to free the slaves in those states and parts of states which should still be in rebellion on the 1st day of January next succeeding the proclamation. This had no effect. Accordingly, on Jan. 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued a supplementary proclamation (page 3358) declaring the freedom of the slaves in all the states which had seceded except forty-eight counties in West Virginia, seven counties in Virginia, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and thirteen parishes of Louisiana, including the city of New Orleans. The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, in force Dec. 18, 1865, completed the work of emancipation, by which 3,895,172 slaves were made free.

Emancipation Proclamation, 3358.
- Carpenter's painting of Lincoln and Cabinet at first reading of, presented to Congress, 4435.
- Notice given that slaves would be emancipated on Jan. 1, 1863, 3297.

Embargo.—A prohibition imposed by a country to prevent its vessels or those of neutral or hostile powers leaving its ports. The United States Government laid embargoes at various times between 1794 and 1815. Upon the breaking out of war between France and Great Britain in 1793 each country ordered the seizure of neutral vessels bound for the ports of the other. In consequence of the depredations of England and France upon the commerce of the United States, an act was passed April 18, 1806, prohibiting trade with Great Britain and her colonies. Dec. 22, 1807, Congress, at the suggestion of Jefferson, passed an embargo act prohibiting the sailing of any merchant vessel, save coasters, from any American port. Jan. 9, 1808, another and more stringent act was passed. These measures failed to bring either France or England to terms, and, though somewhat modified by the act of March 12, 1808, they wrought much injury to shipping and export trade of the United States. They were extensively evaded, and March 1, 1809, were repealed and replaced by the nonintercourse law, which forbade French and English vessels entering American ports. Another embargo act was passed Dec. 10, 1813, during the second war with Great Britain.

Embargo:
- On American vessels referred to, 427.
- On foreign vessels—
  - For 60 days recommended, 484.
  - Governors requested to call forth militia if necessary to enforce, 144.
  - Imposed, 458.
  - Removed, 457, 466.

Embezzlement. (See Defalcation.)

Emigrants to United States. (See Immigration.)

Emigration of Negroes. (See Negroes.)

Eminent Domain.—The original or superior ownership retained by the people or state by which land or other private property may be taken for public use or benefit. This is the most definite principle of the fundamental power of the government with regard to property and the most exact idea of property remaining in the government or in the aggregate body of the people in their sovereign capacity, giving the right to resume original possession in the manner directed by law whenever its use is essential to the mutual advantage and welfare of society. If, for instance, the proper authorities deem it necessary for the general good to open a street, lay out a park, dig a canal, abate a nuisance, charter a railroad, etc., and the owners of the land on the route or space desired refuse to sell or demand an exorbitant price for their property, the state, by eminent domain, has the power of control, and the courts may compel the surrender of the property upon due compensation being determined by a board of appraisers. The Constitution of the United States limits the exercise of the right of eminent domain to cases where public good demands it and requires compensation to those from whom property is taken.

Employees. (See Government Employees; Officers, Public.)

Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission, 8072.
- Report of, 8109.

Employers' Liability Law proposed for District of Columbia, 7026, 7360.
- Discussed by President Roosevelt, 7026, 7416, 7467, 7468, 7485, 7506.
- Government employees in service, compensation for, recommended, 7507.
- Government employees injured on Panama Canal, compensation for, urged, 7508.

Emucfau (Ala.), Battle of.—In January, 1814, Jackson, with 930 volunteers, and 200 friendly Indians, again took the field against the hostiles. Jan. 21, with Gen. Coffee, he camped near Emucfau, on a bend in the Tallapoosa, in southern Alabama. Indications pointed to the presence of Indians, and the whites kept vigil all the night. At dawn of the 22d the savages made the attack. Gen. Coffee repulsed the Indians, driving them back 2 miles. The Indians then rallied, attacking a second time, but were again repulsed. Gen. Coffee was wounded. His aid-de-camp and 2 or 3 others were killed. Several privates were wounded. Jackson abandoned his excursion after the battle and retired toward Fort Strother.

Encomium, The, seizure of slaves on board, referred to, 1499.
- Compensation by Great Britain in case of, referred to, 1732, 1784.

Engines and Machine Tools, reduction of tariff on, vetoed, 8131.

Engineer Corps:
- Entitled to consideration, 471.
  - Increase in, recommended, 873, 954, 1387, 1474, 1607, 4638.
- Officers of, referred to, 1685.
- Recommending increase in, 873, 954, 1387, 1474, 1607, 4638.

England. (See Great Britain.)

Enterprise, The.—An American brig of fourteen guns which, while cruising off the coast of Maine, Sept. 5, 1813, under command of Capt. Burrows, met and captured the British brig *Boxer,* also of 14 guns. The fighting was desperate and lasted 40 minutes, during which both captains were killed. The captured brig was towed into Portland, Me.

Enterprise, The (brig), seizure of slaves on board, referred to, 1499.
- Compensation by Great Britain in case of, referred to, 1732, 1784.

Enterprise, The (schooner), engagement with Tripolitan cruiser, 315.

Entomology, Bureau of. (See Agriculture, Department of.)

Epidemics. (See Contagious Diseases; International Sanitary Conference; Quarantine Regulations.)

Era of Good Feeling.—A period of American political history between 1817 and 1823. All political issues seemed to have been settled by the War of 1812. The Federalist party had dwindled to an insignificant few, and the grounds of their contentions seemed to have disappeared. The Democrats held undisputed sway in Government and the best of feeling prevailed everywhere. The inaugural address of Monroe in 1817 (573) was calculated

Era of Good Feeling—*Continued.*
to promote harmony and soothe the feelings of the minority. The President made a tour through New England and was enthusiastically received. In 1820 he was almost unanimously reelected, only one electoral vote being cast against him. The later issues of the tariff and internal improvements at public expense had not yet developed, but with the election of John Quincy Adams in 1824 opposition to his policy began to grow, with Jackson as a center. Jackson had been the popular candidate for the Presidency in 1824. Failing of a majority in the electoral college, he was defeated in the House by a coalition of the friends of Clay and Adams, who later formed the Whig party, and the Era of Good Feeling ended.

Erie, The, claims of Sweden for alleged misconduct of commander of, 1172.

Erie and Oswego Canal, memorial in favor of enlarging docks of, 3282.

Erie, Lake. (See Lake Erie.)

Erie (Pa.) Marine Hospital tendered United States for use of soldiers' and sailors' home, 4786.

Erwin, Miss., riot at, 6771.

Essex, The.—A United States frigate of 32 guns. Aug. 13, 1812, she was attacked by the *Alert,* a British sloop of war carrying 26 guns. One broadside from the *Essex* nearly sunk the *Alert* and caused her surrender. Among the midshipmen of the *Essex* at this time was David Glasgow Farragut, then 11 years old. Later the *Essex* started for the Pacific on an independent cruise. At this time she carried 46 guns. Under command of Capt. David Porter she seized nearly all the British whaling vessels off the coast of South America, capturing or destroying $2,500,000 worth of the enemy's property, 360 seamen, and over 100 cannon. In February, 1814, she was surprised in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chile, by 2 British men-of-war—the *Phoebe,* carrying 52 guns, and the *Cherub,* 28 guns. March 28 the *Essex,* already crippled by a squall in the attempt to get to sea, tried to escape, but was surrendered a helpless wreck to the enemy after a bloody battle, in which one-half of her men and all but 1 officer were wounded or slain.

Estelle, The, order to United States marshal in Rhode Island to take possession of, 4443.

Ethiopia, Treaties with.—Dec. 27, 1903, a treaty to regulate commercial relations was signed with Menelik II., King of Ethiopia, granting freedom to citizens of the United States to travel and transact business in that country and guaranteeing security of persons and property.

Europe.—The area of Europe is about 3,800,000 square miles, and it forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape, 71° 12′ N., to Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, 36° 23′ N., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the southeast it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

The nations of Europe, with the form of government and capital of each follow:

*Albania (Principality), Scutari.
Austria-Hungary (Monarchy), Vienna.
  Austria (Empire), Vienna.
  Hungary (Kingdom), Budapest.
Belgium (Kingdom), Brussels.
*Bulgaria (Kingdom), Sofia.
Denmark (Kingdom), Copenhagen.
France (Republic), Paris.
German Empire (Empire), Berlin.
*Greece (Kingdom), Athens.
Italy (Kingdom), Rome.
Luxemburg (Grand Duchy), Luxemburg.
*Montenegro (Kingdom), Cettinje.
Netherlands (Kingdom), The Hague.
Norway (Kingdom), Christiania.
Portugal (Republic), Lisbon.
Rumania (Kingdom), Bucharest.
Russia-in-Europe (Empire), Petrograd.
*Servia (Kingdom), Belgrade.
Spain (Kingdom), Madrid.
Sweden (Kingdom), Stockholm.
Switzerland (Republic), Berne.
*Turkey-in-Europe (Empire), Constantinople.
United Kingdom (Kingdom), London.

* The Balkan States are Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, Servia and Turkey-in-Europe.

Physical Features.—The coast-line is irregular owing to the large number of islands and of deep gulfs and inlets separated by peninsulas. The Baltic, with its inner branches, the Gulf of Bosnia and the Gulf of Finland, reaches toward the White Sea on the north, and partly isolates Scandinavia. On the west coast are the peninsulas of Denmark, Cotentin, Brittany, and the Iberian Peninsula. The Mediterranean is divided into gulfs, peninsulas, and islands, of which Italy, the Adriatic, the Balkan Peninsula, the Ægean, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea and the Crimea, and Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Crete and Cyprus are the largest.

Structurally Europe may be divided into plateaus and fold mountains. The main plateaus are the old plateau of northwestern Europe, the Central Plateau of France, the Meseta of the Iberian Peninsula, the Schwarzwald (or Black Forest), Taunus, Hunsruck, Erzgebirge, and the Russian Platform. The main fold mountains are the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Carpathians, the Balkans and their branching spurs. The folded mountains contain the highest summits, Mont Blanc (15,775 feet) being the culminating point of Europe, if the Caucasus be included in Asia. In Scandinavia the rivers are short and torrential on the West Coast. Though useless for navigation, they provide in their waterfalls valuable power, which is now being extensively utilized. To the southeast is the Russian or Eastern Lowland, the rivers of which drain into the Arctic, the Baltic, and the Black and Caspian Seas. The Dwina and Petchora flow into the Arctic, the Düna and Niemen into the Baltic, the Volga and Ural into the Caspian, and the Don, Dnieper, Bug and Dniester into the Black Sea.

Through the Central Lowlands flows the Vistula, which rises in the Tatra, and the Oder, which has its source in the Sudetes. The Elbe and its tributaries rise in the mountains which bound the Bohemian plateau, the Erzgebirge, Bohemian Forest, Moravian Plateau and Sudetes, and the Weser rises in the Thuringian Forest. Both these rivers flow into the North Sea. The Rhine rises in the St. Gothard group in the Alps and flows through the Lake of Constance to Basel, where it turns north. Numerous lakes, Zurich, Lucerne, Thun, Neuchâtel, are traversed by the tributaries of the Aare, which joins the Upper Rhine. The principal Atlantic rivers of France are the Seine, which rises

Europe—*Continued.*
in the Cote d'Or, the Loire from the Cevennes, and the Garonne from the Pyrenees. The Mediterranean Drainage of Europe includes the Ebro in Spain, the only large river on the eastern side, and the Rhone, which rises near the sources of the Rhine and flows through the Lake of Geneva. With the Saône, its northern tributary, it forms the longest north to south valley in Europe. The west coast of Italy has several comparatively long rivers, the Arno and the Tiber, the Apennine watershed lying nearest to the Adriatic Coast. In North Italy is the Po and its tributaries. The Danube rises in the Black Forest and receives many tributaries from the Bavarian Plateau. (Details of the history, government, etc., of the several countries will be found in the regular alphabetical order.)

Europe, railway systems of, referred to 3270.

Europe and the Near East, political conditions in, 8047.

European and West Virginia Land and Mining Co., agreement with agents of Mexico referred to, 3723.

European War of 1914.—Any attempt to discuss the political and diplomatic relations between the powers of Europe at the outbreak of the war in 1914 would be inopportune and inaccurate at this time. Neutral nations are not without bias either from sentiment or policy, and upon neither of these can sound judgment be based. Not until the hand of time shall have smoothed the ridges and wrinkles of impulsive opinion and careful investigation verified the truth of the charges and countercharges can we hope to read the true story of the causes of the war. Meantime we may rely for a connected narrative of the events upon the undisputed reports of occurrences which are confirmed by official headquarters of the warring nations.

June 28, 1914, the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, were assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Servian student. An inquiry was begun at which evidence was introduced to show that the assassin's work was part of a plot for the revolt of the southern Slav provinces of Austria, instigated by Servians if not by the Servian government. Austria demanded a voice in the investigation and sent an ultimatum to Servia. The latter country agreed to all the demands except that for allowing Austrian officials to participate in the inquiry.

July 27, the Austrian foreign office issued a statement in which appeared these words:

"The object of the Servian note is to create the false impression that the Servian Government is prepared in great measure to comply with our demands.

"As a matter of fact, however, Servia's note is filled with the spirit of dishonesty, which clearly lets it be seen that the Servian Government is not seriously determined to put an end to the culpable tolerance it hitherto has extended to intrigues against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy."

Russia notified Austria that it could not allow Servian territory to be invaded. Semi-officially, Germany let it be known that no one must interfere with the Austrian-Servian entanglement—an intimation that Germany would back Austria.

To stem the trend toward war Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, made the definite proposal that mediation between Servia and Austria be undertaken by a conference of the Ambassadors in London. France and Italy accepted the proposal. Germany and Austria declined. Next day came this announcement of war:

"The Royal Government of Servia not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note remitted to it by the Austro-Hungarian Minister in Belgrade on July 23, 1914, the Imperial and Royal Government finds itself compelled to proceed itself to safeguard its rights and interests and to have recourse for this purpose to force of arms.

"Austria-Hungary considers itself, therefore, from this moment in a state of war with Servia.

(Signed) "COUNT BERCHTOLD,

"Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary."

The following day the Czar of Russia issued an imperial ukase calling all reservists to the colors.

July 30, the German Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, sent the following telegram to the German Ambassador at Vienna:

"We cannot expect Austria-Hungary to negotiate with Servia, with whom she is in a state of war. The refusal, however, to exchange views with St. Petersburg would be a grave mistake.

"We are indeed ready to fulfil our duty as ally. We must, however, refuse to be drawn into a world conflagration owing to Austria-Hungary not respecting our advice. Your Excellency will express this to Count von Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, with all emphasis and great seriousness."

In reply to this communication Count Berchtold told the German Ambassador that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg had already been instructed to begin negotiations with Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister. But nothing came of these efforts.

Germany then asked Russia to cease mobilization and asked for a reply within twenty-four hours. England notified Germany that if a general conflict should occur it could not stand aloof and see the balance of power in Europe destroyed.

July 31st, Premier Asquith announced in the British House of Commons:

"We have just heard, not from St. Petersburg, but from Germany, that Russia has proclaimed the general mobilization of her army and her fleet, and that, in consequence of this, martial law is to be proclaimed in Germany. We understand this to mean that mobilization will follow in Germany, if the Russian mobilization is general and is proceeded with."

Russia paid no attention to the German ultimatum, but M. Gorymykin, president of the Council of the Empire, issued a manifesto which read:

"Russia is determined not to allow Servia to be crushed and will fulfil its duty in regard to that small kingdom, which has already suffered so much at Austria's hands."

The German Ambassador, Baron von Schoen, went to the French foreign office and expressed the fear that dangerous friction might arise between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente in the event of the Powers of the Triple Entente not taking steps to localize the conflict between Austria and Servia.

August 1st, the German Ambassador handed the declaration of war to the

European War—*Continued.*
Russian Foreign Minister. On the same day, the French Government issued a general mobilization order.

August 2d, Germany began the invasion of France through the Duchy of Luxemburg. As this territory was neutralized by the Powers, including Germany, in 1867, this act was generally criticised as involving a breach of treaty.

August 3d, Germany sent to Belgium demanding passage for her troops and offering compensation therefor. Germany said that it already had information that France was to use Belgium as a military base. Belgium refused entrance to German troops and demanded that Germany respect her neutrality. Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister, in the House of Commons, read a telegram addressed to King George by King Albert of Belgium, asking "the diplomatic intervention of Your Majesty's Government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

Italy proclaimed her neutrality, although a member of the Triple Alliance. This alliance, her statesmen explained, was intended to protect the parties to it against an attack. Italy interpreted Germany's and Austria's acts as amounting to an aggressive war.

The German Emperor gave the Russian Ambassador his passports.

August 4th, England sent an ultimatum to Germany, demanding a satisfactory reply by midnight on the question of the neutrality of Belgium. King George's proclamation commanding the mobilization of the British Army was read from the steps of the Royal Exchange. Parliament voted a war credit of $525,000,000. No reply having been received from Germany the British foreign office announced that a state of war existed with Germany, dating from 11 P. M. August 4th. Meanwhile Germany had given his passports to the British Ambassador in Berlin.

August 5th, President Wilson offered the good offices of the United States in an attempt to bring about a settlement of the European difficulties. The Germans began an attack upon Liège, Belgium.

August 6th, Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.

August 8th, Portugal announced its decision to support Great Britain.

August 9th, Servia declared war against Germany.

August 10th, France declared war on Austria as a result of Austrian troops aiding Germany.

August 13th, Austria and Great Britain each declared war on the other.

German forces entered the strongly fortified city of Liège, Belgium, Aug. 7, and proceeded westward, taking successively Louvain, Brussels, Namur and Antwerp. About the middle of August Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding the immediate surrender of Kiau Chau, China, which was leased by Germany in 1898, and later made a protectorate. This was surrendered to the Japanese in November.

Meantime, although Germany had made some progress along the shores of the Baltic Sea, the Russian forces invaded Galicia in Austria and threatened East Prussia.

In France the German line extended diagonally across the northeastern frontier, with the left resting on Mülhausen. Turning on the left base the armies pressed rapidly by way of Nancy, Verdun, Montmedy, Rheims, Amiens, eastward and south to within twenty-five miles of Paris and along the Marne River. Here, with the aid of British forces, the Germans were checked. The French government moved from Paris to Bordeaux. The allied forces attempted an enveloping manœuvre, and the German line was extended northward, falling back to the eastward at the same time. October 15, Ostend on the North Sea was occupied by the German forces and with the battle lines extending 200 miles along the northeastern frontier the fighting became more stubborn, neither side gaining great advantage during the month. On the first of November Turkey entered the general conflict by a naval attack on Russia in the Black Sea and the bombardment of Odessa. With the entrance of each belligerent into the struggle President Wilson promptly declared the neutrality of the United States.

European War of 1914:

Appeal by Wilson to citizens to maintain neutrality during, 8358.
Board of relief established for benefit of American citizens stranded abroad during, 8342.
Neutrality of United States in, 8358.
Order for relief, protection and transportation home of Americans in Europe at outbreak of, 8341.
(See also Neutrality; Wilson, and the several countries involved.)

Eutaw Springs (S. C.), Battle of.—Lieut.-Col. Stewart had succeeded Lord Rawdon in command of the southern division of the British army and established headquarters at Orangeburg, S. C. Gen. Greene, who had been resting the American army on the hills of the Santee River, had been reenforced by 700 North Carolina continentals. His army thus increased to more than 2,500 men, Greene determined to attack Stewart, whose force did not exceed 2,000. Stewart fell back about forty miles to Eutaw Springs, near the Santee River, in South Carolina. Here Sept. 8, 1781, a fierce but indecisive battle was fought. Stewart kept the field, but at night retired toward Charleston, and Greene took possession of the battle ground and sent detachments in pursuit of the British. The total American casualties as given by Gen. Greene were 408. The British loss was 693.

Ex Post Facto Law.—A law passed after the commission of a crime or misdemeanor for which it provides punishment: a retroactive law. The Constitution of the United States prohibits the passage of such laws either by Congress or by any other legislative body. A law which renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable when it was committed has also been decided to be an ex post facto law.

Exchange for Official Documents (see also International Bureau of Exchanges):

Agreement at Paris concerning, 4718.
Convention concerning, 4985.

Exchange, Medium of. (See Medium of Exchange.)

Exchequer, plan of, recommended, 2057, 2119.

Excise Laws.—As early as 1790 a national excise law was passed. Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, insisted that such a tax was necessary, but the law was not passed without a fierce debate. The tax imposed at first varied from 25 to 40 cents a gallon on

Excise Laws—*Continued.*
imported spirits, from 9 to 25 cents on domestic distilled liquors, and from 11 to 30 cents when the material was molasses or other imported product. This tax was reduced in 1792. Opposition to it was strong throughout the country, culminating in the Whisky Insurrection in western Pennsylvania in 1794. Under Jefferson the excise tax was abolished. It was revived again in 1813, during the war with Great Britain. In 1817 it was again repealed and no excise tax was collected by the General Government until 1862, during the Civil War. In 1864 the excise rates were raised, the rates on liquor rising from 60 cents to $2 per gallon, while in 1865 the rates were still further increased. After that time the excise rates gradually declined, till in 1875 the liquor tax stood at 90 cents per gallon. Excise rates remained thus until 1894 when the tax on liquor was raised to $1.10. During the Spanish War, however, excise rates were again raised, those on fermented liquors being doubled. By an act of March, 1902, however, the last of the war taxes were removed and the rate of excise was left as it was before the war.

Excise Tax, power to levy rests in national government, 7674. (See Taxation.)

Executive.—That branch of a government to which the execution of laws is entrusted. The executive may be a king, an emperor, or a president, or a council or other body. From 1775 to 1789 the United States Government had no other executive than Congress, which, however, created a Board of War, Board of Treasury, etc. The Constitution invested the President with executive power, sharing only the powers of appointment and treaty making with the Senate.

Executive Departments were established by the First Congress under the Constitution. Governors appointed by the Crown exercised the executive functions of the Colonies, except in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and for a short time in Massachusetts, where governors were elected by the people. At the outbreak of the Revolution, when the royal governors had been deprived of their powers, and before the State constitutions had been adopted, executive power was vested in a committee of safety. In some Colonies an executive council, with a president or chairman, was chosen by the provincial congresses. Most of the state constitutions provided for governors.

In the United States the Executive is one of the three great branches of government, the other two being the legislative and the judicial. Historically the legislative branch is first, because it was placed first in order in both the work of the Convention and in the final draft of the Constitution. Practically the executive branch is clearly prior in consideration so far as foreign powers are concerned. Under some Administrations executive power has been greatest in influence; under others perhaps smallest of the three. The weight of the Executive has steadily increased since the inauguration of the Government, not only on account of the appointing power, which is shared with the Senate and which grows with the expansion of the Republic, but for other reasons. The President's functions are constantly exercised when Congress and the judiciary are taking recess. Besides, he is the one person who represents to the average citizen the concrete majesty of law—the embodiment of authority in a democratic representative government.

Executive Cabinet.—Official conduct of, complimented, 2203, 2714.

Executive Departments.—The executive branch of the United States Government comprises the following ten subordinate Departments, each of which is presided over and directed by a head who is known as the Secretary of the Department. The Secretaries of the various Departments constitute what is termed the "Cabinet" (q. v.). They are chosen by the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate. Each acts under the authority of the President. The annual salary is $12,000. (1) State, which administers foreign affairs; (2) Treasury, which has charge of the finances; (3) Justice, which is the legal counsel of the Government; (4) War, which administers military affairs; (5) Post-office, which has charge of the postal service; (6) Navy, which has charge of naval affairs; (7) Interior, which has charge of matters pertaining to home affairs, including public lands, Indians, patents, pensions, education, railroads, and census; (8) Agriculture, which collects and disseminates information on agricultural subjects; (9) Commerce, which cares for the commercial, manufacturing, census, corporations, fisheries and navigation interests of the country; (10) Labor, which has charge of the immigration bureau and statistics of labor. The Department of Labor, which was created June 13, 1888, and absorbed into the Department of Commerce and Labor on its establishment, Feb. 14, 1903, was an independent Executive Department, although its head was known as a Commissioner, instead of Secretary, and was not a member of the Cabinet. The Department of Commerce and Labor was again divided in 1913.

Executive Departments (see also the several Departments):

Acts regarding advertising of, vetoed, 4388.

Advertising in newspapers by, inquired into, 2911.

Aliens employed in, report on number of, transmitted, 6102.

Applications to, should be in writing, 3456.

Appointment of laborers, 6747.

Appointments and promotions in, order regarding preference to be given veterans in, 3637, 6727.

Appointments in, having relation to civil service, 4990. (See also Executive Nominations.)

Buildings occupied by, referred to, 3897.

Canvassing for outside support for promotion forbidden, 6727.

Circulars asking for political contributions circulated in, 4784.

Closed for Thanksgiving, 3245.

Communications to be transmitted to head of proper Department, order regarding, 3859, 3981.

Employees in—

Official conduct of, complimented, 2714.

Executive Departments—*Continued.*
- Order permitting—
  - To participate in decoration of graves of soldiers, 3862, 4118, 4137, 4184, 4237, 4282, 4352, 4402, 4443, 4508, 4552, 4603, 4712, 4753, 4818, 4899, 5078, 5350, 5463, 5540, 5609, 5832, 5949, 6046.
  - To participate in public exercises, 4879, 6590, 6595, 6611, 6730.
  - To witness inauguration of President Cleveland, 4881.
- Ordered to organize into companies for defense of Washington, 3323.
- Partisan interference in elections by. (See Elections.)
- Referred to, 3585.
- Rendering honors to rebel living or dead, inquired into, 3591.
- Wages of, not to be affected by reduction in hours of labor, 3969, 4129.
- Examination of operations of, invited, 6058.
- Extension of power to make temporary appointments of heads of, recommended, 3348, 5568.
- Personal interviews with heads of, order regarding, 3546.
- Postage accounts of, referred to, 2360.
- Power of judiciary over, discussed, 1720.
- Record of efficiency of persons in, 5642.
  - Recommended, 5615.
- Redistribution of bureaus among, recommended, 7608.
- Salaries in, 6743.
- Transfer of duties among, recommended, 2264, 4060.
- Vacancy occasioned by death of head of, recommendations regarding filling, 3348, 5568.

Executive Mansion.—The President's official residence at Washington. It is built in the English Renaissance style of architecture, with a projecting columned and pedimented porch on the front entrance and a large semi-circular projecting bay on the garden front opposite. The corner stone was laid by Washington in 1792, and it was first occupied by President John Adams in 1800. It stands on Pennsylvania Avenue, slightly over a mile from the Capitol, and is surrounded by about twenty acres of handsomely laid out grounds. The Executive Mansion is two stories high, and 176 feet long, 86 feet wide, and is built of freestone painted white. From this latter circumstance it is familiarly known as the White House. When the British captured Washington in 1814, the Executive Mansion, together with other buildings, was burned. Congress authorized its restoration in 1815, which was completed in 1818, and it has been occupied by each successive president since. The White House had long been too small for the purpose it was intended to serve and in 1902-3 extensive alterations and additions were made, many features of the original architecture were restored and the pressure of space was relieved by the erection of executive offices in the grounds connected with the main building.

White House Rules.—The following rules have been arranged for the conduct of business at the Executive Offices during the Winter of 1913-14:

The Cabinet will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 a. m. until 1 p. m.

Senators and Representatives having business to transact will be received from 10.30 a. m. to 12 m., excepting on Cabinet days. In view of the pressure of business at the Executive Offices during the Congressional session it would greatly facilitate matters if senators and members could telephone for an appointment before calling, as many will have first made appointments in this way, and those calling without appointments are therefore necessarily delayed in seeing the president.

The East Room will be open daily, Sundays excepted, for the inspection of visitors, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Executive Mansion:
- Completion of, 595.
- Furniture should be provided for, by Congress, 595.
- Improvement of, 808.
- Restoration of, 6769, 6779.

Executive Nominations (see also Removals from Office):
- Act—
  - Prescribing oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in rebellion discussed, 4076.
  - Regulating tenure of certain civil offices vetoed. (See Tenure-of-Office Act.)
- Appointing power discussed by President—
  - Buchanan, 3190.
  - Fillmore, 2616.
  - Jackson, 1261, 1272, 1351.
  - Johnson, 3690, 3767, 3820.
  - Tyler, 1903, 1958.
- Appointments—
  - Applicants refused by President Tyler, 1958.
  - For limited period, 638.
    - Referred to, 3662.
  - Relation of members of Congress to, discussed, 4557.
- Discussed, 3062.
- Errors in, arrangements for corrections of, recommended, 802.
- Interviews with President, 5831.
- Persons appointed or permitted to continue in office without consent of Senate inquired into, 3663.
- President Madison declines to confer with Senate regarding, 515.
- Rejections of, President Jackson's message asserting that Senate is not required to give reasons for, 1261.
- Renewal of, 2646.

Executive Nominations—*Continued.*
- Request of—
  - House for names of applicants for office refused by President Tyler, 1958.
  - Senate for correspondence regarding, right to make, denied by President Jackson, 1272.
  - Senate for reasons for making, refused by President Jackson, 1261, 1351.
- Resolution of Senate regarding, and reply of President Hayes, 4433.
- Rules regulating interviews with President regarding, discussed, 5831.
- Withdrawal of, by President—
  - Harrison, W. H., not acted on by Senate, 1876.
  - Jackson, not acted on by Senate, 1002.

Executive Orders. (See the several subjects.)

Executive Salaries. (See Salaries, Executive.)

Executive Session.—The Constitution of the United States provides that the president "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law." A rule of the senate providing for the manner of advising and consenting to executive recommendations requires that "when acting upon confidential or executive business, unless the same shall be considered in open executive session, the senate chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the secretary, the chief clerk, the principal legislative clerk, the executive clerk, the minute and journal clerk, the sergeant-at-arms, the assistant doorkeeper, and such other officers as the presiding officer shall think necessary, and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy." The senate is then said to be in executive session. The house holds no executive sessions. It may go into secret session, however, whenever confidential communications are received from the president, or whenever the speaker or any member shall inform the house that he has a communication which ought to be kept secret for a time.

Exequatur.—A Latin word meaning "Let him execute." In diplomatic usage the word is used to signify a document authorizing an official to act in the capacity of agent or representative. Usually a written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent issued by the government to which he is accredited and authorizing him to exercise his powers. The government from which an exequatur is asked has the right to refuse it either on political or personal grounds. The government may also withdraw it. When deprived of his exequatur a consul may withdraw with his records or delegate his powers to another, according to instructions.

Exequaturs:
- Refusal of Turkey to grant exequaturs to consuls of United States referred to, 6092, 6148.
- Revoked—
  - Consul of—
    - Belgium, 3420.
    - Chile, 3625.
    - France, 260.
    - Frankfort, 3709.
    - Great Britain, 2924, 2925.
    - Hanover, 3709.
    - Hesse, 3709.
    - Nassau, 3709.
    - Oldenburg, 3710.
    - Spain, 2588.
    - Sweden and Norway, 3626.
      - Revocation annulled, 3630.
  - Vice-Consul of—
    - Portugal, 4038.
    - Sweden and Norway, 3627.
      - Revocation annulled, 3630.

Exhibitions (see also Adelaide; Antwerp; Arcachon; Atlanta; Barcelona; Bergen; Berlin; Boston; Brussels; Caracas; Chicago; Cincinnati; Hamburg; London; Louisville; Madrid; Melbourne; Munich; New Orleans; Oporto; Paris; Philadelphia; Sydney; Vienna):
- Discretionary authority to send delegates to, recommendations regarding, 4714, 4763, 4827, 5546, 6325.

Expansion, Territorial:
- Annexation discussed. (See Alaska; California; Cuba; Florida; Gadsden Purchase; Hawaiian Islands; Louisiana Purchase; New Mexico; Philippine Islands; Puerto Rico; St. John Island; St. Thomas Island; Santo Domingo; Texas; Yucatan.)
- Foreign policy discussed by President—
  - Adams, John, 228.
  - Adams, J. Q., 862, 868, 884, 895, 903, 922, 950.
  - Buchanan, 2966, 2998, 3037, 3041, 3066, 3089, 3092, 3173, 3177.
  - Cleveland, 4912, 5867, 5871, 5873, 5892, 5955, 5963, 6064, 6068, 6087, 6148.
  - Fillmore, 2614, 2656, 2701, 2715.
  - Grant, 3985, 4006, 4015, 4018, 4050, 4053, 4082, 4101, 4143, 4176, 4192, 4245, 4290, 4365.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5445, 5618, 5750, 5783.
  - Harrison, W. H., 1873.
  - Hayes, 4418, 4420.
  - Jackson, 1159, 1222, 1324, 1370, 1378, 1456, 1484, 1500.
  - Jefferson, 311, 346, 349.
  - Johnson, 3564, 3581, 3777, 3886, 3888.
  - Lincoln, 3248, 3255, 3327, 3444.
  - McKinley, 6248, 6281, 6295, 6307.

Expansion, Territorial—*Continued.*
  Madison, 452, 473.
  Monroe, 573, 582, 624, 627, 639, 672, 685, 762, 787, 791, 817, 829.
  Pierce, 2731, 2745, 2807, 2864, 2904.
  Polk, 2229, 2236, 2248, 2276, 2322, 2337, 2361, 2386, 2431, 2437, 2444, 2480.
  Taylor, 2548, 2555.
  Tyler, 1890, 2049, 2064, 2160, 2169, 2171, 2176, 2190, 2193, 2206.
  Van Buren, 1590, 1702, 1748, 1819.
  Washington, 120, 213.

Expatriation.—The voluntary renunciation of the rights and liabilities of citizenship in one country to become the citizen or subject of another. The right of expatriation has been sanctioned by custom and usage in the United States. The government has even in a number of instances refused protection to native-born and naturalized citizens on the ground that they had expatriated themselves. An act of Congress of July 27, 1868, declared it the natural and inherent right of all people, and any denial or restriction thereof contrary to the fundamental principles of government. An act of Congress, approved March 2, 1907, defined the conditions under which an American citizen may expatriate himself. It provides that any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state. When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years: Provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe: And provided also, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the martial relation, by continuing to reside therein. Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continues to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or if she resides abroad she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation. A child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship by the parent: Provided, that such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child: And provided further, that the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States. All children born outside the limits of the United States who are citizens thereof and who continue to reside outside the United States shall, in order to receive the protection of this government, be required upon reaching the age of eighteen years to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States, and shall be further required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority. Expatriation has been frequently pleaded before the Supreme Court, but the plea has always been overruled. Though the right be admitted, except in the case of persons subject to military service, holding public trusts, or charged with crime the difficulty remains to give evidence of the mode of expatriation. British subjects cease to be such upon being naturalized in other countries, and such persons, in order to be again considered British subjects, must be renaturalized on their return to Great Britain. In France and Germany the somewhat indefinite claim of domicile in a foreign land is accepted as evidence of expatriation.

Expatriation. (See Naturalization Laws.)

Expeditions Against Foreign Powers (see also Neutrality):
  Discussed by President—
    Arthur, 4640.
    Buchanan, 2978, 2997, 3180.
    Fillmore, 2643, 2649, 2697.
    Jefferson, 394, 395, 400, 417.
    Johnson, 3640, 3655, 3658.
    Monroe, 582, 583, 590, 592, 601, 609, 769.
    Pierce, 2741, 2779.
    Polk, 2455.
    Taylor, 2549, 2585.
    Van Buren, 1616.
    Washington, 146.
  Proclamations against, by President—
    Buchanan, 3027.
    Cleveland, 6023, 6126.
    Fillmore, 2647, 2648.
    Grant, 4039, 4045.
    Jefferson, 392.
    Johnson, 3631.
    Madison, 546.
    Pierce, 2804, 2805, 2921.
    Taylor, 2555.
    Tyler, 1925.
    Washington, 149.

Expeditions, Exploring. (See Exploring Expeditions.)

Expeditions, Unlawful. (See Expeditions Against Foreign Powers.)

Expenditures, Public.—In 1794 the annual expenditures of the Federal Government amounted to only $6,300,000. In 1814 they ran up, on account of the war with Great Britain, to $34,700,000. They fell in 1834 to $18,600,000. In 1854 they were $55,000,000. During the last year of the Civil War (1865) they amounted to $1,295,000,000; but in 1878 they had declined to $237,000,000. For the following ten years the expenditures averaged $260,000,000 per annum. For the fiscal year ending

Expenditures, Public—*Continued.* June 30, 1893, they were $459,400,000, made up largely of interest and pensions. In 1896 they were $434,678,654, and for the year ending June 30, 1899, they had increased to $605,072,180. Since the Spanish War the expenditure has naturally been reduced; for the year ending June 30, 1905, it was $567,411,611, or some $23,987,752 in excess of the revenue. In 1907 the expenditures were $578,360,592, and the revenues amounted to $665,306,134, which is $86,945,543 more than the expenditures. The grand total of expenditures of the government for the years 1911-1912, appropriated by the Sixty-first Congress at its third session, was $1,025,489,661.54. The receipts for the fiscal year ending, from customs, amounted to $701,372,375. Expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1913, were $1,010,812,449, including postal.

Expenditures, Public (see also Foreign Intercourse):
- Act making appropriations for—
  - Approved and reasons therefor, 3128, 4327.
  - Vetoed, 4488.
- Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies vetoed, 6115.
- Congress warned about, 6238.
- Contingent fund, account of, rendered, 80, 127, 325, 343, 354, 366, 382, 405, 421, 447, 482.
- Discussed. (See Finances discussed.)
- Economy in, recommended, 5890, 6177.
- Estimates, etc., of, referred to, 281, 297, 4213, 4523.
- Failure of Congress to provide for, discussed, and recommendations regarding, 3073, 3102, 4322, 4404, 4472.
- Provisions for, recommended by President—
  - Buchanan, 3073.
  - Hayes, 4472.
  - Van Buren, 1541.

Experiment Stations, discussed, 5384, 5888, 5980, 6347. (See also Agriculture, Department of.)

Experiment Stations, Agricultural, report of, 6773, 6935.

Exploring Expeditions (see also Arctic Expeditions; *Jeannette* Polar Expedition: Lady Franklin Bay Expedition; Pacific Ocean Exploring Expedition; South Sea Exploring Expedition; Wilkes Exploring Expedition).
- Across continent recommended, 341, 886.
- Naval expeditions referred to, 4449.

Explosives, order to prevent shipment of, 4815.

Export Duties, levied by foreign powers referred to, 4744.

Exports.—The value of American export trade has generally kept pace with the development of domestic business. In 1892 it passed the billion dollar mark, and until the outbreak of the European War in 1914, it promised to pass two and a half billion in that year. The figures for the period 1900-1913 follow:

Year Ending June 30	Exports		Total Exports
	Domestic	Foreign	
1900...	$1,370,763,571	$23,719,511	$1,394,483,082
1901...	1,460,462,806	27,302,185	1,487,764,991
1902...	1,355,481,861	26,237,540	1,381,719,401
1903...	1,392,231,302	27,910,377	1,420,141,679
1904...	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271
1905...	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666
1906...	1,717,953,382	25,911,118	1,743,864,500
1907...	1,853,718,034	27,133,044	1,880,851,078
1908...	1,834,786,357	25,986,989	1,860,773,346
1909...	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104
1910...	1,710,083,998	34,900,722	1,744,984,720
1911...	2,013,549,025	35,771,174	2,049,320,199
1912...	2,170,319,828	34,002,581	2,204,322,409
1913...	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149

The effect of the war in Europe upon the business of the United States is shown by a comparison of the exports for the month of August, 1913, and those of 1914. Succeeding months are likely to show even greater loss of trade, for hostilities did not begin till after the first of the month and goods in transit and many under contract were delivered. With the designations of contraband and inability of Europe to purchase a heavy shrinkage must result. The total for August, 1913, was $187,909,200 and for August, 1914, $110,369,240, a falling off of more than $77,000,000. Manufactures showed the largest decrease. Foodstuffs almost maintained their level. Exports to countries most affected during August of each year were:

	1913	1914
Belgium.................	$9,322,252	$432,527
France..................	10,750,624	7,420,800
Germany.................	21,301,274	68,737
Russia..................	1,500,854	112,372
United Kingdom.........	38,355,184	32,951,250
Argentine...............	5,139,819	971,129
Australia...............	3,875,282	1,823,453
Italy...................	5,274,678	1,169,326

Exports:
- Aggregate of, to France referred to, 768.
- Embargo on—
  - Modification of laws regarding, recommended, 527.
  - Recommended, 526.
- Laws in regard to, 528, 866.
- Prohibition on—
  - Recommended, 517.
  - Removal of, recommended, 527.
- Value of, for year ending June—
  - 1845, 2252.
  - 1846, 2346.
  - 1847, 2401.
  - 1848, 2496.
  - 1851, 2658.
  - 1852, 2705.
  - 1877, 4422.
  - 1881, 4633.
  - 1884, 4830.
  - 1885, 4925.
  - 1886, 5093.
  - 1890, 5555.
  - 1891, 5627.
  - 1892, 5743.
  - 1893, 5875, 5887.
  - 1894, 5964, 5978.
  - 1896, 6156, 6171.
  - 1899, 6357.
  - 1900, 6439.
- Value of, from commencement of Government, 1045.

Expositions. (See Exhibitions.)

Express, The, American vessel attacked by, 2675, 2680.

Expunging Resolutions.—March 28, 1834, the Senate passed a resolution censuring President Jackson and declaring that in removing the Federal deposits from the Bank of the United States he had assumed authority not conferred by the Constitution and the laws. Through the effort of Senator Benton an "expunging resolution" was passed Jan. 16, 1837. A black line was drawn around the resolution of censure in the Journal and across it was written the words "Expunged by order of the Senate this 16th day of January, 1837." The expunging resolution was strenuously opposed by Webster, Clay, and Calhoun.

Extradition, International.—Extradition treaties have been concluded by the Government of the United States with the principal governments of the world and many of the smaller ones. The first was that with Great Britain negotiated by John Jay in 1794. Congress, however, made no law for carrying out its provisions. Again, in 1842 a second treaty was negotiated. This was found to be inadequate in many ways. For instance, a criminal whose offense was not covered by the treaty was extradited on another charge and then tried for his real offense. This called forth a protest from Great Britain. By 1886 the treaty of 1842 was found to be entirely inadequate to existing conditions. The Phelps-Rosebery convention of that year offered a more satisfactory system, but was rejected by the Senate. That body, however, ratified the Blaine-Pauncefote convention of 1889, which accomplished the desired result. The United States has now extradition treaties with forty nations, but has no such treaties with the following countries: Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greece, Honduras, Korea, Morocco, Paraguay, Persia, Roumania, and Siam. The latest extradition treaties made were those with Cuba and Uruguay in 1905. Crimes which are recognized as extradital with all nations are: murder, and attempts to murder, arson, robbery, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting. Crimes at sea are extradital with all but France. Burglary, criminal assault, abduction, perjury and destruction of railroads are extradital under the majority of the treaties. (See Treaties.)

Extradition Treaties.—(See also Fugitive Criminals.) The United States has concluded extradition treaties with all of the principal countries of the world and many of the smaller. These vary greatly in the extraditable crimes. But the general conditions and means of extradition of all are the same. The essential principle of all of these treaties is that a fugitive from justice cannot be extradited from a country for one crime and tried upon another, without having ample opportunity and time to depart from it. The requisition for extradition is made through the diplomatic agents, or when such are wanting through the consular office. Sufficient proof of guilt within the law of the country from which extradition is sought must accompany the requisition; or if the fugitive has been sentenced or convicted prior to his escape, a legalized copy of the sentence of the judge, or of the warrant for arrest, must accompany the requisition. In urgent cases the provisional arrest of the fugitive may be secured by telegraphic or mail request, in which cases proceedings must be begun against the prisoner within a period of, usually, two months.

Political offenses or crimes are not extraditable, and an extradited person cannot be tried subsequently for a political offense, or connection with one prior to extradition. Where the person whose extradition is sought has committed an offense against the laws of the country of the asylum he must be tried, and, if guilty, fulfill his punishment before being handed over to the other nation. Expenses of the extradition are to be borne by the country seeking requsition. No extradition is possible if the offense with which the fugitive is charged is unpunishable by reason of the statute of limitation of the country of asylum. All articles and property in possession of the fugitive at the time of arrest are so far as is practicable to be returned with him, whether or not the proceeds of crime.

Where requests for the extradition of the same person come to a nation from more than one other country, unless directed otherwise by treaty provisions, he is to be handed over to the officers of the country first making requisition. The countries with which the United States has extradition treaties in force and the extraditable offenses are as follows::

Argentine Republic—(1896). — Homicide, assassination, parricide, poisoning, infanticide, manslaughter, or the attempt to commit any of these crimes; arson, burglary, house-breaking, shopbreaking, robbery with violence, larceny of the value of $200; forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement of public monies or of private funds exceeding $200; fraud or breach of trust of $200; perjury or subornation of perjury; rape, abduction, kidnapping or child-stealing; train-wrecking, accomplished or attempted; piracy, mutiny, destroying or attempting to destroy a ship; assaults on shipboard; and trading in slaves where such is prohibited by the laws of both countries.

Argentina—(1896).—Homicide, actual or attempted; arson; burglary; house-breaking; robbery with violence, actual or attempted or threatened; larceny of property of the value of $200; forgery or the utterance of anything forged; counterfeiting; embezzlement of public or private money in excess of $200; fraud or breach of trust; perjury; rape; abduction; kidnapping; any act committed with criminal intent to endanger the safety of persons upon a railway; crimes committed at sea.

Austria-Hungary—(1856).—Murder, assault with intent to kill, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, making or circulating counterfeit money, or embezzlement of public monies.

Baden—(1857).—Murder, attempt to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, making or circulation of counterfeit money, or embezzlement of public money.

Bavaria—(1853).—Murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, making or circulating counterfeit money, or embezzlement of public money.

Belgium—(1901).—Murder, parricide, assassination, poisoning, infanticide, attempt to commit murder, rape, attempt to commit rape, bigamy, abortion, arson, piracy, mutiny on shipboard, larceny, burglary, house-breaking, forgery, making or circulating counterfeit money, embezzlement of public money, or of private funds, exceeding $200 or 1,000 francs; train-wrecking, obtaining money or goods under false pretences, kidnapping of minors, and reception of stolen articles.

Bolivia—(1900).—Murder, assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning, attempt to commit murder, manslaughter, arson, robbery, burglary, forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement exceeding $200; fraud or breach of trust when $200 or more is involved; perjury, subordination of perjury, rape, ab-

Extradition Treaties—*Continued.*
duction, kidnapping, train-wrecking, piracy, mutiny, destroying a vessel, assaults at sea, slave-trading in violation of the laws of both countries.

Brazil—(1898).—Same as Bolivia.

Chile—(1900).—Same as Bolivia.

China.—No extradition.

Colombia—(1888).—Same as Bolivia.

Cuba.—1. Murder, comprehending the offenses expressed in the Penal Code of Cuba as assassination, parricide, infanticide and poisoning; manslaughter, when voluntary; the attempt to commit any of these crimes. 2. Arson. 3. Robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another money, goods, documents, or other property, by violence or putting him in fear; burglary; house-breaking and shop-breaking. 4. Forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, or falsification of the official acts or documents of the Government or public authority, including courts of justice, or the utterance or fraudulent use of any of the same. 5. The fabrication of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper, counterfeit titles or coupons of public debt, bank-notes, or other instruments of public credit; of counterfeit seals, stamps, dies and marks of state or public administration, and the utterance, circulation or fraudulent use of any of the above-mentioned objects. 6. Embezzlement by public officers or depositaries; embezzlement by persons hired or salaried to the detriment of their employers; obtaining money, valuable securities or other personal property by false devices, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or value of the property so obtained is not less than two hundred dollars in gold. 7. Fraud or breach of trust (or the corresponding crime expressed in the Penal Code of Cuba as defraudation) by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or director or member or officer of any company, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated is not less than two hundred dollars in gold. 8. Perjury; subornation of perjury. 9. Bribery; defined to be the giving, offering or receiving of a reward to influence one in the discharge of a legal duty. 10. Rape, bigamy. 11. Wilful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads, trains, bridges, vehicles, vessels or other means of transportation or public or private buildings, when the act committed endangers human life. 12. Crimes committed at sea, to wit: (a) Piracy, by statute or by the law of nations. (b) Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master. (c) Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so. (d) Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm. 13. Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave-trading. 14. Kidnapping of minors or adults, defined to be the abduction or detention of a person or persons in order to exact money from them or their families, or for any other unlawful end. 15. Larceny, defined to be the theft of money, effects, documents, horses, cattle, livestock or any other movable property of the value of more than fifty dollars. 16. Obtaining by threats of doing injury, money, valuables or other personal property. 17. Mayhem and other wilful mutilation causing disability or death. Extradition is to take place for participation in any of the crimes and offenses mentioned in this treaty not only as principal or accomplices, but as accessories in any of the crimes or offenses mentioned in the present article, provided such participation may be punished, in the United States as a felony and in the Republic of Cuba by imprisonment, hard labor or capital punishment.

Denmark.—Same as Belgium; supplemented by a treaty signed in 1905 extending its provisions to the island possessions of the contracting parties, and including the crime of bribery.

Ecuador—(1872).—1. Murder, including assassination, parricide, infanticide and poisoning. 2. The crime of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on shipboard when the crew or a part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commanding officer, have taken possession of the vessel. 3. The crime of burglary, this being understood as the act of breaking or forcing an entrance into another's house with intent to commit any crime, and the crime of robbery, this being defined as the act of taking from the person of another, goods or money with criminal intent, using violence or intimidation. 4. The crime of forgery, which is understood to be the wilful use or circulation of forged papers or public documents. 5. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, of public bonds, bank bills and securities, and in general of any kind of titles to or instruments of credit, the counterfeiting of stamps, dies, seals, and marks of the state, and of the administrative authorities, and the sale or circulation thereof. 6. Embezzlement of public property, committed within the jurisdiction of either party by public officers or depositaries.

France—(1843).—Murder, assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning, attempted to commit murder, rape, forgery, arson, and embezzlement. By the treaty of 1845: Robbery, burglary, and house-breaking. By the treaty of 1858: Making or circulating counterfeit money and embezzlement by hired or salaried persons. By the treaty of 1909: 1. Murder, assassination, parricide, infanticide and poisoning; manslaughter, when voluntary; assault with intent to commit murder. 2. Rape, abortion, bigamy. 3. Arson. 4. Robbery, burglary, house-breaking or shop-breaking. 5. Forgery; the utterance of forged papers, the forgery or falsification of official acts of Government, of public authority, or of courts of justice, or the utterance of the thing forged or falsified. 6. The counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of money, whether coin or paper, or of instruments of debt created by national, state, provincial, municipal or other governments, or of coupons thereof, or of bank-notes, or the utterance or circulation of the same; or the counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering of seals of state. 7. Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, executor, administrator, guardian, trustee or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or director or member or officer of any company, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries, and the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated is not less than $200 or 1,000 francs. Embezzlement by public officers or depositaries; embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers. 8. Larceny; obtaining money, valuable securities or other property by false pretenses, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries, and the amount of money of the value of the property fraudulently obtained is not less than two hundred dollars or one thou-

Extradition Treaties—*Continued.*

sand francs. 9. Perjury, subornation of perjury. 10. Child-stealing, or abduction of a minor under the age of fourteen for a boy and of sixteen for a girl. 11. Kidnapping of minors or adults. 12. Willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads, which endangers human life. 13. (a) Piracy, by the law of nations. (b) The act by any person, being or not being one of the crew of a vessel, of taking possession of such vessel by fraud or violence. (c) Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea. (d) Revolt or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the captain or master. (e) Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to do grievous bodily harm. 14. Crimes and offences against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave-trading. 15. Receiving money, valuable securities or other property knowing the same to have been unlawfully obtained, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property so received is not less than $200 or 1,000 francs.

Great Britain—(1889).—Voluntary manslaughter, counterfeiting, embezzlement, larceny, receiving stolen goods, fraud, perjury, subornation of perjury, rape, abduction, child-stealing, kidnapping, burglary, house-breaking, piracy, mutiny, destroying a vessel, assault at sea, slavery and slave-trading. By a supplement of 1900 there were added: Obtaining money under false pretenses, train-wrecking, and procuring abortion.

Greece.—No extradition.

Guatemala—(1903).—Same as Bolivia, with the addition of: Mayhem, bigamy, bank robbery, embezzlement of bank funds, obtaining money or property by threat and receiving same.

Haiti—(1864).—Murder, assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning, attempt to commit murder, piracy, rape, forgery, counterfeiting, arson, robbery, and embezzlement.

Honduras.—Until 1909 we had no extradition treaty with Honduras. During that year Secretary Root negotiated a convention covering a longer list of extraditable offenses than the existing treaty with Mexico, which had theretofore been considered fairly complete and a model form for application to contiguous territory. They are: 1. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated by the terms of parricide, assassination, manslaughter, when voluntary; poisoning or infanticide. 2. The attempt to commit murder. 3. Rape, abortion, carnal knowledge of children under the age of twelve years. 4. Bigamy. 5. Arson. 6. Willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads, which endangers human life. 7. Crimes committed at sea: (a) Piracy, as commonly known and defined by the law of nations, or by statute. (b) Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting to do so. (c) Mutiny or conspiracy by two or more members of the crew or other persons on board of a vessel on the high seas, for the purpose of rebelling against the authority of the captain or commander of such vessel, or by fraud or violence taking possession of such vessel. (d) Assault on board ships upon the high seas with intent to do bodily harm. 8. Burglary, defined to be the act of breaking into and entering the house of another in the night time with intent to commit a felony therein. 9. The breaking into and entering into the offices of the Government and public authorities, or the offices of banks, banking houses, saving banks, trust companies, insurance companies, or other buildings not dwelling with intent to commit a felony therein. 10. Robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another, goods or money by violence or by putting him in fear. 11. Forgery or the utterance of forged papers. 12. The forgery or falsification of the official acts of the Government or public authority, including courts of justice, or the uttering or fraudulent use of the same. 13. The fabrication of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper, counterfeit titles or coupons of public debt, created by national, state, provincial, territorial, local, or municipal governments, bank-notes or other instruments of public credit, counterfeit seals, stamps, dies, and marks of state or public administrations, and the utterance, circulation, or fraudulent use of the above mentioned objects. 14. Embezzlement or criminal malversation committed within the jurisdiction of one or the other party by public officers or depositaries, where the amount embezzled exceeds $200 (or Honduran equivalent). 15. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired, salaried, or employed, to the detriment of their employers or principals, when the crime or offense is punishable by imprisonment or other corporal punishment by the laws of both countries, and where the amount embezzled exceeds $200 (or Honduran equivalent). 16. Kidnapping of minors or adults, and to be the abduction or detention of a person or persons, in order to exact money from them or their families, or for any other unlawful end. 17. Larceny, defined to be the theft of effects, personal property, or money, of the value of twenty-five dollars or more. 18. Obtaining money, valuable securities or other property by false pretenses or receiving any money, valuable securities or other property knowing the same to have been unlawfully obtained, where the amount of money or the value of the property so obtained or received exceeds two hundred dollars (or Honduran equivalent). 19. Perjury or subornation of perjury. 20. Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, director, or officer of any company or corporation, or by any one in any fiduciary position, where the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated exceeds two hundred dollars (or Honduran equivalent). 21. The extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes as an accessory before or after the fact, provided such participation be punishable by imprisonment by the laws of both contracting parties.

Italy—(1868, 1869, 1884).—Murder, assassination, parricide, poisoning, infanticide, attempt to commit murder, rape, arson, piracy, mutiny, burglary, robbery, forgery, counterfeiting, and embezzlement. By the addition of 1884: Kidnapping.

Japan—(1886).—Same as Haiti.

Luxemburg—(1883).—Same as Great Britain.

Mexico—(1889 and 1902).—The extent of extraditable offenses is greater in the case of Mexico than in any other treaty of the United States, probably on account of the contiguity of territory. The list of extraditable offenses includes: Murder, assassination, parricide, poisoning, infanticide, rape, bigamy, arson, piracy, destroying a vessel, murder, burglary, housebreaking, bank robbery, robbery, forgery, fraudulent use of the courts, counterfeiting, introduction of counterfeiter's tools, embez-

Extradition Treaties—*Continued.*
zlement of public or private funds, embezzlement of bank or trust funds, embezzlement by hired or salaried persons, kidnapping, mayhem, endangering human life by destruction of railroads, bridges, and the like; obtaining money or property by violence, threats, or false pretenses; receiving or buying goods known to have been wrongfully obtained; larceny to the extent of twenty-five dollars or more, or receiving goods to that value, knowing them to have been stolen. By the addition of 1902, bribery was added.

Morocco—No extradition.

Netherlands—(1887).—Same as Great Britain, with the addition of bigamy, abortion, larceny, and embezzlement. Extended in 1904 to the insular possessions of both countries.

Nicaragua—(1905).—Practically the same as with Honduras.

Norway—(1893).—Same as Netherlands.

Ottoman Empire—(1874).—Same as Haiti.

Panama—(1904).—1. Murder; 2. Arson; 3. Robbery; 4. Forgery; 5. Counterfeiting; 6. Embezzlement where the embezzlement exceeds the sum of $200; larceny. 7. Fraud, breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or director or member or officer of any company, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated is not less than $200. 8. Perjury; subornaton of perjury. 9. Rape; abduction; kidnapping. 10. Willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life. 11. Crimes committed at sea: (*a*) Piracy, by statute or by the laws of nations; (*b*) Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master; (*c*) Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so: (*d*) Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm. 12. Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading. 13. Bribery. Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes and offenses mentioned in this Treaty, provided such participation may be punished, in the United States as a felony, and in the Republic of Panama by imprisonment at hard labor.

Paraguay.—No extradition.

Persia.—No extradition.

Peru—(1899).—Same as Bolivia.

Portugal—(1908).—Same as Honduras, with the understanding that no death penalty shall be enforced upon surrendered criminals.

Prussia—(1852).—This treaty was concluded by the king of Prussia for Prussia and other states. It was acceded to by Bremen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, and Württemberg. It includes as extraditable crimes: Murder or assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, counterfeiting, and embezzlement of public moneys.

Roumania.—No extradition.

Russia—(1887).—Same as Great Britain.

Salvador—(1911).—Same as Honduras with few minor exceptions.

Servia—(1901).—Same as Netherlands.

Siam.—No extradition.

Spain.—Extradition treaties of 1877 and 1882 abrogated by the treaty of friendship of 1902, and reestablished in 1904 by the signature of a treaty similar to that with Honduras.

Sweden—(1893).—Same as Netherlands.

Switzerland—(1900).—Same as Belgium.

Venezuela.—No extradition.

Extraordinary Session Messages. (See Special Session Messages.)

Extraordinary Sessions of Congress, proclamations convening, by President—
Adams, John, 222.
Cleveland, 5828.
Harrison, W. H., 1876.
Hayes, 4399, 4472.
Jefferson, 345, 412.
Lincoln, 3214.
McKinley, 6470.
Madison, 476, 529.
Pierce, 2927.
Taft, 7759.
Van Buren, 1538.

Extraordinary Sessions of Senate, proclamations convening by President—
Adams, John, 306, 1220.
Adams, J. Q., 997.
Arthur, 4621, 4873.
Buchanan, 3026, 3081, 3156, 3203.
Cleveland, 5428, 6230.
Fillmore, 2646, 2727.
  Referred to, 2726.
Grant, 3966, 4087, 4171, 4278, 4390.
Harrison, Benj., 5817.
Hayes, 4591.
  Referred to, 4588.
Jackson, 1508.
Jefferson, 449.
Johnson, 3719.
Lincoln, 3362, 3474.
Madison, 571.
Monroe, 856.
Pierce, 2959.
Polk, 2539.
Tyler, 2220.
Van Buren, 1857.
Washington, 130, 204, 571.

Ezra's Church (Ga.), Battle of.—July 27, 1864, Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard was appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee and Gen. Hooker resigned the command of the Twentieth Corps, being succeeded by Gen. H. W. Slocum. The Army of the Tennessee was moved from the extreme left to the extreme right of the position before Atlanta. Gen. Hood, taking advantage of this movement, July 28 made an attack on the Fifteenth Corps, under Logan, at Ezra's Church. Logan was well supported by Blair's and Dodge's corps. The Federal accounts represent that the fighting continued from noon till 4 o'clock P. M., when the Confederates retired with a loss of 2,000. The Federal loss was 600. Gen. Sherman says that the Confederates sustained an overwhelming defeat. Gen. Hood states that no material advantage was gained by either opponent, and that the loss was small in proportion to the numbers engaged.

Fair Oaks (Va.), Battle of. (See Seven Pines (Va.), Battle of.)

Falkland Islands.—Two large islands surrounded by a group of smaller ones in the South Atlantic between the parallels of 51° and 52° 45′ S., some 300 miles east of the main land of Patagonia, opposite the Strait of Magellan. The combined area of the group is about 7,510 square miles. The islands were visited by John Davis in 1592. In 1761 Commodore Byron took possession of them in the name of Great Britain, and they now constitute a crown colony. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is sheep raising, 2,325,000 acres being devoted to the pasturage of 724,736 sheep in 1910, besides 5,382 cattle and 3,314 horses. The principal exports are wool, hides and tallow. The population is about 2,500.

Falkland Islands:
Claims of Argentine Republic respecting acts of American minister at, 4910.
Outrages committed on American citizens and vessels at, 1116, 1246.

Farewell Address of President—
Jackson, 1511.
Washington, 205.
Army orders regarding reading of, 3306.
Proclamation recommending celebration on Feb. 22 of birth of, by reading, 3289.

Farmers' Welfare:
Credits for, needed, 8288.
Discussed by President—
Roosevelt, 7426.
Wilson, 8288.

Farm Products. (See Agricultural Products.)

Farmville (Va.), Battle of.—After the evacuation of Richmond, Lee's army was moving westward toward Farmville, where he hoped to cross the Appomattox, burn the bridges and check the pursuit of the Federals. Meantime Ord, with his command of the Army of the James, was also advancing toward Farmville to burn the bridges and intercept Lee at that point. His advance consisted of 2 regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry under Gen. Theodore Read. At Farmville the Confederates made a short halt. Read appearing, he was attacked by Lee. In the conflict Read was killed, his column brushed aside and the retreating army crossed the river. After the death of Read, Ord's command arrived, and the Confederates began to intrench themselves. On the same afternoon, April 7, 1865, Sheridan struck the enemy farther back, capturing 16 pieces of artillery and 400 wagons, and held them in check until the arrival of the Second Corps, when a general attack was ordered, resulting in the capture of 6,000 or 7,000 prisoners.

Fashion, The, 2997, 3001, 3017. (See Walker, William.)

Fasting and Prayer (see also Thanksgiving Proclamations):
Day of, set apart by proclamation of President—
Lincoln, 3237, 3365, 3422.
Referred to, 3437.

Federal Courts. (See Courts.)

Federal Courts, criminal procedure in, 7048.
Enforcement of criminal laws discussed, 7383.
Right of appeal by Government in criminal cases on questions of law recommended, 7403.

Federal Election Law recommended, 5490, 5562, 5766.

Federal Inspection and control of interstate commerce advocated, 7454, 7467, 7510. (See also Corporations.)

Federal Jurisdiction inadequate to enforce treaty obligations within states, 7435, 7667.

Federal Supervision of Corporations incident to tax on incomes of, 7676.

Federalist Party.—The first political party organized in the United States after the achievement of independence. Its leaders were Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Jay, Marshall, and others of high rank and ability. During the French Revolution the Federalists sympathized with England rather than with the Red Republicans of France. At this time Jefferson, Burr, and others organized the Republican party, whose distinctive features were to intensify the feeling of hostility toward England. They accused the Federalists of being enemies of the masses of the people and of favoring aristocratic government.

The Federalists elected Washington and John Adams. Hamilton's financial measures had been acceptable to those who desired strong government—the commercial classes—and those who wished to see the Union drawn still more closely together in the direction of centralization and national consolidation. In 1797 the majority of the party favored war with France. The following year they passed the Alien and Sedition Laws (q. v.), and in 1800 their candidates, Adams and Pinckney, were defeated by Jefferson and Burr for President and Vice-President, respectively. The unpatriotic course of the party in the War of 1812 and the odium excited by the Hartford Convention (q. v.) destroyed it entirely.

Federalist, The.—A series of essays, eighty-five in number, in favor of the new Constitution of the United States, originally published in the *Independent Journal*, of New York, between Oct. 27, 1787, and April 2, 1788. The authors were Alexander Hamilton (who wrote fifty-one of the essays), James Madison (who wrote twenty-nine), and John Jay (who wrote five), who addressed the public over the common signature of "Publius." The purpose of the letters was to create in the minds of the people a sentiment favorable to the new Federal Constitution proposed by the Convention of Sept. 17, 1787. These essays were gathered into two volumes in 1788, and have been reprinted in many editions.

Fee System, abolition of, as applicable to certain Federal officers, discussed, 6161.
Recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968.

Felonies, limitations upon right in felony cases to review by Supreme Court recommended, 5632, 5880.

Fenians.—An organization of Irish-Americans and Irish revolutionists, whose object was the forcible separation of Ireland from Great Britain and the establishment of an Irish Republic. The Fenian Brotherhood was founded in New York in 1857 by Michael Doheny, William R. Roberts, John O'Mahony, and Michael Corcoran, the last named being afterwards a brigadier-general in the United States Army. About the same time a similar organization, existing in Ireland under the name of the Phœnix Society, was developed by James Stephens, who came to the United States in 1858 and reported an enrollment of 35,000 disciplined followers in Ireland. O'Mahony was the first president of the American organization. Nov. 3, 1863, the first national congress of Fenians met in Chicago, representing an enrolled membership of 15,000, one-half of whom were in the Union Army. This convention declared Ireland to be an independent nation with James Stephens at its head. When the second Fenian congress assembled at Cincinnati in January, 1865, the circles had increased fivefold. The fourth Fenian congress met in New York Jan. 2, 1866, when an invasion of Canada was decided upon. Military operations were conducted by Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney, a former officer of the Union Army. In May, 1866, the United States authorities seized 750 stand of arms at Eastport, Me., about 1,200 stand at Rouses Point, N. Y., and 1,000 stand at St. Albans, Vt., all intended for the Fenian invasion of Canada. May 31, 1866, about 1,200 Fenians, under Col. O'Neill, crossed the Niagara River at Buffalo and occupied Fort Erie, whence they were driven two days later. On returning they were intercepted by United States forces and paroled under promise to go to their homes. Similar arrests were made on the Vermont line. United States troops under Gen. Meade kept close watch on the Canadian frontier. President Johnson issued a proclamation warning citizens of the United States against participation in the unlawful proceedings (3631). The Fenian leaders were arrested, but afterwards released. Several outbreaks were suppressed in Ireland, and dissensions soon arose among the leaders of the movement. A second invasion of Canada was projected, but the vigilance of the United States authorities prevented its accomplishment. In April, 1867, the brig *Erin's Hope* sailed from New York with arms, ammunition, and officers for a brigade, but was unable to land and returned. During 1867 a number of Fenian riots occurred in Ireland, but all were quelled and many of the leaders were imprisoned or hanged. Many of the wrongs for which the Fenians sought redress have been corrected by legislation.

Fenians:
  Release of, 4114.
    Resolution urging, referred to, 3595.
  Trial of, in Canada referred to, 3718.
  Unlawful expeditions of, discussed, 3640, 3655.
    Proclamation against, 3631.

Fenix, The, provision for captives of, recommended, 1097.

Fernandina, Fla., blockade of port of, removed by proclamation, 3431.
  Referred to, 3446.

Ferrocarriles de Porto Rico, Compaina de los, concessions to, 7063, 7064.

Ferrolana, The, American vessel attacked by, 2869, 2976.

Fever. (See Contagious Diseases; Yellow Fever.)

Fiat Money.—A term given to irredeemable paper currency during the greenback agitation following the Civil War in the United States. The greenback party claimed that the fiat of the government could itself give value to a circulating medium of no intrinsic value and not even containing a promise to pay, but issued by the state with the bare assertion of its identity with true money. The Latin word "fiat" means "Let it be done." (See Currency.)

Field Products. (See Agricultural Products, also Crop Values.)

"Fifty-four Forty or Fight."—A campaign cry of the Democrats in 1844. This was during the northwestern boundary discussion. The treaty with Spain in 1819 fixed the parallel of 42° as the northern limit of that country's possession in America. Between that parallel and 54° 40′ lay the territory of Oregon, claimed by both America and England. To avoid clashes a joint occupation of the whole territory west of the Rocky Mountains was agreed upon in 1818, to last for ten years. A new convention in the year 1827 decided to continue joint occupation indefinitely. This arrangement created much dissatisfaction; Americans had made surveys as far north as 49° and settlements were springing up. English fur traders had passed south of that line, and for a time war seemed inevitable; but a treaty was arranged in 1846 fixing the boundary at lat. 49° north. It was during the presidential campaign that the cry "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" originated. The supporters of Mr. Polk in that campaign vigorously proclaimed that the northwestern boundary line should be established as far north as 54° 40′ or the United States should fight. It was during his administration that the line was fixed at 49°. When criticised by his political opponents for the failure to locate the line at 54° 40′ he excused and justified his administration by stating that "all conflicting title to the Oregon Territory south of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, being all that was insisted upon by any of my predecessors, has been adjusted" (2484). (See also Northwestern Boundary.)

Fiji Islands, report of agent to, for investigation of claim of B. H. Henry and others, 6098.

Filibuster.—From the Spanish word filibustero, meaning "freebooter" or "buccaneer." In 1849-1851 the term was applied by the Cubans to Narciso Lopez and his followers, and from that time became a common name for military adventurers who fitted out expeditions against the Spanish-American countries. The object of most of these filibusters has been to free the Spanish-American countries from their European rulers. After Lopez the most famous filibuster was Gen. William Walker, who invaded Sonora, Mexico, in 1853. In 1855 he took possession of Nicaragua and was elected president. He did not long enjoy this distinction, for he was soon compelled to surrender to the forces of the United States, but escaped punishment. In 1857 he organized a second expedition to Nicaragua, but was again compelled to surrender to the United States Government. Escaping punishment a second time, in

Filibuster—*Continued.*
1860 he organized an expedition against the Government of Honduras, but was captured and, by order of the president of Honduras, shot. In the United States the term filibuster, when used in a legislative or political sense, means that method pursued by the members of the minority of a legislative body who seek to delay or defeat the adoption of measures obnoxious to them by obstructive and dilatory tactics, such as repeated motions to adjourn, for a recess, calls for the yeas and nays, etc.

Fillmore, Millard.—July 10, 1850-March 4, 1853.

Sixteenth Administration (continued)—Whig

President pro tem. of the Senate—
William R. King.
Secretary of State—
Daniel Webster.
Edward Everett.
Secretary of the Treasury—
Thomas Corwin.
Secretary of War—
Charles M. Conrad.
Secretary of the Navy—
William A. Graham.
John P. Kennedy.
Secretary of the Interior—
James A. Pearce.
Alex. H. H. Stuart
Postmaster-General—
N. K. Hall.
Samuel D. Hubbard.
Attorney-General—
John J. Crittenden.

Fillmore succeeded to the presidency on the death of Zachary Taylor, July 9, 1850.

Opposition.—Nominated to the Vice-Presidency by the Whig National Convention, he was opposed by William O. Butler, of Kentucky.

Vote.—The electoral vote stood: Fillmore, 163; Butler, 127. Fillmore was the seventh Vice-President which the State of New York supplied and the second to succeed to the Presidency through the death of the President. His succession occurred at a most critical time in the history of the United States.

Party Affiliation.—Fillmore's political career is contemporaneous with the birth and death of the Whig party. In the State legislature of New York he drafted the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, passed in 1831. In Congress he was the author of the tariff bill of 1842; as comptroller of the State of New York (1847) he advocated a national bank with currency issue secured by United States stocks—a principle which is the basis of the present national bank system. As Vice-President with Taylor on the Whig ticket, he presided in the Senate during a seven months' controversy covering such questions as California's admission, slavery in the new territories, surrender of fugitive slaves, and Clay's "omnibus bill."

Tariff.—In his First Annual Message (page 2620) President Fillmore discusses the tariff and advocates a uniform, permanent, specific tariff. He says: "The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its chief object is, of course, to replenish the Treasury. But if in doing this an incidental advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage. . . . A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition. . . . What a manufacturer wants is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel confident that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. . . . *Ad valorem* duties fluctuate with the price and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that than upon one of inferior quality." There was, however, no tariff revision by Congress until the act of 1857. In his Third Annual Message (page 2706) the President again calls the attention of Congress to the need of a revision of the tariff and adds another reason for its consideration. ". . . that the present tariff in some cases imposes a higher duty upon the raw material imported than upon the articles manufactured from it, the consequence of which is that the duty operated to the encouragement of the foreigner and the discouragement of our own citizens."

Foreign Policy.—The policy of his administration is laid down (page 2614) in his First Annual Message: "To maintain a strict neutrality, in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are duties which we owe to other States." . . . In his Second Annual Message (page 2652), speaking of the invasion of Cuba, the President says: "In proclaiming and adhering to the doctrine of neutrality and nonintervention, the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations; they have taken the lead themselves and have been followed by others." In his Third Annual Message (page 2700) he deprecates the addition of Cuba to the Union in these words: "Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But under existing circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure. It would bring into the Confederacy a population of a different national stock, speaking a different language, and not likely to harmonize with the other members."

Internal Improvements.—President Fillmore had no doubt of the power of Congress to make appropriations for the making of internal improvements. In his First Annual Message (page 2626) he argues the question of the constitutionality of such acts. "This authority I suppose to be derived chiefly from the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations and among the States and the power of laying and collecting imposts." Lighthouses, wharves, beacons, buoys, breakwaters, and dredging then become necessities to such regulation. He sees no more reason for refusing appropriations for navigable rivers than for sea-coast improvements. He cites an important geographical fact in these words: "I may add, as somewhat remarkable, that among all the thirty-one States there is none that is not to a greater or less extent bounded on the ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico, or one of the great lakes, or some navigable river."

Slavery—By signing the fugitive slave act and the other compromise measures of 1850, President Fillmore lost the friendship and the support of a large number of his party in the North. He was influenced by the written opinion of the Attorney-General on the constitutionality of the Fugitive slave act, and also by the concurrence of his able Cabinet. In his First Annual Message (page 2629) the President discusses these compromises and says: "The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they em-

Fillmore, Millard—*Continued.*
braced. . . . By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct, and legal ground to rest upon." In a special message (page 2637) he discusses the disturbances attending the enforcement of these laws and announces his intention to see the laws enforced. By proclamation of Feb. 18, 1851 (page 2646) support of the laws by the citizens of the country is called for. In his Second Annual Message (page 2674) the President says: "Looking at the interests of the whole country, I felt it to be my duty to seize upon this compromise as the best that could be obtained amid conflicting interests and to insist upon it as a final settlement, to be adhered to by all who value the peace and welfare of the country."

Fillmore, Millard:
- Annual messages of, 2613, 2649, 2699.
- Appointing power of President discussed by, 2616.
- Biographical sketch of, 2599.
- Cuba—
  - Acquisition of, discussed by, 2701.
  - Affairs of, discussed by, 2649, 2700.
  - Incorporation of, into Union not desired, 2701.
- Death of, announced, and honors to be paid memory of, 4236.
- Death of President Taylor announced to, and reply of, 2589.
  - Communication of, to Senate, 2590.
  - Discussed by, 2593, 2600, 2613.
- Finances discussed by, 2619, 2658, 2704.
- Foreign Policy discussed by, 2614, 2656, 2701, 2715.
- Information regarding negotiations with Great Britain, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua refused by, 2690.
- Information regarding proposition to annex Hawaiian Islands refused by, 2691, 2695.
- Internal improvements discussed by, 2626.
- Oath of office, time and place of taking, mentioned, 2590.
- Portrait of, 2599.
- Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 2626.
- Proclamations of—
  - Discriminating duties on vessels of Chile suspended, 2612.
  - Extraordinary session of Senate, 2646, 2727.
  - Military expedition to—
    - Cuba, 2647.
    - Mexico, 2648.
  - Texas boundary line, 2643.
  - Unlawful combinations in Boston, 2645.
- State of the Union discussed by, 2613.
- System of government discussed by, 2614.
- Tariff discussed by, 2619, 2659, 2661, 2705.

Finances.—The first financial measure of the Continental Congress was a loan of £6,000, in 1775. Franklin urged the Congress to continue to raise money by loans, but the majority favored the issue of paper money. One delegate said: "Do you think, gentlemen, that I will consent to load my constituents with taxes when we can send to our printer and get a wagon load of money, one quire of which will pay for the whole?" Previous to 1776 $6,000,000 in paper had been issued, redeemable in four years, beginning with 1783. Subsequent issues during the Revolutionary war increased this sum to more than $200,000,000 and it rapidly depreciated until in 1781 it ceased to pass as money. By 1783 the loans of the United States amounted to $42,000,000, of which $7,885,085 were obtained abroad. Home creditors received no interest and some of them sold their claims for as low as 10 per cent of their face value. After the adoption of the federal constitution these claims were paid in full by Alexander Hamilton, while Secretary of the Treasury. Before this, however, Robert Morris had been made Superintendent of Finance. He systematized the finances, improved the foreign credit and established a bank. When unable to borrow money on the credit of the government he used his own money and his own credit on behalf of the nation.

During Hamilton's five years as head of the Treasury Department he established the public credit on a firm basis. Albert Gallatin was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Jefferson, and during his service of twelve years he reduced the public debt from $83,000,000 in 1801 to about $50,000,000 in 1813, besides providing funds for the purchase of Louisiana and the expenses of the War of 1812.

In 1835 and 1836 the country was practically out of debt, and nearly $40,000,000 was realized from the sale of public lands. Congress voted to distribute all the surplus in excess of $5,000,000 among the states, but before this had been accomplished a panic overspread the country and the government was on the verge of bankruptcy.

At the beginning of the civil war Salmon P. Chase was Secretary of the Treasury. Congress authorized a loan of $250,000,000 in 3-year 7-30 treasury notes and 20-year bonds with interest not to exceed 7 per cent, and in lieu of a portion of said loan the Secretary was authorized to pay salaries or other debts or to exchange for coin non-interest-bearing treasury notes payable on demand and receivable for all public dues, to the extent of $50,000,000. Secretary Chase obtained an advance of $50,000,000 from the banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Subscription books were then opened in all the loyal cities and the public took about $45,000,000 of the 3-year notes. This was turned over to the banks and they advanced another $50,000,000, but the third attempt failed, and Congress authorized the issue of $150,000,000 of legal tender notes. (See Currency.) Three of such issues were made aggregating $450,000,000. Within the year 1863 gold fluctuated between $125 and $160. In 1863 the National Banking Act was passed establishing a uniform currency, and the issue of bonds became a settled policy of the Treasury. The four leading points in Secretary Chase's policy were moderate interest, general distribution, future controllability and incidental utility.

The most important financial measures of recent times have been the enactment of the Aldrich-Vreeland law and the Regional Reserve bank law, both of which aim to stabilize the money market by the issue of emergency currency based on collateral securities.

Finances—*Continued.*

FINANCIAL GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE SINCE 1800, AS REPORTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Year	Area Sq. miles	Population June 1[2]	Population per square mile[3]	Wealth[4]		Public debt, less cash in Treasury July 1	
				Total	Per capita	Total[5]	Per capita
1800	892,135	5,308,483	6.12			$82,976,294.35	$15.63
1810	1,720,122	7,239,881	4.29			53,173,217.52	7.34
1820	1,792,223	9,638,453	5.50			91,015,566.15	9.44
1830	1,792,223	12,866,020	7.34			48,565,406.50	3.77
1840	1,792,223	17,069,453	9.73			3,573,343.82	.21
1850	2,997,119	23,191,876	7.88	$7,135,780,000	$307.69	63,452,773.55	2.74
1851	2,997,119	23,995,000	8.15			68,304,796.02	2.85
1852	2,997,119	24,802,000	8.42			66,199,341.71	2.67
1853	3,026,789	25,615,000	8.61			59,803,117.70	2.33
1854	3,026,789	26,433,000	8.89			42,242,222.42	1.60
1855	3,026,789	27,256,000	9.16			35,586,956.56	1.31
1856	3,026,789	28,083,000	9.44			10,965,953.01	1.14
1857	3,026,789	28,916,000	9.72			9,998,621.76	.99
1858	3,026,789	29,758,000	10.01			37,900,191.72	1.51
1859	3,026,789	30,596,000	10.29			53,405,234.19	1.91
1860	3,026,789	31,443,321	10.57	16,159,616,000	513.93	59,964,402.01	1.91
1861	3,026,789	32,064,000	10.78			87,718,660.80	2.74
1862	3,026,789	32,704,000	11.00			505,312,752.17	15.45
1863	3,026,789	33,365,000	11.22			1,111,350,737.41	33.31
1864	3,026,789	34,046,000	11.45			1,709,452,277.04	50.21
1865	3,026,789	34,748,000	11.68			2,674,815,856.76	76.98
1866	3,026,789	35,469,000	11.93			2,636,036,163.84	74.32
1867	3,026,789	36,211,000	12.18			2,508,151,211.69	69.26
1868	3,026,789	36,973,000	12.43			2,480,853,413.23	67.10
1869	3,026,789	37,756,000	12.69			2,432,771,873.09	64.43
1870	3,026,789	38,558,371	12.96	30,068,518,000	779.83	2,331,169,956.21	60.46
1871	3,026,789	39,555,000	13.30			2,246,994,068.67	56.81
1872	3,026,789	40,596,000	13.65			2,149,780,530.35	52.96
1873	3,026,789	41,677,000	14.01			2,105,462,060.75	50.52
1874	3,026,789	42,796,000	14.39			2,104,149,153.69	49.17
1875	3,026,789	43,951,000	14.78			2,090,041,170.13	47.53
1876	3,026,789	45,137,000	15.18			2,060,925,340.45	45.66
1877	3,026,789	46,353,000	15.59			2,019,275,431.37	43.56
1878	3,026,789	47,598,000	16.00			1,999,382,280.45	42.01
1879	3,026,789	48,866,000	16.43			1,996,414,905.03	40.85
1880	3,026,789	50,155,783	16.86	43,642,000,000	870.20	1,919,326,747.75	38.27
1881	3,026,789	51,316,000	17.25			1,819,650,154.23	35.46
1882	3,026,789	52,495,000	17.65			1,675,023,474.25	31.91
1883	3,026,789	53,693,000	18.05			1,538,781,825.15	28.66
1884	3,026,789	54,911,000	18.46			1,438,542,995.39	26.20
1885	3,026,789	56,148,000	18.88			1,375,352,443.91	24.50
1886	3,026,789	57,404,000	19.30			1,282,145,840.44	22.34
1887	3,026,789	58,680,000	19.73			1,175,168,675.42	20.03
1888	3,026,789	59,974,000	20.17			1,063,004,894.73	17.72
1889	3,026,789	61,289,000	20.61			975,939,750.22	15.92
1890	3,026,789	62,947,714	21.16	65,037,091,000	1,035.57	890,784,370.53	14.15
1891	3,026,789	63,844,000	21.47			851,912,751.78	13.34
1892	3,026,789	65,086,000	21.88			841,526,463.60	12.93
1893	3,026,789	66,349,000	22.31			838,969,475.75	12.64
1894	3,026,789	67,632,000	22.74			899,313,380.55	13.30
1895	3,026,789	68,934,000	23.18	[9]77,000,000,000	[9]1,117.01	901,672,966.74	13.08
1896	3,026,789	70,254,000	23.62			955,297,253.70	13.60
1897	3,026,789	71,592,000	24.07			986,656,086.14	13.78
1898	3,026,789	72,947,000	24.53			1,027,085,492.14	14.08
1899	3,026,789	74,318,000	24.99			1,155,320,235.19	15.55
1900	3,026,789	75,994,575	25.55	88,517,307,000	1,164.79	1,107,711,257.89	14.58
1901	3,026,789	77,612,569	26.10			1,044,739,119.97	13.46
1902	3,027,789	79,230,563	26.64			969,457,241.04	12.24
1903	3,026,789	80,848,557	27.18			925,011,637.31	11.44
1904	3,026,789	82,466,551	27.73	107,104,212,000	1,318.11	967,231,773.75	11.73
1905	3,026,789	84,084,545	28.27			989,866,772.00	11.77
1906	3,026,789	85,702,533	28.82			964,435,686.79	11.25
1907	3,026,789	87,320,539	29.36			878,596,755.03	10.06
1908	3,026,789	88,938,527	29.90			938,132,409.38	10.55
1909	3,026,789	90,556,521	30.45			1,023,861,530.79	11.31
1910	3,026,789	92,174,515	30.99			1,046,449,185.25	11.35
1911	3,026,789.	93,792,509	31.54			1,015,784,338.46	10.83
1912	3,026,789	95,410,503	32.08			1,027,574,697.28	10.77
1913	3,026,789	97,028,497	32.63			1,028,564,055.14	10.60

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[1] The figures relate to continental United States. [2] For other than census years prior to 1890, the figures are for July 1. [3] The figures are based upon the land area of continental United States and upon population as given in the preceding column. [4] True valuation of real and personal property; the figures are those of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, ralate to continental United States, and cover census years. [5] 1800 to 1855, outstanding principal of the public debt Jan. 1. [6] Figures for the years 1800 to 1855 include the total public debt.

Finances—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, TO 1913, ETC.

RECEIPTS AND THEIR SOURCES

Source	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Customs revenue	332,233,363	286,113,130	300,711,934	333,683,445	314,497,071	311,321,672	318,891,396
Internal revenue	269,666,773	251,711,127	246,212,644	289,933,519	322,529,201	321,612,200	344,416,966
Miscellaneous (net)	61,225,524	63,236,466	56,664,912	51,894,751	64,346,103	58,844,593	60,802,868
Ordinary receipts	663,125,660	601,060,723	603,589,490	675,511,715	701,372,375	691,778,465	724,111,230
Public-debt receipts[2]	63,202,572	105,137,406	76,355,248	31,674,292	58,334,725	53,726,749	23,400,850
Total receipts, exclusive of postal	726,328,232	706,198,129	679,944,738	707,186,007	759,707,100	745,505,214	747,512,080
Postal Revenues	183,585,006	191,478,663	203,562,383	224,128,658	237,879,824	246,744,016	266,619,526
Total receipts, including postal	909,913,238	897,676,792	883,507,121	931,314,665	997,586,924	992,249,230	1,014,131,606

DISBURSEMENTS AND THEIR OBJECTS

Object	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Legislative	11,695,867	13,723,103	13,678,999	13,616,496	13,344,838	12,729,950	13,291,813
Executive:							
Executive, proper	387,395	404,524	444,107	520,208	734,603	923,979	592,015
State	3,677,361	3,745,563	3,880,331	4,909,558	4,902,175	4,511,475	4,978,380
Treasury	78,214,273	78,223,025	83,511,031	87,425,755	87,718,816	88,558,324	85,013,058
War	124,808,480	139,926,961	163,344,213	158,172,957	162,357,100	151,048,896	162,607,913
Navy	97,866,829	118,780,233	116,315,524	123,974,208	120,728,786	136,389,660	134,092,417
Interior	180,551,144	193,947,636	202,294,380	201,189,691	201,968,761	197,761,594	217,775,366
Post Office	10,097,772	15,291,580	21,589,595	10,117,907	1,812,594	3,461,232	3,196,710
Agriculture	10,482,193	13,460,764	16,282,468	16,976,022	17,666,228	19,471,567	20,469,028
Commerce[2]	11,023,925	14,850,229	14,301,470	19,221,704	18,503,443	14,466,998	11,263,457
Labor[2]	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,347,380
Justice	829,562	861,330	973793	1,010,454	1,373,589	1,388,562	1,523,068
Independent bureaus and offices	2,013,039	[3]7,404,640	2,766,570	2,323,799	2,555,974	2,553,747	2,878,326
District of Columbia	11,370,802	12,184,505	14,776,542	11,650,497	12,335,940	12,959,542	12,841,211
Total Executive	531,322,776	599,080,988	640,480,022	637,492,760	632,658,009	633,495,576	660,578,329
Judicial	8,686,485	8,298,300	8,165,422	8,596,135	8,135,151	8,328,437	8,900,564
Ordinary disbursements	551,705,129	621,102,391	662,324,445	659,705,391	654,137,998	654,553,963	682,770,706
Panama Canal disbursements	27,198,619	38,093,929	31,419,442	33,911,673	37,063,515	35,327,371	41,741,258
Public-debt disbursements[4]	56,052,393	73,891,906	104,996,770	33,049,696	35,223,337	28,648,328	24,191,610
Total, exclusive of postal paid from postal revenues	634,956,141	733,088,226	798,740,657	726,666,760	726,424,850	718,529,662	748,703,574
Postal disbursements	183,585,006	191,478,663	203,562,383	224,128,658	237,660,705	246,744,016	262,108,875
Total disbursements including postal	818,541,147	924,566,889	1,002,303,040	950,795,418	964,085,555	965,273,678	1,010,812,449

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[1] Includes $5,000,000 paid for public schools in Oklahoma.

[2] Department of Commerce and Labor prior to March 4, 1913, when the Department of Labor was created.

[3] Includes $5,000,000 paid for public schools in Oklahoma.

[4] Issues of certificates and notes not affecting the cash in general fund are excluded from the public-debt figures in this statement.

Finances:
Act—
Directing coinage of silver bullion in Treasury vetoed, 5915.
Directing payment of surplus in Treasury on public debt, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5073.
To authorize coinage of standard silver dollars, etc., vetoed, 4438.
To facilitate refunding of national debt vetoed, 4589.
To fix amount of United States notes and circulation of national banks vetoed, 4222.
Authority to Secretary of Treasury to accumulate gold for final redemption recommended, 4303.
Bank deposits, discussed. (See Deposits Public, State Banks.)
Bland-Allison Act—
Discussed by President—
Arthur, 4633, 4720, 4830.
Cleveland, 4927, 5097, 5373.
Harrison, Benj., 5475.
Hayes, 4511, 4568.
Vetoed by President Hayes, 4438.
Clearing houses recommended, 4199.

Finances—*Continued.*
- Condition of the Treasury, 8161.
  - Conference provided for in act to authorize coinage of silver dollars, etc., appropriation for, recommended, 4438.
- Constitutional treasury recommended by President Polk, 2256.
  - Successful operation of, discussed, 2406, 2498.
- Credit of the United States, 8062.
- Currency legislation, plan of, indorsed by President Cleveland, 5985.
  - Discussed, 5993, 5999, 6072, 6091, 6175.
- Discussed by President—
  - Adams, John, 228, 243, 252, 265, 281, 297.
  - Adams, J. Q., 869, 923, 952, 977.
  - Arthur, 4632, 4719, 4763, 4829.
  - Buchanan, 2967, 2988, 3019, 3052, 3073, 3104, 3179.
  - Cleveland, 4924, 5092, 5097, 5165, 5371, 5833, 5875, 5964, 5985, 5993, 5999, 6072, 6091, 6155, 6175.
  - Fillmore, 2619, 2658, 2704.
  - Garfield, 4600.
  - Grant, 3983, 3991, 4061, 4101, 4146, 4197, 4238, 4247, 4268, 4301, 4354, 4379.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5472, 5548, 5628, 5753.
  - Hayes, 4397, 4413, 4422, 4449, 4509, 4523, 4566.
  - Jackson, 1014, 1088, 1118, 1159, 1224, 1246, 1326, 1379, 1458.
  - Jefferson, 315, 332, 343, 348, 354, 361, 366, 375, 382, 396, 417, 443.
  - Johnson, 3562, 3648, 3769, 3872.
  - Lincoln, 3248, 3330, 3350, 3384, 3447.
  - McKinley, 6236, 6242, 6244, 6339, 6437, 6465.
  - Madison, 455, 461, 472, 480, 504, 513, 523, 535, 549, 563.
  - Monroe, 584, 613, 629, 646, 675, 756, 761, 780, 785, 822.
  - Pierce, 2746, 2817, 2870, 2940.
  - Polk, 2252, 2346, 2401, 2406, 2441, 2496.
  - Roosevelt, 6643, 6652, 6755, 6861, 7461, 7462, 7578.
  - Taylor, 2555.
  - Taft, 8161.
  - Tyler, 1895, 1916, 1934, 1955, 1959, 2052, 2057, 2079, 2117, 2119, 2199.
  - Van Buren, 1541, 1596, 1686, 1706, 1751, 1757, 1789, 1822.
  - Washington, 75, 98, 121, 133, 159, 177.
- Efficiency and economy in the Treasury Department, 8063.
- Elasticity of currency needed, 7044, 7369.
- Exchequer, plan of, recommended, 2057, 2119.
- Extraordinary session of Congress to consider condition of, convened, 5828.
  - Special session message, 5833.
- Gold accumulation for final redemption authorized, 4303.
- Gold certificates, recommendations regarding issue of, 4633.
- Gold reserve discussed and recommendations regarding, 5935, 5985, 5993, 5999, 6075, 6090.
- Gold standard, effects of, 6652.
- Greenbacks discussed, 6073.
  - Retirement of, recommended, 6078, 6175.
- International monetary conferences. (See Gold and Silver; International Monetary Conference.)
- Legal-tender act, repeal of portion of, recommended, 4302.
- Legal-tender notes, redemption of, recommended, 4303, 4379, 4511, 4567.
- Monetary Commission, 8063.
- Monetary Reform, 8063.
- Outstanding arrears due Government referred to, 2747.
- Paper currency discussed. (See Currency.)
- Power of Federal Government over collection and disbursement of, discussed, 1459.
- Public deposits discussed. (See Deposits, Public; State Banks.)
- Relations with Mexico, China, and other gold standard countries, 6899.
- Revenue laws, need for readjustment, 7368.
- Seigniorage discussed, 5875.
- Sherman Act—
  - Discussed, 5548, 5628.
  - Repeal of purchasing clause of, discussed, 5875, 6073, 6074.
    - Recommended, 5833.
- Silver certificates—
  - Discussed, 5474.
  - Repeal of act for issuance of, recommended, 4633, 4720.
  - Suspension of issuance of, recommended, 4830.
- Silver-purchase clause of act of 1890, repeal of, discussed, 5875, 6073, 6074.
  - Recommended, 5833.
- Sinking-fund law, repeal of, recommended, 5754.
- Specie payments discussed. (See Specie Payments.)
- Subtreasury system discussed. (See Subtreasury System.)
- Trade dollars discussed, 4767, 4831.
- Treasury notes. (See Treasury Notes.)

Finances, Superintendent of.—On Feb. 7, 1781, the Continental Congress passed an act establishing the office of Superintendent of Finance. Robert Morris was appointed to the position. Previous to this the Committee of Claims and the Treasury Office of Accounts were combined in what was called the Treasury Board, consisting of five members of Congress. This board expired with the appointment of Morris. He was authorized to examine into the state of the country's finances, report plans for improvement, direct the execution of orders respecting revenue and expenditure, and control the public accounts. Morris resigned in 1784 and the finances of the Government were placed under a board of three commissioners, where they continued until 1789, at which time, the first Congress established the present Treasury Department (q. v.).

Fine Arts, International Exhibition of, to be held at Munich, Bavaria, 5193.

Fines:
- Imposed upon Gen. Jackson, remission of, recommended, 2062.
  - Remitted by Executive, inquired into, 637.

Fingal, The, engagement with the *Weehawken* referred to, 3392.

Finished Articles, should not be put on free list when raw materials are dutiable, 8131.

Fire Engines referred to, 649.

First United States Volunteer Regiment of Cavalry, mentioned, 6637.

Fiscal Bank of United States.—After the repeal of the subtreasury act in 1841, the Whig majority in Congress passed an act chartering the Fiscal Bank of the United States. This was vetoed by President Tyler. A bill was then passed chartering the Fiscal Corporation of the United States, which it was thought would meet his approval, but this also was vetoed.

Fiscal Bank of United States, act to incorporate subscribers to, vetoed, 1916.

Fiscal Corporation of United States, bill to incorporate, vetoed, 1921.

Fiscal Policy. (See Finances.)

Fiscal Year, change in termination of, 2117.
- Recommended, 1611.

Fish Commission. (See Commerce and Labor, Department of.)

Fish Lake Forest Reserve (Utah), proclaimed, 6964.

Fisheries.—The right to catch fish on the high seas is open to all; but by international law, as the sea for a marine league is under the jurisdiction of the sovereign of the adjoining land, no one can fish in such waters without express permission given by law or treaty. After the Revolution the people of Canada disputed the right of citizens of the United States to fish off the banks of Labrador, Newfoundland, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. By the treaty with Great Britain in 1783 citizens of the United States were given the right to take, cure, and dry fish on the coasts, bays, and creeks of any unsettled British possessions. Permission was also given them to take fish without curing or drying them, on the coasts of Newfoundland. On the coasts, bays, and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, after they should become settled, the right to take and cure fish was given only with the consent of the inhabitants or proprietors of the ground. American fishermen were not slow to take advantage of the opportunities provided by this treaty, and Canadian resentment became more pronounced. The War of 1812 dissolved this treaty, and in the treaty of Ghent (q. v.) in 1814, the question of fishery rights was not mentioned, thus virtually allowing the old rights to stand.

In 1818 a convention of the United States and England decided that the citizens of the former should have the perpetual right to fish on the western and northern coasts of Newfoundland within certain limits, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and on those of Labrador from Mount Joly eastward and northward. The right of drying and curing fish on the western and southwestern coasts of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador was granted so long as they remained unsettled, but afterwards only with the consent of the proprietors. This agreement, however, did not improve the situation on account of the various interpretations given to the "Three-mile limit." Between 1854 and 1866 a reciprocity treaty, virtually between Canada and the United States, permitted the citizens of the latter to fish in all the British possessions except Newfoundland, where the right was denied. From 1866 to 1871 the conditions of the treaty of 1818 prevailed.

By the treaty of Washington in 1871 Canadian fishermen were permitted to take any fish except shell-fish, shad, and salmon in the waters of the United States as far south as lat. 39°, United States fishermen to have the same privilege in Canadian waters. The Canadians, however, insisted that the concessions to United States fishermen were far more valuable than those awarded themselves. (See Fortune Bay Outrages.) As a result of this contention a joint commission was appointed to determine the excess of advantages enjoyed by the United States and the amount to be paid therefor. (See Halifax Commission.)

June 30, 1885, the provisions of the treaty of Washington relating to fisheries ceased to be operative, after due notice by the United States. This abrogation revived the provisions of the convention of London, which were not satisfactory to either party. In May, 1886, the *David J. Adams*, a United States fishing schooner, was seized on the charge of having purchased bait on forbidden coasts. Several other seizures were made, causing great excitement in the United States and Canada. March 3, 1887, Congress pased a retaliation act, providing that whenever the president shall be satisfied that our fishing vessels are illegally, unjustly, or vexatiously restricted or harassed in the exercise of their business or denied the privileges accorded to the vessels of the most favored nation in respect to touching or trading by the authorities of the British North American dominions he may by proclamation close our ports and waters against the vessels and products of all or any part of said British dominions. President Cleveland, instead of exercising this power, moved for a commission to amicably adjust the points of dispute under the convention of London. Thomas F. Bayard, William L. Putman, and James B. Angell were selected to represent the United States, and Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Lionel Sackville-West, and Sir Charles Tupper represented Great Britain.

Fisheries—*Continued.*

Feb. 15, 1888, a treaty was signed and immediately laid before the two Governments for ratification. Great Britain abandoned her claim that the three-mile limit extended from headland to headland, and agreed that, except in cases specially mentioned of bays more than ten miles wide, the marine league should be measured outward from a line drawn across them, and also agreed that the United States fishing vessels should have the same rights in Canadian ports as Canadian vessels, except that the purchase of bait was forbidden. The treaty also contained a reciprocity clause. It was rejected by the Senate Aug. 21, 1888. Since that period good relations have been maintained by virtue of a *modus vivendi* terminable at will. In 1890 Canada raised this *modus vivendi* to the status of a law of the Dominion.

At a meeting of conferees of the two powers held at Washington in May, 1898, it was agreed to submit the question of the fisheries, among others, to a joint high commission.

This commission assembled at Quebec in August, 1898, and adjourned to Washington in the winter following, but arrived at no agreement thereon.

The differences between the United States and Great Britain regarding the interpretation of the Treaty of 1818 were submitted to The Hague Tribunal in September, 1910. The issues may be presented in the form of the following seven questions:

First: Must any reasonable regulations made by Great Britain, Canada, and Newfoundland, in the form of municipal laws, ordinances, or rules governing the time or implements for fishing be subject to the consent of the United States? Second: Have inhabitants of the United States a right to employ in crews fishing on treaty coasts, persons not inhabitants of the United States? Third: Can Americans, exercising their right to take, dry, and cure fish on treaty coasts, be subjected to requirements of custom-house entry or report, or payment of dues, or any similar conditions, without the consent of the United States? Fourth: Can the treaty rights to enter certain bays or harbors for shelter, repairs, wood, and water be made conditional upon the payment to customs officials of light, harbor, or other dues, or similar conditions? Fifth: From where must be measured the three marine miles within which Americans may not fish? Sixth: Does the treaty give Americans rights to fish in the bays, harbors, and creeks of Newfoundland as in Labrador? Seventh: Are American fishermen operating on treaty coasts to have the commercial privileges accorded generally to American trading vessels?

The Hague Tribunal decided the first and fifth questions in favor of Great Britain and the remainder in favor of the United States. The following judges heard the case: Lammasch, of Vienna (president); Judge Gray, of Delaware; Chief Justice Fitzpatrick, of Canada; Dr. Drago of Argentina; and Dr. Savarin-Lohman, of Holland.

With regard to the first question it was decided that Great Britain's right to regulate her fisheries without the consent of the United States is inherent in her sovereignty, but that she must not violate the treaty of 1818 or give local fishermen an advantage over Americans. The award further provided that existing regulations should be examined as to their justice and propriety by a committee composed of two experts, one from each country, together with Dr. Paulus Hock, fisheries adviser to Holland; that if they report unanimously, The Hague Tribunal shall incorporate such findings in its award; and that if they fail of unanimity the local regulations will be examined by the Tribunal itself. The award decreed that future Anglo-American disputes regarding fisheries shall be considered by the committee headed by Dr. Hock.

The successful claim of Great Britain regarding the fifth point was that the three marine miles within which the United States had agreed not to take fish should be measured from an imaginary line drawn across the mouth of a bay, no matter how wide, from headland to headland; the United States, on the other hand, contended that the line should follow the sinuosities of the coast, thus permitting Americans to fish in bays, providing they maintain three marine miles of water between themselves and the nearest coast.

The decision on other points made it unnecessary for American fishermen to report to customs-houses or to pay light, harbor, or other dues; permits the employment of Newfoundlanders on American fishing vessels, and gives American fishing vessels the right to purchase supplies and to enjoy other commercial privileges.

The decision has been received with mixed satisfaction by the herring fishery interests of both countries. One of the remarkable incidents of the case was that the Canadian Chief Justice, Fitzpatrick, voted against Great Britain on the five points ceded to the United States, and Judge Gray, of Delaware, voted against the United States on the two points ceded to England. Senator Elihu Root argued the cause of the United States. Only one judge, Dr. Drago, upheld the American contention that the three-mile barrier should follow the sinuosities of the coast.

Fisheries (see also Bering Sea Fisheries; Fortune Bay Outrages; Geneva Tribunal; Halifax Commission; Halifax, Nova Scotia):
  Capture and detention of American fishermen, 853, 855, 4068.
  Commission on subject of, recommended, 4757, 4917, 5114.
  Commission to be organized, 2867, 4075.
  Correspondence regarding, with—
    France, 3233.
    Great Britain, 3233, 5121, 5193.
  Discussed by President—
    Adams, John, 241.
    Jefferson, 334.
    Washington, 77.
  Federal control of interstate recommended, 7609.
  Joint commission between United States and Great Britain relating to preservation of, 6183.
  Joint high commission between United States and Great Britain on subject of, to sit at Washington, 4075.
  Outrages committed on American fishermen, 4542, 4558.
  Papers for protection of vessels engaged in, referred to, 1774.
  Questions growing out of, with Great Britain (see also Bering Sea

Fisheries—*Continued.*

- Fisheries; Fortune Bay Outrages; Geneva Tribunal; Halifax Commission; Halifax, Nova Scotia)—
- Discussed by President—
  - Cleveland, 4916, 5084, 5114, 5188, 5205, 5213, 5364, 5384.
  - Fillmore, 2675, 2694, 2699, 2724, 2726.
  - Grant, 4012, 4056, 4068, 4075, 4097, 4141.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5469.
  - Johnson, 3581, 3888.
  - Pierce, 2741, 2761, 2867.
  - Tyler, 2112.
- Referred to, 3665, 3901.
- Regulations of Great Britain, France, and Germany respecting, referred to, 1127.
- Treaty with Great Britain regarding, 2775, 2780, 2810, 2944, 4164, 4867, 5188. (See also Geneva Tribunal.)
  - Acts passed to give effect to, passage of, proclaimed, 4179.
  - Meetings of commissioners referred to, 5196.
  - Rejection of, discussed, 5205, 5364.
  - Termination of, discussed, 4757, 4916.
    - Proclaimed, 4867.
- Unfriendly treatment of American fishermen by Canadians, 4012, 4056, 5114.
- Vessels sent to protect American fishermen, 2694.

Fisheries, Bureau of.—(Department of Commerce.) The work of the Bureau of Fisheries comprises (1) the propagation of useful food fishes, including lobsters, oysters and other shellfish, and their distribution to suitable waters; (2) the inquiry into the causes of decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers and coast waters of the United States, the study of the waters of the coast and interior in the interest of fish-culture, and the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, with the view of determining their food resources and the development of the commercial fisheries; (3) the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations. The bureau also has jurisdiction over the fur-seal herds and the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

An idea of the extent of the fishing industry of the country may be gained from the table at the bottom of this page compiled by the Department of Commerce from reports of 1908.

Fisheries Exhibition, International, at London, discussed, 4688.

Fishermen, American:

- Capture and detention of, 853, 855, 4068.
- Outrages committed on, 4542, 4558.
- Unfriendly treatment of, by Canadians, 4012, 4056, 5114.
- Vessels sent to protect, 2694.

Fishers Hill (Va.), Battle of.—Early's retreat from the Opequan after the battle of Sept. 19, 1864, did not stop at Winchester, but continued to Fishers Hill, south of Winchester and about 12 miles from the scene of the battle of Opequan Creek. Here Early rallied his forces. To drive him from this position, Sheridan dispatched Torbert with 2 divisions of cavalry by a circuitous route to the Confederate rear, and on the evening of Sept. 22 the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps engaged Early in front, while Torbert's forces fell upon the rear. The Confederates retreated and Sheridan followed them through Harrisonburg, Staunton, and the gaps in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Sheridan then devastated the valley so as to render it untenable for Confederate troops. At Fishers Hill he captured 1,100 prisoners and 16 guns.

Fishery Commissions. (See Fisheries and Bering Sea Fisheries.)

Five-cent Piece.—In 1792 Congress authorized the coinage of a silver half dime of 20.8 grains in weight. This was the first coin struck by the United States Mint. In 1853 the weight was reduced to 19.2 grains. There were no issues of this coin in 1798, 1799, 1804, and from 1806 to 1828. In 1866 the nickel 5-cent piece was authorized and the legal-tender value reduced from $5 to 30 cents. Coinage of the silver half dime was discontinued in 1873.

Five Civilized Tribes. (See Indian Tribes.)

Five Forks (Va.), Battle of.—March 27, 1865, Gen. Sheridan, with 10,000 cavalry, returned with his raid through the Shenandoah Valley and rejoined the Army of the Potomac before Richmond. On the 29th Grant began a movement to turn the Confederate right or destroy their line of retreat south. Sheridan, with the Fifth

Sections	Vessels Employed		Persons Employed	Capital Invested	Value of Products
	No.	Tons			
South Atlantic States	534	5,029	17,961	$2,324,000	$4,034,000
Gulf States	915	13,665	15,387	3,901,000	4,824,000
Middle Atlantic States	3,165	45,208	54,163	11,105,000	16,302,000
New England States	1,623	44,219	22,157	11,970,000	15,139,630
Great Lakes	319	4,499	8,533	4,814,000	3,767,000
Mississippi River and Tributaries	39	273	11.825	1,440,000	3,125,000
Pacific Coast States	294	15,618	13,855	6,468,000	6,839,000
Alaska Territory (1912)	504	98,978	24,263	38,263,457	18,877,480
Total	7,393	227,489	168,144	$80,285,457	$72,908,110

Pacific Fisherman's (January, 1913, issue) estimate of Pacific coast (including Alaska) canned salmon pack in 1912: Chinooks and king, 346,901 cases; sockeye and Alaska red, 2,099,673 cases; cohoes, silversides, 456,508 cases; pinks and chums, 2,060,280 cases; steelheads, 7,198 cases. Total, 4,960,377 cases of 48 pounds.

Five Forks (Va.), Battle of—*Continued.* Corps, under Gen. Warren, and about 9,000 cavalry, crossed Hatchers Run and proceeded by way of the Boydton plank road toward Dinwiddie Court-House. Warren found the Confederates in force on the White Oak road. Sheridan, passing Dinwiddie, turned north. Lee had sent a stronger force, chiefly the divisions of Johnson and Pickett, to meet the threatened attempt on the roads to his rear. March 31 this column met and defeated Warren and then attacked Sheridan at Five Forks and drove him back toward Dinwiddie. The next morning, April 1, Sheridan advanced with his cavalry and the Fifth Corps, about 12,000 strong. By 2 P. M. the Confederates had retired into their main works. Ayres, on the left of the Fifth Corps, made a charge, carrying all before him, and taking 1,000 prisoners; Griffin captured the works in his front, taking 1,500 prisoners; Crawford seized the Ford road in the Confederate rear; Merritt's cavalry made a charge, and the day was won, but not without a desperate resistance. Lee's army was virtually overwhelmed. For 6 miles it fell back along the White Oak road. More than 5,000 prisoners were taken, with 6 guns and 13 colors. Sheridan's loss was about 1,000, of whom 634 were of Warren's Corps.

Flag.—A banner or ensign, sometimes called colors. During the early days of the Revolution the colonists made use of various devices for flags, no less than half a dozen distinct banners being preserved. In three of these the combined crosses of St. George and St. Andrew form the union. The favorite in New England was the pine-tree flag, consisting of a green pine tree in a field of white. This was also used as the union of a flag with a red field. The rattlesnake flag consisted of 13 pieces of a rattlesnake marked with the initials of the Colonies and the legend "Join or die." Another snake standard consisted of alternate red and white bars with the design of a snake and the legend "Don't tread on me." In 1775 Congress adopted the stripes of a troop of Philadelphia light-horse cavalry. This still retained the British union.

June 14, 1777, the flag of the United States had its statutory beginning in the following resolution: "Resolved, that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The banner of the United States is commonly supposed to have been based upon the Washington coat-of-arms. It was first displayed in the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. On the admission of Vermont and Kentucky in 1794, two more stars and two more stripes were added. April 4, 1818, the flag was reestablished with thirteen stripes, representing the thirteen original states, and twenty stars, one star for each new state admitted, to be added to the flag on the 4th of July succeeding such admission.

The official flag of the United States bears forty-eight stars arranged in six rows of eight stars each. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, thirty-six feet fly and twenty feet hoist; thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of states, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is twenty feet by ten feet, and the recruiting flag nine feet nine inches by four feet four inches. The "American Jack" is the "union" or blue field of the flag. The Revenue Marine Service flag, authorized by act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of states which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, is celebrated as Flag Day in a large part of the Union.

In order to show proper respect for the flag the following ceremony should be observed:

It should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset.

At "retreat," sunset, civilian spectators should stand at "attention" and uncover during the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Military spectators are required by regulation to stand at "attention" and give the military salute.

When the National colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt, and if sitting, arise and stand at attention and uncover.

When the flag is flown at half staff as a sign of mourning it should be hoisted to full staff at the conclusion of the funeral.

In placing the flag at half staff, it should first be hoisted to the top of the staff and then lowered to position, and preliminary to lowering from half staff, it should be first raised to the top.

On Memorial Day, May 30, the flag should fly at half staff from sunrise to noon and full staff from noon to sunset.

The United States Union Jack has forty-eight stars in a blue field; the United States Narrow Pennant, for man-of-war, thirteen white stars in a blue ground next the staff, the remainder of the pennant being red and white; the President's flag has the United States Arms in a blue field; the flag of the Secretary of the Navy has a chain and anchor in a blue field, surrounded by four white stars; Admiral, United States Navy, four white stars in a blue ground; Vice-Admiral, three white stars in a blue ground; Rear-Admiral, two white stars in a blue ground; United States Naval Dispatch, five blue crosses potent in a white ground, one in each corner and one in the center; United States Naval Convoy, white triangular flag, two free sides having red border; United States Revenue Service, sixteen triangular, alternating red and white stripes, the upper quarter next to staff having in white ground a blue eagle between semi-circle of thirteen blue stars; United States Lighthouse Service, triangular flag with blue lighthouse in white ground, all sides of the flag having red border; Quarantine flag, plain yellow; United States Yacht Ensign, thirteen horizontal alternating red and white stripes with anchor and chain surrounded by thirteen white stars in blue ground, in upper left-hand corner next to staff.

Flags:
  Confederate, captured, to be presented to Congress, 3309.
  Union and Confederate, return of, to respective States recommended, 5163.
    Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

Flathead Forest Reserve (Mont.), referred to, 6833.

Flathead Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
  Treaty with, 2913.

Flogging.—A chastisement by beating or whipping. It was a punishment inflicted in the United States Navy until 1850, when it was abolished. In 1861 it was prohibited in the Army.

Florida.—One of the southern group of states; nickname, "The Everglade State"; motto, "In God We Trust." It lies between lat. 31° and 24° 30′ north and long. 79° 48′ and 87° 38′ west, an area of 58,666 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Georgia and Alabama, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Florida Strait and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico and Alabama (separated from the latter by the Perdido River). The east coast of the State contains many favorite winter resorts for tourists.

Florida was discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon on Easter Sunday in 1513. It was named, some say, from the profusion of flowers in bloom at the time of its discovery; others, from the day of its discovery, which in Spanish is called Pascua florida, or Flowery Easter. Expeditions fitted out at Cuba and Puerto Rico by Spaniards made futile attempts at settlement between 1516 and 1540. The French Admiral De Coligny sent three colonies of Huguenots from France to settle the country, but they were massacred by the Spaniards, and in 1565 St. Augustine was permanently established by the Spanish under Menendez. The territory was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 and returned to Spain in 1783. In February, 1810, East and West Florida were ceded to the United States, Spain receiving therefor $5,000,000. The territory was the scene of the Seminole war. It was admitted to the Union in 1845, seceded Jan. 10, 1861, and was readmitted by act of Congress June 25, 1868. The present constitution was adopted in the latter year.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 50,016, comprising 5,253,538 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $143,138,183. The average value of all land per acre was $17.84, against $7.06 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, live stock, poultry, etc., was $20,591,187, including 845,188 cattle, valued at $9,262,262; 45,640 horses, $4.854,699; 23,333 mules, $3,545,821; 810,069 swine, $1,848,731; 113,701 sheep, $256,166, and poultry, $673,814. The yield and value of the field crops in 1911 was: Corn, 636,000 acres, 9,286,000 bushels, $7,429,000; oats, 43,000 acres, 580,000 bushels, $435,000; rice, 700 acres, 18,000 bushels, $14,000; potatoes, 10,000 acres, 900,000 bushels, $1,305,000; hay, 18,000 acres, 23,000 tons, $426,000; tobacco, 2,600 acres, 2,444,000 pounds, $684,320, and cotton, 73,000 bales. The chief mineral product is phosphate, which was produced to the extent of $9,563,084 in 1913. The tobacco manufactories of Key West and Tampa compete with Havana, Cuba, in the manufacture of fine cigars. Besides lumber and timber, the forests produced, in 1905, 12,872,869 gallons of turpentine and 1,445,902 barrels of rosin. Florida is the premier state in the production of Fuller's earth, a variety of clay used for filtering and clarifying animal, mineral, and vegetable oils. The harbor of Pensacola is now thirty feet deep at low tide. The government has deepened and improved the harbors and channels of Jacksonville and Key West. In 1912 there were 4,808 miles of steam railway and 150 miles of electric railway. The Florida and East Coast Railway extension to Key West was opened Jan. 22, 1912. The population in 1910 was 751,139.

Florida (see also Confederate States):
- Acquisition of, by United States—
  - Discussed, 624, 672, 929, 956, 1029.
  - Effect of, discussed, 2878.
  - Treaty regarding. (See Spain, treaty with, discussed by President Monroe.)
- Archives of, to be delivered to United States, 1156, 1243, 1317.
  - Contravention of treaty regarding, discussed, 672.
  - Portion of, delivered, 1369.
- Army in, called into action only on written requisition of officers of Territory, 696.
- Bonds of, referred to, 1807, 1808, 1844.
- Boundary line with. (See Spain.)
- Boundary line with Georgia discussed, 895, 961, 1124, 1260.
- Canal routes in, survey of, 1254.
- Cedar Keys, interference with collector of customs at, 5507.
- Change of possession of, from Spain to other power objected to, 473. (See also Monroe Doctrine.)
- Claims arising out of invasion of. (See East Florida Claims.)
- Constitution of, transmitted, 3832.
- Courts of United States in, obstructions to execution of process of, 5539.
- Depredations of Indians, 1645, 2007, 2052.
- Expeditions against, 582, 590, 592, 601, 609, 620. (See also Expeditions Against Foreign Powers.)
- Fisheries on coast of, 2725.
- Fourteenth Amendment to Constitution ratified by, referred to, 3854.
- Government should be established in, 674.
  - Referred to, 696.
- Governor and other officers appointed for, 673.
- Inability of Spain to check Indian movements in, 600, 609.
- Indian depredations in, 1645, 2007, 2052.
- Indians in—
  - Authority to use certain funds in purchase of lands for, bill for, 5197.
  - Hostile acts of, 1433, 2007.
  - Referred to, 2128.
  - Removal of, discussed, 2583, 2707, 2720. (See also Indians, removal of.)
- Indian Wars in (see also Indian Wars)—
  - Brevet nominations for army officers for services in, 2008.
  - Correspondence regarding, referred to, 1796.
  - Discussed, 2007, 2051.
  - Disposition of Indians to treat for peace, 1647.

Florida—*Continued.*
- Referred to, 600, 1754, 1833, 1933, 2007, 2052.
- Insurrection in, proclamation regarding, 3217.
- Interference with collector of customs in Cedar Keys, and action of Government discussed, 5507.
- Lands granted to, in aid of railroads referred to, 3580.
- Lands in—
  - Claims to, 772, 993.
  - Titles to, 803, 993.
    - Treaty regarding security of, referred to, 929.
- Legislative council of—
  - Memorial from, regarding government, etc., for, 769.
  - Resolutions of, referred to, 2073.
- Maj.-Gen. Jackson's entrance into, discussed, 611.
  - Courts-martial of Arbuthnot and Ambristie [Ambrister] referred to, 612.
  - Idea of hostility toward Spain not entertained, 612.
  - Not an encroachment upon rights of Spain, 611.
  - Orders to Gen. Matthews, Col. McKee, and Governor Mitchell, regarding possession of, 491.
- Possession of, transferred from Spain to another power objected to, 473.
- Power to use certain funds for the purchase of lands for Indians in, 5197.
- Progress in, checked by malady at Pensacola, 759.
- Property owners in, should be compensated for losses sustained, 1474.
- Provisional governor for, appointed and restoration of, into Union discussed, 3527.
- Railroads, lands for, 3580.
- Smuggling practiced by citizens of. (See Smuggling.)
- Spanish authority in, almost extinct, 600, 609.
- System of buccaneering organized in, 609.
- Territorial government established in, 756.
  - Laws of, referred to, 766.
- Territorial judges in, authority of, to act as Federal judges, referred to, 2268.
- Transmission of Constitution of, 3832.
- Unlawful combinations in, 609.

Florida, The.—A Confederate cruiser fitted out in England under the name of the *Oreto*. For two years she did much damage to the Union cause. After having been twice seized and having twice escaped from the Federal cruisers, her name was changed to *Florida*. Oct. 7, 1864, in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, in violation of the rights of neutrals and under the guns of the Brazilian corvette, she was captured by the *Wachusett* (sister ship to the *Kearsarge*), commanded by Capt. Napoleon Collins. Subsequently she was taken to Hampton Roads and sunk in a collision.

Florists, Society of American, act incorporating, vetoed, 6010.

Flour, duty on, referred to, 1115.

Flour-Mill and Grist-Mill Industry.—(From a report of the census bureau, April 7, 1913.) The report on this industry distinguishes three classes of mills: (1) Merchant mills whose chief products are intended for human consumption; (2) merchant mills whose chief products are those commonly used as feed for live stock, and (3) mills engaged exclusively in custom grinding. Mills reporting the purchase of any part of the grain which they grind are classified as merchant mills, even though a large part of their business may consist in custom grinding. Custom mills, on the other hand, are those engaged exclusively in custom grinding, whether for toll or for a stipulated charge, including those where grain already ground is sometimes given in exchange for the grain to be ground. Practically all of the custom mills are very small, and so also are a considerable number of the merchant mills.

Of the 23,652 mills canvassed for 1909, more than half (11,961) were custom mills, but of the total value of products—$938,699,958—only $55,115,553, or 5.9 per cent., was contributed by this class of mills. More than three-fourths of the merchant mills were engaged chiefly in the manufacture of wheat flour and other products intended for human consumption, and the value of the products of these mills was $832,790,364, or 88.7 per cent. of the total for all mills combined.

The flour-mill and grist-mill industry is one in which the cost of materials constitutes a very large proportion of the value of products, the process of manufacture itself being relatively simple and inexpensive. The cost of the materials used by all mills in 1909 was $813,891,347, which was equal to about seven-eighths (86.7 per cent.) of the value of products, while the value added by manufacture (that is, the value of products less the cost of materials) was only $124,808,611.

The flour-mills and grist-mills of all classes combined gave employment in 1909 to an average of 88,849 persons, of whom 46,467 were wage-earners, and paid out $35,167,693 in salaries and wages. The quantity of grain ground was 872,950,743 bushels, the greater part being wheat and corn.

Minnesota is by far the most important state in the flour-mill and grist-mill industry, ranking first at the censuses of both 1909 and 1904 in the average number of wage-earners employed in merchant mills, in value of products, and in value added by manufacture. During 1909, 104,042,999 bushels of wheat and 12,340,167 bushels of other grains were used in the merchant mills of that state, and 22,737,404 barrels of wheat flour were produced or more than one-fifth of the total for the United States. The number of wage-earners employed in the merchant mills of that state increased 7.7 per cent. during the decade ending with 1909, and the value of products 67.7 per cent.

In New York, which ranked second among the states, the merchant mills used 30,073,407 bushels of wheat and 40,271,986 bushels of other grain in 1909. More corn, buckwheat and oats were ground in New York than in any other state. Larger percen-

Flour and Grist-Mill Industry—*Continued.* tages of increase from 1899 to 1909 are shown for New York than for Minnesota.

Kansas ranked third in value of products and in value added by manufacture in 1909. Of the nine states that led in respect to value of products, Kansas shows the most rapid development in the milling industry during the period from 1899 to 1909, the number of wage-earners increasing 68 per cent. and the value of products 221.1 per cent. Still higher percentages of increase, however, are shown for some of the states in which the industry has attained importance only during recent years, such as Oklahoma, Idaho, Louisiana, Wyoming and Nevada.

In 1909, of the number of merchant mills reported for the flour-mill and grist-mill industry, 19.4 per cent. were under corporate ownership, as compared with 17.2 per cent. in 1904. While corporations thus controlled less than one-fifth of the number of establishments, the value of the products of these establishments represented 66.6 per cent. of the value of products for all merchant mills engaged in the industry.

In 1909, of the number of wage-earners reported for merchant mills, 9,053, or 22.9 per cent., were employed in establishments under individual ownership; 7,488, or 19 per cent., in those under firm ownership; and 22,912, or 58.1 per cent., in those owned by corporations.

There was considerable variation in the relative importance of the establishments operated by individuals, firms and corporations, respectively, in the different states. Thus in Minnesota, the principal flour-producing state, establishments controlled by corporations constituted 38.2 per cent. of the number of establishments, gave employment to 85.3 per cent. of the wage-earners, and reported 87.2 per cent. of the total value of products. In Pennsylvania, on the other hand, corporations controlled only 4 per cent. of the establishments, and these establishments gave employment to only 20.2 per cent. of the wage-earners, and contributed only 27.4 per cent. of the value of products.

Of the 11,691 merchant mills reported for 1909, 138, or 1.2 per cent., manufactured products valued at $1,000,000 or over.

On the other hand, the small establishments—that is, those manufacturing products valued at less than $20,000—constituted more than one-half (51.2 per cent.) of the number of merchant mills. The great bulk of the output of the merchant mills was turned out by establishments having products valued at $100,000 or over, such establishments reporting 72.6 per cent. of the value of products.

The quantity of grain during 1909, 872,950,743 bushels, represented an increase of 37,807,118 bushels, or 4.5 per cent., over the amount reported for 1899. The merchant mills devoted primarily to the manufacture of products intended for human consumption used 84.3 per cent. of the quantity reported for 1909; those producing mainly feed for live stock 8 per cent., and the mills engaged exclusively in custom grinding 7.6 per cent.

The value of breakfast foods manufactured in 1909 and included with "food preparations" approximated $37,000,000.

Of the total quantity ground in merchant mills, wheat constituted 61.6 per cent., corn formed 26 per cent. and oats formed 6.2 per cent.

The quantity of wheat flour reported for 1909, 107,108,461 barrels, represents an increase of 3,584,367 barrels, or 3.5 per cent., over 1899. On the basis of the quantity of wheat and wheat flour reported, an average of 4.7 bushels of wheat was used to produce a barrel of flour.

Minnesota, the most important flour-producing state, shows a decrease of 68 in the number of wheat-flour mills, and a decrease is shown for each of the five classes of mills except those producing less than 1,000 barrels. Decreases in the number of mills which produced wheat flour took place also in New York, Ohio and Missouri, which ranked third, fifth and sixth, respectively, in the production of such flour in 1909, but the number increased slightly in Kansas and Illinois, which ranked second and fourth, respectively.

Summaries giving general statistics for the flour-mill and grist-mill industry for 1909 are presented in the following table:

	Flour-Mills and Grist-Mills, Merchant and Custom			
	Merchant Mills		Custom Mills	Total
	Manufacturing Chiefly for Human Consumption	Manufacturing Chiefly Feed for Live Stock		
Number of establishments	9,162	2,529	11,961	23,652
Persons engaged in the industry	59,188	6,866	22,795	88,849
Proprietors and firm members	11,365	3,205	15,634	30,204
Salaried employees	11,378	653	147	12,178
Wage-earners (average number)	36,445	3,008	7,014	46,467
Primary horsepower	853,584	(1)	272,763	1,126,347
Capital	$326,654,430	$22,497,349	$21,258,510	$370,410,289
Expenses	$781,274,162	$46,248,187	$48,110,565	$875,632,914
Services	$32,062,511	$1,918,642	$1,186,540	$35,167,693
Salaries	$12,021,161	$495,606	$47,828	$12,564,595
Wages	$20,041,350	$1,423,036	$1,138,712	$22,603,098
Materials	$724,294,494	$43,281,985	$46,314,868	$813,891,347
Miscellaneous	$24,917,157	$1,047,560	$609,157	$26,573,874
Value of products	$832,790,364	$50,794,041	$55,115,553	$938,699,958
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	$108,495,870	$7,512,056	$8,800,685	$124,808,611
Grain ground, bushels	736,013,881	70,234,080	66,702,782	872,950,743

(1) Included in total for merchant mills.

Food Adulteration, discussed, 5384.

Food and Drugs Act.—The Pure Food act, approved June 30, 1906, for preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes took effect Jan. 1, 1907.

The first section of the act makes it un-

Food and Drugs Act—*Continued.*
lawful for any person to manufacture within the District of Columbia or any Territory, any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, under a penalty not to exceed $500, or one year's imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court for the first offence, and not to exceed $1,000 and one year's imprisonment, or both, for each subsequent offence.

The second section of the act makes it applicable to food or drugs introduced into any state from any other state, and from or to any foreign country.

The examinations of specimens of food and drugs are to be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examinations whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

The term "drug," as used in this act, includes all medicines and preparations, recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed or compound.

For the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:—

In case of drugs—If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: Provided, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, and if this strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

In the case of confectionery—If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug.

In the case of food—If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, or lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part extracted. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: Provided, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservatives shall be printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

If it consist in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

The term "misbranded," used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles, or food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the state, territory or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

For the purposes of this act, an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded:—

In case of drugs—If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

In case of food—If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

If it be labelled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein.

If in package form, and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly or correctly stated on the outside of the package.

If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading, in any particular: Provided, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said

Food and Drugs Act—*Continued.*
article has been manufactured or produced.

In the case of articles labelled, branded or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations or blends, and the word of "compound," "imitation" or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: Provided, That the term blend as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain unwholesome added ingredients to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

No dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act, when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the name is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, designating it.

The remaining provisions of the act provide the methods of prosecuting offenders and destroying goods imported or offered for import which are adulterated or falsely labelled.

The inspection force of the Bureau of Chemistry, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chairman, in 1911 collected 9,500 official samples of foods and drugs, and 2,000 additional samples for investigating purposes relating to the enforcement of the law.

Three hundred and twelve seizures were made, and the reports from the twenty-one branch laboratories indicate that 3,280 interstate samples were legal and 3,113 misbranded or adulterated. In addition 9,698 imported foods and drugs were analyzed, of which 3,085 were adjudged adulterated and misbranded; by adding to these 3,672 domestic and 1,302 imported samples examined at the Washington office a total of 22,974 samples, examined in the course of the inspection work alone, is obtained.

Force Bill.—Several bills introduced into Congress have been given this name. When the South Carolina nullifiers attempted to prevent the execution of the tariff act of 1828, it became necessary to enact special laws for carrying out its provisions to enforce collections under it. March 2, 1833, the "Force bill" or "Bloody bill" was enacted for this purpose. The trouble was adjusted later by a compromise. A bill to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, which passed Congress May 31, 1870, was also known as the "Force bill," as was an act passed the following year on the same subject. (See Ku-Klux-Klan.) The name was applied later by many persons to the election bill which was introduced in the House by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, during the Fifty-first Congress, "to amend and supplement the election laws of the United States and to provide for their more efficient enforcement." This bill was passed by the House, but was defeated in the Senate.

Force Bill. (See Federal Election Law.)

Forefathers' Day.—The anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 21, 1620. They touched shore on Monday, Dec. 11th, old-style calendar. In December, 1769, the Old Colony Club was formed by seven citizens of Plymouth to celebrate the "landing of our worthy ancestors in this place." In order to accommodate the date to the new-style or Gregorian calendar, the Old Colony Club, thinking that Dec. 22d new style corresponded to Dec. 11th old style, established the anniversary on Dec. 22d instead of Dec. 21st. New England societies have been established in many states of the Union and the celebration of Forefathers' Day is becoming more general. The celebrations are held in December, the date of the preliminary landing, rather than in the January following, when the landing for settlement took place.

Foreign Affairs:
- Expenses incurred in, not provided for by law referred to, 108.
- Report on, transmitted, 5200.

Foreign Affairs, Secretary of.—Jan. 10, 1781, the Continental Congress created the office of Secretary of Foreign Affairs at the solicitation of representatives in other countries. Robert R. Livingston, of New York, was the first incumbent of the office. His duties also comprehended the adjustment of affairs between states. The scope of the office was much enlarged by reorganization in 1782. John Jay occupied the position between 1784 and 1789. July 27, 1789, the two Departments of Home (q. v.) and Foreign Affairs were combined in the Department of State. (See also State, Department of.)

Foreign Coins:
- Assay of, referred to, 935.
- Ceased to be legal tender, proclaimed, 239.
- Counterfeiting of, should be made a crime, 1136, 1268.
- Overvaluation of gold in, referred to, 1845.
- Referred to, 2407.
- Spanish milled dollars legal tender, 239.
- Spanish milled doubloons referred to, 304.
- Value of Alfonsino and Louis fixed by order, 6616.

Foreign Criminals, introduction of, into United States referred to, 2368, 4588.

Foreign Import Duties (see also Vessels, Foreign, tonnage on):
- Imposed upon American products, 5117.
  - By Colombia, 5672.
    - Retaliatory measures proclaimed, 5700.
  - By Haiti, retaliatory measures proclaimed, 5702.
  - By Venezuela, 5672.
    - Retaliatory measures proclaimed, 5703.
- Modifications of tariff laws—
  - Discussed, 5615, 5747, 5956, 6058, 6239, 6650, 6651.
  - Evidence of, proclaimed—
    - Austria-Hungary, 5718.
    - Brazil, 5576.
    - British Guiana, 5688.
    - British West Indies, 5688.

Foreign Import Duties—*Continued.*
        Cuba and Puerto Rico, 5583, 5890-5892.
        Dominican Republic. (See Santo Domingo, *post.*)
        Germany, 5693.
        Great Britain. (See British Guiana; British West Indies, *ante.*)
        Guatemala, 5716.
        Honduras, 5714.
        Nicaragua, 5698.
        Salvador, 5684, 5800.
        Santo Domingo, 5587.
        Spain. (See Cuba and Puerto Rico, *ante.*)
    Vessels refused clearance by Haiti discussed, 5869.
Foreign Intercourse:
    Action recommended on the publication of confidential items, 2281.
    Appropriations for, 190, 448
        Reduction in, discussed, 4356.
        Unexpended, referred to, 3828.
    Contingent expenses—
        Funds on deposit with Baring Brothers & Co. for, referred to, 3828.
        Public interests demand that confidential items be not published, 2281.
    Funds on deposit with Baring Brothers & Co., 3828.
    Provision for, recommended, 58, 190.
    Requests of House and Senate for information regarding, refused, 186, 2281, 2416, 2452, 2690, 2691, 2695, 6101.
        Referred to, 2529.
Foreign Mails, transmission of, through United States referred to, 2175. (See also Postal Service.)
Foreign Mail Service, unsatisfactory condition of, 7487.
    To South American countries, subsidy recommended, 7489.
Foreign Ministers. (See Ministers.)
Foreign Paupers:
    Introduction of, into United States, 1686, 2368.
        Legislation respecting, recommended, 4757.
        Request of President to withdraw articles regarding, from consideration of House, 1692.
    Involuntary deportation of convicts, idiots, insane persons, and, to United States referred to, 4219, 4588.
Foreign Policy of United States (see Annexation for policy as applicable to various countries):
    Discussed by President—
        Adams, John, 228.
        Adams, J. Q., 862, 868, 884, 895, 903, 922, 950.
        Buchanan, 2966, 2998, 3037, 3041, 3066, 3089, 3092, 3173, 3177.
        Cleveland, 4912, 5867, 5871, 5873, 5892, 5955, 5963, 6064, 6068, 6087, 6148.
        Fillmore, 2614, 2656, 2701, 2715.
        Grant, 3985, 4006, 4015, 4018, 4050, 4053, 4082, 4101, 4143, 4176, 4192, 4245, 4290, 4365.
        Harrison, Benj., 5445, 5618, 5750, 5783.
        Harrison, W. H., 1873.
        Hayes, 4418, 4420.
        Jackson, 1159, 1222, 1324, 1370, 1378, 1456, 1484, 1500.
        Jefferson, 311, 346, 349.
        Johnson, 3564, 3581, 3777, 3886, 3888.
        Lincoln, 3248, 3255, 3327, 3444.
        McKinley, 6241, 6248, 6281, 6295, 6307.
        Madison, 452, 473.
        Monroe, 573, 582, 624, 627, 639, 672, 685, 762, 787, 791, 817, 829.
        Pierce, 2731, 2745, 2807, 2864, 2904.
        Polk, 2229, 2236, 2248, 2276, 2322, 2337, 2361, 2386, 2431, 2437, 2444, 2480.
        Roosevelt, 7051-7056, 7377-7379, 7498.
        Taylor, 2548, 2555.
        Tyler, 1890, 2049, 2064, 2160, 2169, 2171, 2176, 2190, 2193, 2206.
        Van Buren, 1590, 1702, 1748, 1819.
        Washington, 120, 213.
        Wilson, 8257, 8264, 8287, 8309, 8313, 8314, 8349, 8350, 8358, 8362, 8364.
Foreign Postal Arrangements. (See Postal Service.)
Foreign Powers. (See Powers, Foreign.)
Foreign Relations:
    American representative at coronation of King of Siam, 8047.
    Arbitration, 8036.
    Arbitration between Panama and Costa Rica, Colombia and Haiti, 8037.
    Buenos Aires convention ratified, 8052.
    Central America-Honduras and Nicaragua treaties proposed by President Taft, 8043.
    Chambers of foreign commerce suggested, 8054.
    Chamizal boundary question not satisfactory, 8038.
    Chinese loans, 8044.
    Claim of Alsop & Co. settled, 8037.
    Commerce with the Near East, 8047.
    Coronation of King George V., 8048.
    Europe and the Near East, 8047.
    Extension of American banking to foreign countries recommended, 8054.

Foreign Relations—*Continued.*
- Fur seal treaty (North Pacific) concluded with Great Britain, Japan and Russia, 8050.
- Improvement in foreign service noted, 8055.
- International opium commission, 8051.
- International prize court, 8050.
- Latin America.—Venezuela, 100th anniversary of independence celebrated, 8038.
- Liberia; loan to ameliorate conditions in, 8049.
- Need for American merchant marines, 8054.
- Neutral advisor proposed for China in matter of foreign loans, 8046.
- Panama, 8044.
- Pan-American Union, 8044.
- Presentation to Germany of replica of Von Steuben, 8049.
- Protection of industrial property union, 8051.
- Recognition of Portuguese republic, 8049.
- Russia, concerning treaty of 1832, 8049.
- Settlement of long standing differences with Great Britain, 8048.
- Spitzbergen Islands, 8050.
- Trade with other countries, 8052.
- Treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan, 8046.
- United States army and navy forces mobilized on border of Mexico to protect American interests, 8038.

Foreign Service, improvement in, noted, 8055.

Foreign Trade. (See Commerce of Foreign Powers.)

Foreign Vessels. (See Vessels, Foreign.)

Foreigners in United States. (See Aliens; Naturalized Citizens.)

Forest, Belle, The, destruction of, in Chinese waters, 4464.

Forest Preservation discussed, 6653, 6655-6876, 7038-7040, 7385, 7598.

Forest Reserve.—July 1, 1905, the control of the national forest reserves together with everything pertaining to the use, care and development of the timber, water, grazing, etc., passed from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. In 1908 about four-fifths of the total wooded area of the country was in the hands of private owners, and the remainder in charge of Forest Service. The consumption of timber in the United States in 1908 was three times the annual increment.

Dec. 31, 1908, there were 145 National Forests, embracing 168,681,039 acres in nineteen states and territories, including Alaska and Porto Rico. During 1908 severe droughts visited many parts of the country and forest fires were frequent and destructive, the estimated loss due to fire being $50,000,000. The most serious of these fires were in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, as well as New York, Pennsylvania and Montana. During this time the National Forests suffered little loss owing to the system of patrol, by which many smaller fires are extinguished before gaining destructive headway.

Previous to 1905 the Bureau of Forestry merely gave expert advice, on request, to the Department of the Interior concerning the application of forestry to the forest reserves. The change of name from "forest reserves" to "national forests" was made in 1906, in order to correct the impression that the forests were, as "reserves," withdrawn from use. Since the Forest Service took charge of them the fundamental aim has been to open them to the widest use consistent with their proper protection.

The reserves set aside were as follows: By President Harrison, 13,416,710 acres; by President Cleveland, 25,686,320 acres; by President McKinley, 7,050,000 acres; by President Roosevelt, 148,346,924 acres. During the administration of President Taft 3,891,800 acres have been eliminated from the national forests, making their area at the close of the fiscal year 1911, 190,608,243 acres. The eliminations threw out land which was found to be better suited for agricultural and other purposes than for forestry. An act of Congress, passed in 1907, prohibits any additions by the President to the national forest area in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

In pursuance of the policy that the forests are for the use of the people under proper restrictions, grazing privileges, timber cutting, haying and other smaller privileges are let under government supervision. From these sources there were received in 1908, for grazing, $962,829.40; timber sales, $849,027.24; special uses, $30,425.23; total from all sources, $1,842,281.87. Under the law 25 per cent. of the gross revenues goes to the state wherein the reservation is situated, to be applied for school and road purposes, and the balance to the federal treasury. The expenditures on the national forests for 1908 were $3,118,267.21, an excess of about $1,200,000 over the receipts. In addition to the privileges for which charges are made the free use of some timber and some pasturage is granted to settlers near the forests, no charge or permit being required for pasturing a limited number of stock. The entire cost of managing the National Forests is less than two cents per acre per year.

Forest Reserves. (See also Lands, Public, set apart.)
- Dividing administrative site in Oregon, 8369.
- Lookout Station established on Twin Sisters Mountain, 8346.
- Ranger Station established for, 8370.

Forest Reservations.—March 1, 1911, Congress gave consent to each of the several states of the Union to enter into any agreement or compact, not in conflict with any law of the United States, with any other state or states for the purpose of conserving the forests and the water supply of the states entering into such agreement or compact. The sum of $200,000 was appropriated and made available until expended, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to co-operate with any state or group of states, when requested to do so, in the protection from fire of the forested watersheds of navigable streams; and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, and on such conditions as he deems wise, to stipulate and agree with any state or group of states to co-operate in the organization and maintenance of a system of fire protection on any private or state forest

Forest Reservations—*Continued.*
lands within such state or states and situated upon the watershed of a navigable river: Provided, That no such stipulation or agreement shall be made with any state which has not provided by law for a system of forest fire protection: Provided further, That in no case shall the amount expended in any state exceed in any fiscal year the amount appropriated by that state for the same purpose during the same fiscal year.

There was appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, the sum of $1,000,000, and for each fiscal year thereafter a sum not to exceed $2,000,000, for use in the examination, survey and acquirement of lands located on the headwaters of navigable streams or those which are being or which may be developed for navigable purposes: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall expire by limitation on the 30th day of June, 1915.

It also provided that a commission, to be known as the National Forest Reservation Commission, consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture and two members of the Senate, to be selected by the President of the Senate, and two members of the House of Representatives, to be selected by the Speaker, be created and authorized to consider and pass upon such lands as may be recommended for purchase and to fix the prices at which such lands may be purchased, and no purchases shall be made of any lands until such lands have been duly approved for purchase by said commission.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to examine, locate and recommend for purchase such lands as in his judgment may be necessary to the regulation of the flow of navigable streams, and to report to the National Forest Reservation Commission the results of such examinations: Provided, That before any lands are purchased by the National Forest Reservation Commission said lands shall be examined by the Geological Survey and a report made to the Secretary of Agriculture, showing that the control of such lands will promote or protect the navigation of streams on whose watersheds they lie. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to purchase, in the name of the United States, such lands as have been approved for purchase by the National Forest Reservation Commission at the prices fixed by said commission. Such acquisition may in any case be conditioned upon the exception and reservation to the owner from whom title passes to the United States of the minerals and of the merchantable timber, or either or any part of them, within or upon such lands at the date of the conveyance, but in every case such exception and reservation and the time within which such timber shall be removed and the rules and regulations under which the cutting and removal of such timber and the mining and removal of such minerals shall be done shall be expressed in the written instrument of conveyance, and thereafter the mining, cutting and removal of the minerals and timber so excepted and reserved shall be done only under and in obedience to the rules and regulations so expressed. (See National Forests.)

Forest Service.—One of the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. It has charge of the administration and protection of the national forests and also promotes the practice of forestry through investigations and the diffusion of information.

The work of the Government in forestry was initiated by the appointment of Dr. Franklin B. Hough in 1876 as special agent in the Department of Agriculture. In 1881 a division of forestry was created in that department. In 1901 this division became the Bureau of Forestry, and in 1905, when the care of the national forests was given to this bureau, its name became the Forest Service.

Previously the care of the national forests had been in the hands of the Department of the Interior.

A law authorizing the president to set apart forest reserves was passed in 1891, but no provision for their administration and use was made until 1897. (See Forest Reserve.)

Our forests now cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the United States. Forests publicly owned contain one-fifth of all timber standing. Forests privately owned contain at least four-fifths of the standing timber. The timber privately owned is not only four times that publicly owned, but it is generally more valuable.

The original forests of the United States contained timber in quantity and variety far beyond that upon any other area of similar size in the world. They covered 85,000,000 acres, with a stand of not less than 5,200,000,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber, according to present standards of use. There were five great forest regions—the northern, the southern, the central, the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific.

The present rate of cutting is three times the annual growth of the forests of the United States. The great pineries of the lake states are nearing exhaustion and heavy inroads have been made upon the supply of valuable timber throughout all parts of the country.

The heavy demands for timber have been rapidly pushing the great centres of lumber industry toward the south and west. In consequence, the State of Washington has led for several years in lumber production, now followed in order by Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Oregon. In 1912 the production of yellow pine lumber amounted to fourteen and one-half billion feet; the Douglas fir of the northwest held second place, with nearly five and one-quarter billion feet; while white pine ranked third, though less was produced than in the preceding year; oak came first among the hardwoods with four and one-third billion feet, and was followed in order by maple, red gum, tulip, poplar, chestnut, beech and birch.

We take from our forests yearly, including waste in logging and in manufacture, 30,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood, valued at about $1,875,000,000.

We use in a single year 90,000,000 cords of firewood, 40,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, 135,000,000 hewed ties, 1,686,000,000 staves, over 444,500,000 board feet for veneer, over 136,000,000 sets of heading, over 353,000,000 barrel hoops, 3,300,000 cords of native pulp wood, 165,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers, nearly 1,500,000 cords of wood for distillation, over 140,000 cords for excelsior, and nearly 3,500,000 telegraph and telephone poles.

In 1912 about 4,330,000 cords of wood were used in the manufacture of paper, of which about 940,000 cords were imported from Canada. The demand for wood pulp is making a severe drain on the spruce forests, which furnish the principal supply, though a number of other woods, such as poplar, hemlock, pine and balsam, are now being used in considerable quantities. The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture is conducting investigations to determine what other woods, such as scrub pine, white fir, tupelo and the like, can be successfully used.

Forest Service—*Continued.*

A larger drain upon our forest resources is made by the demand for railroad ties. White oak, hitherto the chief source of supply, is not plentiful enough to meet this demand indefinitely, and to many parts of the country the supply of chestnut, cedar and cypress is dwindling; however, methods of treating woods with preservative solutions are being used, and in this way cheaper and more plentiful woods, such as Southern pine, Douglas fir, tamarack and hemlock, are coming into demand. A great saving has been effected in the naval stores industry, also largely through the work of the Forest Service, by the introduction of the so-called "cup" systems of turpentining in place of the old destructive system of "boxing." The new systems insure a larger product of better quality and prolong the life of the long-leaf pine forests upon which the industry depends.

The total appropriation for the Forest Service in the fiscal year 1914 is $5,399,679, as against $5,343.045 for 1913, with a further provision of $200.000 available for fighting and preventing forest fires in cases of extraordinary emergency.

The grazing receipts for 1913 were paid by the holders of 22,032 permits to graze 1.557,118 cattle, horses and hogs, and of 5,434 permits to graze 7,867,851 sheep and goats. The receipts from timber sales were paid by approximately 5,800 purchasers, who cut the equivalent of 495.668,000 board feet of timber. The receipts from special uses were paid by the holders of approximately 5,000 permits. In other words, these receipts represent profitable use of the forests by at least 38,000 individuals or concerns. To the use for which payment was made must be added the heavy free use of the forests by the public.

In issuing permits for reservoirs, conduits. power-houses and transmission lines for commercial power development the Forest Service has steadfastly insisted on conditions designed to prevent speculative or perpetual holdings and to secure the full development of available power and the payment of reasonable charges for the use of land. The total stand of timber on the national forests is estimated at nearly six hundred billions board feet.

The following table shows the local cut of timber in board feet from the national forests in the fiscal year 1913:

State	Cut Under Sale	Cut Under Free Use	Total Cut
	Board Feet	*Board Feet*	*Board Feet*
Montana.....	82,757,000	18,513,000	101,270,000
Idaho........	78,199,000	21,405,000	99,604,000
Arizona.......	58,532,000	4,459,000	62,991,000
California.....	52,419,000	9,153,000	61,572,000
Oregon.......	52,362,000	12,049,000	64,411,000
Colorado......	42,446,000	11,002,000	53,448,000
Alaska........	33,535,000	96,000	33,631,000
Washington...	29,149,000	2,611,000	31,760,000
Arkansas.....	20,104,000	187,000	20,291,000
New Mexico..	14,815,000	14,611.000	29,426,000
Utah.........	10,988.000	12,026,000	23,014,000
South Dakota.	9,085,000	5,080,000	14,165,000
Wyoming.....	7,915,000	7,750,000	15,665,000
Nevada.......	3,122,000	2,638,000	5,760,000
Michigan.....	130,000	54,000	184,000
Minnesota....	57,000	65,000	122,000
Florida.......	40,000	12,000	52,000
Oklahoma.....	13,000	232,000	245,000
North Dakota.	......	42,000	42,000
Totals......	495,668,000	121,985,000	617,653,000

The value of the public property administered by the Forest Service is estimated at over two billion dollars.

Forest Service. (See Agriculture, Department of.)

Forestry, report of Commissioner of Agriculture on, transmitted, 4432, 4462, 4535.

Forestry, Bureau of, work of, 6654.

Forestry System:

Inauguration of, discussed, 6346, 6390.

Plans for, to be formulated by commission, 6167.

Forests. (See Lands, Timber.)

Formosa Island, ship's company of American bark *Rover* murdered by inhabitants of, 3829.

Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak.:

Agreement for cession of portion of, to United States, 5118.

Allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on, referred to, 4783.

Portion of, opened to settlement, proclaimed, 5579.

Fort Bliss, Tex.:

Title of United States to, referred to, 4665, 4736.

Troops ordered to, referred to, 4991.

Fort Bridger, Idaho, treaty of, 6697.

Fort Brown (Tex.), Attack on.—In consequence of the annexation of Texas the War Department, apprehending trouble with Mexico, sent all the available troops in the South and West to the frontier. The territory between the Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers was claimed by both Texas and Mexico. Gen. Zachary Taylor collected an army of 4,000 men at Corpus Christi, near the mouth of the Nueces, in November, 1845. Jan. 13. 1846, he was ordered to advance to a position on the Rio Grande, and on March 25 he occupied Point Isabel, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, just north of the mouth of the river. During April Gen. Taylor had advanced his army up the Rio Grande to a point opposite Matamoras, which was occupied by the Mexican army under Gen. Arista. Here the Americans built a fort under the direction of Major Brown and named it in his honor. Learning that bodies of Mexicans had crossed the river both above and below him with the intention of cutting him off from his supplies at Point Isabel, Taylor fell back toward the latter place May 1. Learning of his departure, the Mexicans on May 3 began a heavy bombardment of Fort Brown, which was continued at intervals until the 10th. It was gallantly defended by Maj. Brown and Captains Hawkins and Mansfield. The former was killed during the engagement. The only other fatality was that of Sergt. Weigert. Thirteen privates were wounded.

Fort Cameron Reservation, Utah, disposal of, recommended, 4740.

Fort Delaware, Del., title to island on which it stands referred to, 1099, 1125.

Fort Dodge Military Reservation, Iowa.

Disposal of, referred to, 4690.

Fort Donelson (Tenn.), Capture of.—After the taking of Fort Henry the next logical move against the Confederate line of defence in the West was the reduction of Fort Donelson. This was a large fieldwork of 100 acres, on a bluff 100 feet high,

Fort Donelson (Tenn.)—*Continued.*
near the town of Dover, Tenn., on the Cumberland River, about 63 miles from Nashville. It mounted 65 guns and was garrisoned by 21,000 men under Gen. Floyd. Feb. 12, 1862, Brig.-Gen. Grant with 15,000 men moved upon the works by way of the roads leading from Fort Henry. While Grant was placing his forces in position Commodore Foote arrived in the river opposite the fort with a fleet of 6 gunboats, 4 of them ironclad. On the 14th he opened fire. In a desperate attack 2 of the vessels were disabled and the others withdrew after a loss of 54 men. The guns on the bluff were too high to be silenced from the water level. On the day of the unsuccessful attack by the gunboats Gen. Wallace arrived with reenforcements, swelling Grant's command to 27,000. On the 15th Floyd made an attempt to force his way through the surrounding Federal lines. Fighting continued all day during most intensely cold weather. When night fell upon Donelson the Confederates retired to their works. During the night Floyd surrendered the command to Pillow and he to Buckner. The two former escaped by way of the river during the night, and next morning Buckner surrendered the fort unconditionally to Grant. Sixty-five guns, 17,600 small arms, and 14,623 prisoners fell into the hands of the victors. Grant's losses were 2,832 in killed, wounded, and missing. The Confederates lost 2,500 in killed and wounded.

Fort Erie (Canada), Battle at.—June 1, 1814, Maj.-Gen. Brown established headquarters at Buffalo with the intention of retaking the lower peninsula of Canada. His army consisted of 2 brigades of infantry, commanded by Generals Scott and Ripley, respectively, and to each were added a train of artillery and a squad of cavalry. There was also a brigade of 1,100 New York and Pennsylvania volunteers and 500 Indians. July 3 the American Army crossed the Niagara and demanded the surrender of Fort Erie, the first British post on the Canada side. Maj. Buck, with the garrison of 170 men, yielded without a struggle. Aug. 5 Gen. Gaines arrived at Fort Erie to take command of the American army of 2,500, which had retired to the southward after the battle of Lundys Lane. Here he was besieged by Lieut.-Col. Drummond with 5,000 men. The latter subjected the fort to a heavy bombardment all day Aug. 14, and on the 15th, between midnight and dawn, made a series of desperate assaults, showing no quarter to Americans who fell into their power. The British were driven off, with a loss of 221 killed, 174 wounded and 106 prisoners. The American loss was 17 killed, 56 wounded, and 11 missing. After this repulse the British kept up a constant bombardment of the fort for several weeks. Gen. Gaines was seriously injured, and Gen. Brown resumed command, though in ill health and suffering from wounds received at Lundys Lane. Sept. 17 a sortie was made by about 1,000 regulars and the same number of militia upon the British outposts, and all their batteries were captured or destroyed. This saved Buffalo and perhaps all of western New York and seriously crippled the enemy. The loss to the British during the sortie was 500 killed, wounded, and missing, and 385 prisoners. The American loss was 79 killed and 216 wounded. After this disaster Drummond retired precipitately and the Americans abandoned and destroyed Fort Erie.

Fort Erie, Canada, reduction of, by American arms, 524.

Fort Fisher (N. C.), Capture of.—In November, 1864, an expedition was planned against Fort Fisher, N. C. This fort occupies a peninsula on the south coast of North Carolina, between the mouth of the Cape Fear River and the Atlantic Ocean, about 18 miles from Wilmington. It formed the principal defence of that city, which was the most important seaport through which the Southern Confederacy received foreign supplies, and from which departed blockade runners laden with cotton and other products of the South. It was also deemed a point of considerable strategic importance. Fort Fisher and its connected works mounted 75 guns. The armament of the works guarding the approaches to Wilmington was about 150 guns, including some 150-pounder Armstrong guns. The garrison of the fort and outworks consisted of 2,300 men. Dec. 13, 1864, the expedition started. It was composed of a fleet of 73 vessels, carrying 655 guns, some of them of the largest caliber, and a land force of 6,500 men under Gen. Butler. The expedition was accompanied by a boat loaded with 215 tons of gunpowder, which it was designed to explode in the vicinity of the fort, with the object of igniting and exploding the magazines. This proved a failure. Dec. 24 the fort was bombarded by the fleet for an hour and a half. The next day, after a reconnaissance by the land troops, Butler ordered their reembarkation and return. Butler was relieved of the command and superseded by Gen. Terry, with the addition of 1,500 men and a small siege train. Jan. 13, 1865, the fort was again attacked. The troops were landed under the protection of Porter's guns. On the 14th a small advance work was taken by the Federals. The ships reopened fire on the 15th. At 3 P. M. a general assault was made, and for five hours a desperate hand-to-hand encounter was maintained. Not until 10 P. M. was resistance ended and the garrison forced to surrender. Two thousand and eighty-three prisoners were taken, including Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamp. The Federal loss was 110 killed and 530 wounded. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was about 500. The next morning by the accidental explosion of a magazine 200 men were killed and 100 wounded.

Fort Gaines (Ala.), Reduction of. (See Mobile Bay (Ala.), Battle of.)

Fort Gaines, Ala., reduction of, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.

Fort George (Canada), Capture of.—After the occupation of Toronto, April 27, 1813, the Americans turned their attention to the British forts along the Niagara River. On the west side of the river and near its mouth stood Fort George, which was held by about 1,800 regulars, 350 militia, and 50 Indians, under Brig.-Gen. Vincent and Colonels Harvey and Meyers. Nearly opposite Fort George was the American Fort Niagara, in and about which had been collected some 4,000 troops under command of Gen. Dearborn. Acting under him were Maj.-Gen. Morgan Lewis, Generals Boyd, Winder, and Chandler, and Col. Winfield Scott. May 27, 1813, an attack was made on Fort George. The army was transported to the Canadian soil by the fleet under Commodore Chauncey and Capt. Perry. After a severe battle of 20 minutes the British fled in confusion toward Beaver Dams, 18 miles distant, to rendezvous. At the end of 3 hours Fort George and its dependencies, with the vil-

Fort George (Canada), Capture of—*C't'd.* lage of Newark, were in the hands of the Americans. Their loss was about 40 killed and 100 wounded. The loss of the British regulars was 51 killed and 305 wounded, missing, and prisoners. The number of Canadian militia made prisoners was 507, making the total British loss 863, as well as large quantities of ammunition and stores. July 8, 1813, a party of 40 Americans under Lieut. Eldridge, in attempting to drive off a small detachment of British and Indians who had approached to within a couple of miles of Fort George, were ambushed by Indians under Blackbird, and only 10 of the party escaped. The wounded and prisoners were massacred.

Fort George, Canada, reduction of, by American arms, 524.

Fort Griswold (Conn.), Capture of.—Sept. 6, 1781, after Arnold and the Tories had secured New London, they carried by assault Fort Griswold, on the opposite side of the river. The Americans offered a stubborn resistance. Out of the garrison of 150 men 73 were killed, including Col. Ledyard, the commander, and 30 were wounded, many after having surrendered.

Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, agreement with Indians for disposal of lands on, for use of railroad, 4655, 4779, 5187.
  Opened to settlement, 6697, 6937, 6939.

Fort Harrison (Ind.), Attack on.—Capt. (afterwards General and President) Zachary Taylor, Sept. 4, 1812, held, until reenforcements reached him, a blockhouse on the Wabash River, Ind., with a garrison of 50 men, ill or convalescing from fever, against a fierce assault of Indians. The savages set fire to the blockhouse. Taylor's loss was 3 killed and 3 wounded.

Fort Henry (Tenn.), Capture of.—The main line of Confederate defense in the West in January, 1862, extended from Columbus, Ky., on the Mississippi River, to the Cumberland Mountains, in eastern Tennessee. On this line of defense were Forts Henry and Donelson, in the northern part of Tennessee, the former on the eastern bank of the Tennessee River and the latter on the western bank of the Cumberland, about 12 miles apart. Gen. Halleck, commander of the Department of Missouri, determined to make an attack on Fort Henry, which was near the center of the line. Jan. 30 an expedition was sent out from Cairo, consisting of 7 gunboats, 4 of them ironclad, under command of Commodore Foote, and a land force of 15,000 men commanded by Brig.-Gen. Grant. On the night of Feb. 5 the infantry were landed 4 miles from the fort. The gunboats anchored abreast until 10 o'clock the next morning, when they began to advance. Fort Henry mounted 17 guns and was garrisoned by 2,724 men, under command of Brig.-Gen. Tilghman. The attack was to have been made by the gunboats, seconded by the land forces. Foote began the bombardment before the arrival of Gen. Grant, whose march was delayed by muddy roads and swollen streams. Tilghman answered the fire of the gunboats for 1 hour and 20 minutes and then surrendered unconditionally, the greater part of his garrison having already escaped to Fort Donelson. Grant arrived half an hour after the battle, and the fort was turned over to him. The part of the garrison that surrendered consisted of about 56 able-bodied men and 60 invalids. Tilghman's loss was 21 killed, and wounded. The Federal loss was 48.

Fort Henry, Tenn., thanks of President to forces capturing, 3305.

Fort Jackson, Ala., treaty with Indians concluded at, 886.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:
  Estimates for barracks at, referred to, 4666, 4674.
  Military prison at, use of, as Government penitentiary, discussed, 6161.
    Recommended, 5969.

Fort Lewis, Colo., estimates for post at, 4677.

Fort McAllister (Ga.), Capture of, and Fall of Savannah.—After the destruction at Atlanta and its railroad connections Gen. Sherman took up his march toward Savannah. His army was composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps. Gen. Howard commanded the right wing and Gen. Slocum the left. The cavalry was under the direction of Gen. Kilpatrick. Sherman passed down the peninsula between the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers and about the middle of December appeared before Savannah, held by the Confederate General Hardee with 15,000 men. To the south of Savannah, on the Ogeechee River, stands Fort McAllister, which had resisted many attacks from the sea and effectually prevented the ascent of the river by the Federal gunboats. The defenses of the fort were weak to the landward and a garrison of less than 300 men held the works. Fort McAllister mounted 23 guns in barbette and 1 mortar. Dec. 13, 1864, Gen. Hazen's division of the Fifteenth Corps crossed the river and assaulted the fort from the rear. The garrison was overpowered and in 15 minutes after the bugle sounded "Forward" the fort was taken. Communication was now open to Dahlgren's fleet, lying in the harbor. Siege guns were brought from Hilton Head, and when the investment of Savannah was completed Sherman demanded its surrender. Hardee refused, but on the night of Dec. 20, when all the arrangements for the assault had been completed, he evacuated the city. It was occupied next day by Sherman's army. Two hundred guns and 35,000 bales of cotton fell into Federal hands. Thus ended Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea, a distance of more than 300 miles. Out of the entire army of 66,000 men 63 were killed, 245 wounded, and 260 were captured on the march, which consumed 27 days.

Fort McHenry (Md.), Bombardment of.—In September, 1814, the British planned to take Baltimore by a combined land and sea attack. The night after the battle of North Point the British remained on the field. The following morning, Sept. 13, 1814, the British fleet, consisting of 16 heavy vessels, 5 of them bomb ships, began the attack on Fort McHenry, 3 miles southeast of the city. The fort was defended by Maj. Armistead with about 800 men. The bombardment continued 25 hours. The American loss was 4 killed and 24 wounded. It was during this bombardment that Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner." The British withdrew after losing 2 vessels and a large number of men.

Fort McKinney (Wyo.), estimates for completion of post at, 4680.

Fort Mackinaw (Mich.), Capture of.—The War of 1812 was proclaimed June 18 (497). The British in Canada learned of it sooner than their adversaries across the lakes. July 17 a force of 600 British and Indians under Capt. Roberts surprised and captured the garrison of 61 officers and men under Lieut. Hancks at Fort Michilimackinac, or Mackinaw. An attempt to recapture it in 1814 was unsuccessful.

Fort Mackinaw, Mich., attempted reduction of, referred to, 534.

Fort Madison (Iowa), Defense of.—Sept. 5, 1812, about 200 Winnebago Indians attacked Fort Madison, on the Mississippi River above St. Louis, and were repulsed after 3 days' fighting. The garrison consisted of a small detachment under Lieutenants Hamilton and Vasques. The Americans lost one man.

Fort Maginnis, Mont., estimates for post at, 4687.

Fort Malden, Canada, reduction of, by American arms, 524.

Fort Marcy, Military Reservation (New Mex.), disposed of, 6948, 6960.

Fort Meigs (Ohio), Bombardment of.—In April, 1813, Col. Proctor, with a force of 1,000 British regulars and Canada militia and 1,500 Indians, set out on an expedition against Fort Meigs, on the Maumee River, about 12 miles from its mouth. Gen. Harrison was there with about 1,100 effective men. May 1 the British, having erected batteries at Maumee City, opposite the fort, opened fire, which they kept up for 5 days with slight injury to fort or garrison. Meantime Harrison was reenforced by Gen. Clay and 1,100 Kentuckians. Eight hundred of these, under Col. Dudley, were detached with orders to attack the British rear. They were successful at first, but instead of obeying the order to return they pursued the flying foe into the woods and fell into an Indian ambush. Of the 800 in Dudley's command only 170 escaped. After the fruitless bombardment, the Indians deserting Proctor, he abandoned the expedition.

Fort Meigs, Ohio, British attack on, repulsed, 524.

Fort Mercer (N. J.), Attack on.—Though the British forces under Gen. Howe had occupied Philadelphia in September, 1777, Washington's army in the immediate vicinity controlled the navigation of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. Just below the mouth of the latter stream, and on the opposite side of the Delaware, at Red Bank, N. J., was Fort Mercer, in command of Col. Greene, with a force of about 400 men. Admiral Lord Howe having arrived at Newcastle with his fleet early in October, the necessity of opening the river to British navigation became urgent. Oct. 22, an attack was made on Fort Mercer by the British ships and some 1,200 Hessian troops. The assailants were repulsed with a loss of 400. One of the ships grounded and 2 others were burned. The American casualties were 35.

Fort Mifflin (Pa.), Attack on.—One of the principal defenses of the Delaware River after the occupation of Philadelphia in September, 1777, was Fort Mifflin, just below the mouth of the Schuylkill. On the arrival of Admiral Howe with his fleet off Newcastle, Del., early in October, it became necessary to open the river to British navigation. Fort Mifflin was in command of Lieut.-Col. Smith, of Baltimore, with a garrison of about 400 men. Failing disastrously at Fort Mercer, the British turned to Fort Mifflin. A combined attack by the land and water batteries, begun on the 10th, resulted in the retreat of the American garrison to Fort Mercer on the night of Nov. 15, 1777, with the loss of 250 men. The next day the Royal Guards occupied the works. The British loss was 37.

Fort Mims (Ala.) Massacre.—In the summer of 1813 the inhabitants of Alabama, frightened by the hostile actions of the Creek Indians, took refuge at Fort Mims, near Montgomery, Ala., 10 miles above the junction of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. The place was garrisoned by 16 regulars and about 240 volunteers. At noon, Aug. 30, 1813, about 1,000 Indians under Weathersford and the prophet Francis surprised the fort. Of the 550 persons (more than 300 of whom were women and children) who at the time were at Fort Mims, 400 were massacred, including all the women and children. The whites resisted desperately. The negroes were made slaves to the Indians. Twelve men of the garrison escaped into the swamp.

Fort Morgan (Ala.), Reduction of. (See Mobile Bay (Ala.), Battle of.)

Orders regarding celebration of, 3439.

Fort Moultrie, Charleston (S. C.), Defense of.—In 1776 Clinton was charged with holding the Southern Colonies and Cornwallis was sent to his aid with troops under convoy of Sir Peter Parker's fleet. Charles Lee commanded the Americans in the vicinity of Charleston. William Moultrie was in charge of a little fort of palmetto logs on Sullivans Island, S. C. June 4 the hostile fleet appeared and on the 28th bombarded Fort Moultrie. Clinton's troops had already landed on Long Island. The Americans fired with precision and effect, and one ship was abandoned. Clinton's forces failed to attack, and in a few days the British withdrew. The American loss was 12 killed and 24 wounded. The British loss was 205, and only one of their vessels remained seaworthy. An incident of this battle was the replacing by Sergt. Jasper of a flag which had been shot from the bastion. This fort was abandoned by the Federals under Maj. Robert Anderson Dec. 26, 1860, and was seized by the Confederates, who served a battery from it during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12-14, 1861.

Fort Myer, Va., meteorological observatory at, establishment of, recommended, 4792.

Fort Niagara (N. Y.), Bombardment of.—Nov. 21, 1812. Fort Niagara sustained a severe bombardment at the hands of the British artillery at Forts George and Newark, on the Canadian side of the Niagara River. The Americans returned the fire and silenced the batteries of the enemy. The loss to the Americans was 9; British loss was not known.

Fort Omaha Military Reservation, Nebr., act to provide for lease of, to Nebraska, vetoed, 6119.

Fort Pillow (Tenn.), Capture of.—This fort was located on the Chickasaw Bluff, in the Mississippi River, 40 miles above

Fort Pillow (Tenn.), Capture of—*Cont'd.* Memphis. It was built by the Confederates during the Civil War. It was occupied by the Federal troops June 5, 1862, its evacuation having been compelled by the destruction of the Confederate flotilla on the previous day. The Federal forces not long afterwards abandoned it in consequence of operations on the Tennessee River. April 12, 1864, the fort was garrisoned by 19 officers and 538 men of the Union Army, about one-half of whom were negro troops. On that day Gen. Forrest with Confederate cavalry assaulted and captured it.

Fort Polk, Tex., removal of, referred to, 2603.

Fort Powell (Ala.), Reduction of. (See Mobile Bay (Ala.), Battle of.)

Orders regarding celebration of, 3439.

Fort Preble Military Reservation, Me., additional land for, recommended, 4777.

Fort Riley, Kans., bridge over Republican River at, reconstruction of, recommended, 4777.

Fort Ripley Military Reservation, Minn., Indian school at, establishment of, referred to, 4683.

Fort St. Philip (La.), Bombardment of. —Jan. 9, 1815, while the British were burying their dead before New Orleans, a portion of the fleet attacked without success Fort St. Philip, at a bend in the Mississippi, 65 miles below the city. It contained a garrison of 366 men under Maj. Overton. The bombardment was continued for five days. Two Americans were killed and 7 wounded.

Fort Selden, N. Mex., estimates for post at, referred to, 4670.

Fort Sherman Military Reservation (Idaho), disposition of, 7067, 7106.

Fort Sill Indian Sub-Agency, referred to, 6736.

Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway, act granting right of way to, etc., vetoed, 5278.

Fort Stedman (Va.), Assault on.—When in March, 1865, it became apparent to Lee that he must evacuate Richmond, he planned an assault on Fort Stedman, on Grant's right. During the assault Longstreet and Hill were to retire to the south, followed by the assaulting column, and join Johnston. The assault took place March 25. The batteries were carried and 500 prisoners captured. The Confederates were gathered in the works they had taken. March 27 the surrounding artillery of the Union army was brought to bear on the position, and 1,900 of the Confederates surrendered. The Federal loss was 919.

Fort Stephenson (Ohio), Attack on.—In July, 1813, Maj. Croghan was sent with 160 men to garrison Fort Stephenson, or Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, Ohio, about 20 miles from Sandusky Bay. Here he was attacked Aug. 1, 1813, by Gen. Proctor, with 400 British regulars and several hundred Indians, while Tecumseh, with 2,000 Indians, held the roads leading to the fort, so as to cut off reenforcements. The firing was maintained all night from Proctor's gunboats and from howitzers landed by the British. Aug. 2 a general assault was made, which the garrison repulsed with the loss of 1 man killed and 7 slightly wounded. The British loss was 120. The Indians kept out of harm's way.

Fort Sullivan, Me., legislation to authorize sale of post at, recommended, 4783.

Fort Sumter (S. C.) Fired on.—At 3:30 o'clock on the morning of April 12, 1861, Gen. Beauregard, in command of the Confederate troops in and around Charleston, S. C., demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, about 3½ miles from the city. The fort was garrisoned by Maj. Anderson with 70 men. Beauregard had a force of 7,000 men. Anderson having refused to surrender, at 4:30 A. M. the bombardment was begun. The firing was kept up until dark and renewed on the morning of the 13th. Buildings in the fort were several times set on fire. Anderson was only able to return a feeble fire, and it was impossible to furnish him with the number of reenforcements necessary to hold the fort. Accordingly, on April 14 he evacuated the works lowering the flag with a salute, and with the garrison sailed north. This was the first conflict of the Civil War. There were no casualties on either side.

Fort Sumter, S. C., assault upon, and reduction of, discussed, 3222, 3278.

Flag floating over, at time of, to be raised on ruins of, by Gen. Anderson, 3484.

Fort Thornburg, Utah, estimates for construction of post at, referred to, 4670.

Fort Wagner (S. C.), Battle of.—In order to test the efficacy of monitors and ironclads as against land fortifications, Admiral Dupont attempted to force the defenses of Charleston Harbor with a fleet of such vessels. April 7, 1863, he started to attack Fort Sumter. His fleet consisted of 7 Ericsson monitors, the frigate *Ironsides*, partially ironclad, and the *Keokuk*, a frailer ironclad. The opposing forts mounted 300 guns. The expedition signally failed. June 12 Gen. Gillmore was placed in command of an expedition against the same fort with 11,500 men, 66 guns, and 30 mortars. Admiral Dahlgren was to cooperate with him with the frigate *Ironsides* and 6 monitors. Gillmore's intention was to capture Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, and then proceed against Fort Sumter. July 10, 1863, a combined attack by sea and land was made on that fortification. He advanced within musket range of Fort Wagner, but delayed the assault till the next day, when it was repulsed. In these operations Gillmore lost about 150 men, the Confederates 300. July 18 another attempt was made to reduce the place, but it was completely repulsed, with a loss of 1,200. Gillmore now determined to approach the fort by a series of parallel trenches. The first was opened July 24 and the third Aug. 9. Beauregard was in command of Fort Sumter. Aug 17 Gillmore opened on that fort. By the 23d Sumter was battered to ruins. Additional parallels were opened toward Fort Wagner. Final operations began Sept. 5, with 17 siege and cohorn mortars, 13 Parrott rifles, and the 11-inch shells of the *Ironsides*. An assault was to have been made Sept. 7, but during the previous night the garrison evacuated the place. Though 122,300 pounds of metal were thrown against the work, the bombproofs were found intact.

Fort Wagner, S. C., Indian agency at, removal of, 967.

Fort Wallace Military Reservation (Kans.), act to provide for disposal of, vetoed, 5308.

Fort Washington (N. Y.), Capture of.—One of the most serious disasters to the Americans of the early days of the Revolution. Howe sent an expedition to dislodge the Americans from Forts Lee and Washington, the principal defenses of the Hudson, which Congress had decided, against the advice of Washington, should be held. The garrison withdrew from Fort Lee in safety. Fort Washington was carried by storm Nov. 16, 1776, after a severe struggle, 2,600 men and all the munitions of war falling into the hands of the British. The American loss in killed and wounded did not exceed 130, while the loss of the combined British and Hessian troops amounted to about 450.

Fort Yuma Military Reservation (Ariz.) disposed of, 6744, 6745.

Forts Clinton and Montgomery (N. Y.), Loss of.—Forts Clinton and Montgomery were situated on the west side of the Hudson River, about 6 miles below West Point. Fort Montgomery was a large, unfinished work north of Poplopen Creek, its garrison consisting of one company of artillery, a few regulars, and some half-armed militia under Col. Lamb. Fort Clinton was south of the mouth of the creek, thoroughly built, and garrisoned by a few regulars and militia under Brig.-Gen. James Clinton. Oct. 6, 1777, these forts were stormed and carried by the British under Gen. Henry Clinton. The Americans lost about 300 in killed, wounded, and missing, besides 100 cannon and large quantities of ammunition. The British loss was about 200 killed and wounded.

Fortress Monroe, Va.:
- Artillery schools of practice at, 940.
- Estimates for barracks and quarters at, referred to, 4666.

Forts.—Strictly speaking a fort is a permanent, strongly built detached enclosure with mounted guns, capable of independent defense, and manned by an organized military force. A fortress is a fort of especial size and strength. The only application of the latter term in America was to Fort Monroe, Va. Both are used for the defense of cities or the entrance to harbors. A fortification is a series of defensive works, temporary or permanent, consisting of a parapet and ditch, and may be of earth or masonry. A post is a permanent military camp, with or without defensive fortifications. The military posts of the western part of the United States were originally fortified against attacks by Indians. There are 160 forts and garrisoned posts in the United States.

Adams—Three miles from Newport, R. I.
Andrews—Nine miles from Boston, Mass.
Apache—Ninety miles from Holbrook, Ariz.
Armistead—Eight miles from Baltimore, Md.
Armstrong—Honolulu, H. T.
Army and Navy General Hospital—Hot Springs, Ark.
Augusta Arsenal—Three miles from Augusta, Ga.
Baker—Four miles from San Francisco, Cal.
Banks—Two miles from Boston, Mass.
Barrancas—Eight miles from Pensacola, Fla.
Barry—Seven miles from Fort Baker, Cal.
Bayard—Two miles from Bayard, N. Mex.
Benicia Arsenal—Army Point, Cal.
Benjamin Harrison—Ten miles from Indianapolis, Ind.
Bliss—Fort Bliss, Tex.
Boisé Barracks—Two miles from Boisé, Idaho.
Brady—One mile from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Canal Zone—Canal Zone.
Canby—Ten miles from Fort Stevens, Ore.
Carroll—Eight miles from Baltimore, Md.
Casey—Fifty-three miles from Port Townsend, Wash.
Caswell—Two miles from Southport, N. C.
Cayey—See Henry Barracks.
Clark—Ten miles from Spofford Junction, Tex.
Columbia—Four miles from Fort Stevens, Ore.
Columbus Barracks—One mile from Columbus, Ohio.
Constitution—Three miles from Portsmouth, N. H.
Crockett—Galveston, Tex.
Crook—Nebraska.
Dade—Thirty-five miles from Tampa, Fla.
D. A. Russell—Wyoming.
Davis—Nome, Alaska.
De Russy—Four miles from Honolulu, H. T.
Des Moines—Five miles from Des Moines, Iowa.
De Soto—Thirty-four miles from Tampa, Fla.
Douglas—Douglas, Ariz.
Douglas—Four miles from Salt Lake City, Utah.
Du Pont—Two miles from Delaware City, Del.
Eagle Pass—Eagle Pass, Tex.
Ethan Allen—Vermont.
Flager—Five miles from Port Townsend. Washington.
Foster—Six miles from Portsmouth, N. H.
Frankford Arsenal—One-half mile from Bridesburg, Pa.
Fremont—Twelve miles from Beaufort, S. C.
Gaines—Thirty miles from Mobile, Ala.
Galveston—Galveston, Tex.
George Wright—Four miles from Spokane, Wash.
Getty—Five miles from Newport, R. I.
Gibbon—Tanana, Alaska.
Governors Island—See Fort Jay, N. Y.
Greble—Five miles from Newport, R. I.
Hamilton—Seven miles from Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hancock—Six miles from Highlands, N. J.
Heath—Three-quarters of a mile from Highlands, Mass.
Henry Barracks—Cayey, P. R.
H. G. Wright—Eight miles from New London, Conn.
Howard—Seventeen miles from Baltimore, Md.
Huachuca—Seven miles from Huachuca Siding, Ariz.
Hunt—Fifteen miles from Washington, D. C.
Jackson Barracks—Six miles from New Orleans, La.
Jay—Governors Island, New York City.
Jefferson Barracks—Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Kamehameha—Honolulu, H. T.
Key West Barracks—Key West, Fla.
Lawton—Two miles from Interbay, Wash.
Leavenworth—Leavenworth, Kan.
Leavenworth—Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Levett—Four miles from Portland, Me.
Lincoln—Four miles from Bismarck, N. Dak.
Liscum—Three miles from Port Valdez, Alaska.
Logan—Colorado.
Logan H. Roots—Four miles from Little Rock, Ark.
Lyon—Four miles from Portland, Me.
McDowell—Seven miles from San Francisco, Cal.
McIntosh—One mile from Laredo, Tex.
Mackenzie—Three miles from Sheridan, Wyo.

Forts—*Continued.*
McKinley—Five miles from Portland, Me.
McPherson—Four miles from Atlanta, Ga.
McRee—Ten miles from Pensacola, Fla.
Madison Barracks—Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.
Mansfield—Seven miles from Westerly, R. I.
Meade—Two miles from Sturgis, S. Dak.
Michie—Eleven miles from New London, Conn.
Miley—Six miles from San Francisco, Cal.
Missoula—Four miles from Missoula, Mont.
Monroe—Fort Monroe, Va.
Morgan—Thirty miles from Mobile, Ala.
Mott—Six miles from Salem, N. J.
Moultrie—Six miles from Charleston, S. C.
Myer—Four miles from Washington, D. C.
Niagara—Seven miles from Lewiston, N. Y.
Oglethorpe—Eleven miles from Chattanooga, Tenn.
Omaha—Five miles from Omaha, Neb.
Ontario—Oswego, N. Y.
Philip Kearny—One mile from Saunderstown, R. I.
Philippine Islands—Manila, P. I.
Pickens—Nine miles from Pensacola, Fla.
Plattsburg Barracks—Plattsburg, N. Y.
Porter—Three miles from Buffalo, N. Y.
Preble—Three miles from Portland, Me.
Presidio of Monterey—Two miles from Monterey, Cal.
Presidio of San Francisco—Five miles from San Francisco, Cal.
Presidio of San Francisco—Letterman Gen. Hosp. Cal.
Revere—One-quarter mile from Stony Beach, Mass.
Riley—Fort Riley, Kan.
Robinson—Fort Robinson, Neb.
Rock Island Arsenal—One mile from Rock Island, Ill.
Rodman—Four miles from New Bedford, Mass.
Rosecrans—Six miles from San Diego, Cal.
Ruger—Six miles from Honolulu, H. T.
St. Michael—Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
St. Philip—Six miles from Buras, La.
Sam Houston—Two miles from San Antonio, Tex.
Sandy Hook Proving Ground—Six miles from Highlands, N. J.
San Jacinto—Galveston, Tex.
San Juan—San Juan, P. R.
Schofield Barracks—Twelve miles from Honolulu, H. T.
Schuyler—Three miles from Westchester Station, N. Y.
Screven—Fort Screven, Ga.
Shafter—Three miles from Honolulu, H. T.
Sheridan—Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Sill—Fort Sill, Okla.
Slocum—Two miles from New Rochelle, N. Y.
Smallwood—Eleven miles from Baltimore, Md.
Snelling—Seven miles from St. Paul, Minn.
Springfield Armory—Springfield, Mass.
Standish—Seven miles from Boston, Mass.
Stark—Three miles from Portsmouth, N. H.
Stevens—Fort Stevens, Ore.
Strong—Five miles from Boston, Mass.
Sumter—Six miles from Charleston, S. C.
Terry—Thirteen miles from New London, Conn.
Texas City—Texas City, Tex.
Thomas—Newport, Ky.
Totten—Two miles from Whitestone, N. Y.
Travis—Galveston, Tex.
U. S. Military Prison—Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
U. S. Military Prison—Four miles from San Francisco, Cal.
Vancouver Barracks—Vancouver, Wash.
Wadsworth—Rosebank, N. Y.
Walter Reed General Hospital—Five miles from Washington, D. C.
Ward—Eleven miles from Seattle, Wash.
Warren—Seven miles from Boston Mass.
Washington Barracks—Washington, D. C.
Washington—Thirteen miles from Washington, D. C.
Watertown Arsenal—Six miles from Boston, Mass.
Watervliet Arsenal—One mile from Troy, N. Y.
Wayne—Four miles from Detroit, Mich.
West Point—West Point, N. Y.
Wetherill—Two miles from Newport, R. I.
Whipple Barracks—One mile from Prescott, Ariz.
Whitman—Twelve miles from Mount Vernon, Wash.
Wm. H. Seward—Haines, Alaska.
Williams—Four miles from Portland, Me.
Winfield Scott—Winfield Scott, Cal.
Wood—Three miles from New York, N. Y.
Worden—Fifty-one miles from Seattle, Wash.
Yellowstone—Five miles from Gardiner, Mont.
Yosemite—Fifteen miles from El Portal, Cal.

Forts and Fortifications (see also Army, Defenses, Public):
- Appropriations for—
  - Bill for, defeated, 1388.
  - Recommended, 395, 471, 614, 688, 927, 955, 1388, 2711, 2895, 3993, 4798, 4833.
- Armaments for, 770.
  - Appropriation for, recommended, 2895, 4798.
  - Recommended, 4271.
- Board of Ordnance and Fortifications discussed, 5373.
- Ceded to United States, 102, 146, 384.
- Constructed with view to permanence, 630.
- Construction of, progress made in, 635, 647, 677, 688, 800, 983, 1251.
- Defense of, necessary, 435.
- Expenditures for, 635, 907, 983.
- In Lawrence, Kans., referred to, 3894.
- Referred to, 99, 161, 178, 230, 297, 318, 614, 780, 894, 1785, 1807, 2266.
- Requisite on seacoasts, 586, 688, 1901.
- Sale of, on Staten Island to United States proposed, 934.
- Sites for, referred to, 435.

Fortune Bay Outrages.—The treaty of Washington (q. v.) ratified in 1871, granted to American fishermen the right to take and cure fish on the Canadian coasts, and the Halifax Commission (q. v.) determined upon the compensation to be made for such privileges. The Newfoundlanders, however, continued to regard American fishermen as intruders, and in January, 1878, inhabitants of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, attacked some Gloucester fishermen who were taking on cargoes of frozen herring, cut their nets and drove away the crews. The Newfoundland people asserted that the local laws were being violated. The British Government, however, decided that these could not stand in conflict with the treaty. The injured fishermen claimed damages amounting to $105,305, of which the British Government paid about $73,000. During President Cleveland's first administration (1884-1888) there was a renewal of the fishery disputes at Fortune Bay and other places along the Canadian coast. For a time feeling ran high in the United States, and retaliatory laws were enacted in 1888, and a *modus vivendi* was agreed upon. (See also Fisheries.)

Fortune Bay Outrages, discussed, 4518, 4542, 4558.
Claims arising out of, paid, 4625.

Foundry, National, for cannon to be common to both Army and Navy of the United States, in order to regulate quality and secure uniformity, erection of, recommended, 1607, 1714.

Four Years' Law.—In May, 1820, Congress passed a law making the term of certain postmasters and revenue collectors four years. Though it was claimed that the only object of the bill was to have public accounts submitted for inspection every four years, its effect was to greatly increase the power of the president in making appointments.

Fourth of July, oration by President Wilson, 8332.

Fourth of July Accidents.—In recent years much progress has been made toward securing a sane and rational celebration of the Fourth of July. A few cities like Trenton, N. J.; Cleveland, Ohio; Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., have adopted ordinances prohibiting the sale and use of fireworks, and in New York, Chicago, Toledo, Ohio, and a few other cities the use of fireworks has been restricted. Injuries and fatalities due to the discharge of explosives on the Fourth of July are, however, still far too numerous.

From records kept by the *Journal of the American Medical Association* it is shown that the average number of casualties between 1904 and 1910 were 170 persons killed and 4,600 injured. The year preceding the taking of this average the number of persons killed was 466, and in 1911, after repeated caution and the passage of judicious city ordinances, only 57 persons were reported killed and some 1,500 injured.

Fourth of July Claims.—This name is given to a class of claims arising during the Civil War. The claims were for quartermaster and commissary stores and supplies taken from loyal citizens in certain territory named for the use of and actually used by the Union armies. The first act of Congress providing for the payment of these claims was passed July 4, 1864, from which fact the name arose.

Fourth of July Claims (see also War Claims):
Payment of, referred to, 4148.
Transfer of, to Southern Claims Commission recommended, 4361, 4425.

Fox Reservation. (See Sac and Fox Reservation.)

Fox River, Wis., act regarding improvement of, vetoed, 4336.

France.—France is the most westerly state of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. latitude and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. longitude. It is bounded northwest by the North Sea, Straits of Dover and the English Channel; west by the Atlantic Ocean; southwest and south by Spain; southeast by the Mediterranean; east by Italy, Switzerland and Germany; and northeast by Belgium. The greatest length from north to south is 600 miles; the greatest breadth from east to west 530 miles. Its 3,300 miles of boundary are nearly two-thirds water, 400 miles being Mediterranean, 700 North Sea, etc., and 900 Atlantic.

Physical Features.—The Pyrenees, which divide France from Spain, extend from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Lyons, the highest point in French territory being the Vignemale (10,800 feet) in the center of the range. The Alps form the eastern frontier of France, their highest point (the highest summit of Europe) being Mont Blanc (15,800 feet) near the junction of the Franco-Swiss-Italian frontier. The narrow Rhone valley separates the Alps from the mountainous region of south-central France. The Rhone rises in Mont St. Gothard (Switzerland), and at Lyons is joined by the Saône from the Faucilles and Vosges. The Garonne rises in the Spanish Pyrenees, flows into the Atlantic as the Gironde. The Charente rises in Haute Vienne, and flows into the Atlantic near Rochefort. The Loire rises in the Vivarais Mountains and flows into the Atlantic at St. Nazaire. The Seine rises in the Langres plateau, and flows into the English Channel at Havre. The Rhine and the Meuse both rise in French territory (in the northeast), but their main course is in Germany and Belgium.

Area and Population.—Continental France has an area of 207,076 square miles, and is divided politically into eighty-seven departments, containing a total population of 39,602,258 according to the census of 1911.

History.—The monarchical system was overthrown by the French Revolution (1789-1793), which established a Republic during the closing years of the eighteenth century. In 1804 Napoleon founded the "First Empire," which gave place to a restoration of the Bourbon Dynasty in 1814-1815 until the "Second Empire" under Napoleon III. 1848 (-1852)-1870. Since 1870 France has enjoyed prosperity under the third Republic.

In August, 1914, when Germany declared war against Russia, an ally of France, preparations were made to repulse the German invasion which followed by way of Liège, Belgium. The Germans had advanced to within a day's march of Paris by Sept. 1, when with the aid of English troops they were checked.

Government.—Since 1870 France has enjoyed an increasing security under the Third Republic. The head of the Republic is the President, elected for seven years by the two Houses of Legislature (Senate and Deputies) in joint session as the National Assembly. All French citizens are eligible for the office of President, except members of any royal family which has ever reigned in France. President (Feb. 18, 1913-1920), M. Raymond Poincaré, born at Bar-le-Duc (Meuse), Aug. 20, 1860, elected Jan. 17, 1913.

The Executive is vested in the President and is exercised by a Cabinet of Responsible Ministers, the chief of whom is selected by the President of the Republic from one of the principal political parties of the legislature.

The President is aided in determining constitutional and administrative questions by a Conseil d'Etat, which consists of twenty-one Councillors, thirty-seven Maîtres des Requêtes and forty Auditors.

The lowest Courts are those of the Juges de Paix in each of the 3,005 cantons, where minor civil and criminal cases are determined. More serious charges are dealt with by the tribunaux de première instance in each of the 377 arrondissements, the 227 tribunaux de commerce dealing with mercantile cases. Appeals from the tribunals are heard in twenty-six courts

France—*Continued.*
of appeal, throughout the Republic. Assizes are also held periodically in each department, with juries, whose verdict depends on a mere majority. The highest tribunal is the Cour de Cassation at Paris. In criminal cases a preliminary inquiry is held in secret by a judge d'instruction, who may dismiss the accused or remand the case for prosecution by a procureur before a criminal tribunal. All judges are appointed by the President of the Republic. Transportation to a penal colony (New Caledonia or Guiana) is in force for convicts condemned to hard labor.

For the French army and navy, see Armies of the World and Navies of the World.

Education.—The educational system of France is highly developed. The Central Administration comprises (a) Ministry of Public Instruction; (b) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (c) Consultative Committee (advisory); (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within ten years, and many were at once closed. Primary Education is secular, compulsory and free. Age 6-13. Special Schools are numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction; the Ecole des Beaux Arts, the Conservatoire de Musique et Déclamation at Paris, and the School of Forestry at Nancy being justly famous. In addition to Paris University, there are Universities at Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpelier, Nancy, Nantes, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse.

Production and Industry.—Of the total area (132,389,000 acres) there were in 1910 90,392,677 acres under crops and grass.

The coasts support a large fishing population, over 159,899 persons being directly employed. The principal forests, Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. Fruit trees abound and are productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, etc.

The mineral resources of France are mainly coal and iron, but copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt are also produced.

The most important industries are metals, watches, jewelry, cabinet work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woolens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace, and leather work, the clothing and textile industries generally employing close on 2,000,000 hands.

Finance.—The revenue, inclusive of loans, in 1913 amounted to 4,738,882,438 francs and the expenditures nearly as much. The national debt is the heaviest incurred by any nation and was stated in 1911 as more than thirty-three billion francs, carried at an interest cost stated in 1912 as 1,465,289,000 francs.

Cities.—Paris, the capital, has a population of 2,846,986, and there are some forty cities with population in excess of 50,000.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into France from the United States for the year 1913 was $146,100,201, and goods to the value of $136,877,990 were sent thither—a balance of $9,222,211 in favor of the United States.

FRENCH COLONIES.—The Colonial possessions of the French Republic have a total area of 10,586,778 square kilometres (4,084,463 square miles), including Algeria (which is an integral part of France) and Morocco, in which country French influence is predominant. The following Table exhibits the area and population of French territory outside of Europe:

Continent	Area Square Miles	Estimated Population 1911
Asia—		
French India	200	282,472
French Indo-China	310,000	16,990,229
Total Asia	310,200	17,272,701
Africa—		
Algeria	221,947	5,563,828
Morocco	193,000	5,000,000
Tunis	46,300	1,956,762
French Sahara	923,692	450,000
French West Africa	1,509,733	11,344,076
French Equatorial Africa	560,913	9,000,000
French East Africa	46,296	208,061
Madagascar, etc	225,515	3,247,895
Mayotte and Comora Islands	836	....
Réunion	926	177,677
Total Africa	3,729,158	36,948,299
Islands of Kerguelen, St. Paul and Amsterdam	1,355	———
America—		
St. Pierre and Miquelon	93	4,209
Guadaloupe, etc	687	190,273
Martinique	380	185,385
French Guiana	34,159	49,009
Total America	35,319	428,876
Oceania—		
New Caledonia, etc	7,196	50,500
Society Island, etc	1,182	30,563
Total Oceania	8,378	81,063
Grand Total	4,084,410	54,730,039

AMERICAN POSSESSIONS.—France possesses two small groups of islands off the southeast coast of Newfoundland, of which St. Pierre and Miquelon are the largest respectively; their combined area is about 95 square miles, with a total population in 1907 of 4,768, and they form an excellent basis for the French cod fishery.

In the West Indies two of the most fertile of the Lesser Antilles belong to France, viz., Martinique (capital Port de France), area about 380 square miles; population in 1910 of 184,004; and Guadaloupe and Basse Terre (capital Pointe-à-Pitre), area 687 square miles, population 190,273 in 1906.

In South America, Cayenne or French Guiana has an area of 33,880 square miles, and an estimated population of about 39,117 in 1906.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into the French West Indies from the United States for the year 1913 was $1,723,124, and goods to the value of $79,736 were sent thither—a balance of $1,643,388 in favor of the United States.

The value of merchandise imported into French Guiana from the United States for the year 1913 was $337,714, and goods to the value of $86,386, were sent thither—a balance of $251,328 in favor of the United States.

France (see also Arcachon; Paris):
- American citizens in—
  - Impressed into military service of. (See Naturalized Citizens.)
  - Outrages committed on, 490.
  - Passports used by, referred to, 3902.
  - Presented at court of, 3265.
- Amity and friendship expressed in address to the people of the United States, 181.

France—*Continued.*

- Arbitration, resolution of French Chambers favoring treaty of, referred to, 6060.
- Army of persons to serve in, must be citizens of, 3171.
- Attempts to draw United States into its contest with Great Britain, 437.
- Claim of W. H. Frear against, 5198.
- Claims of—
  - Against United States, 406, 568, 591, 696, 2585, 2995, 3399, 6291.
    - Appropriation for, recommended, 4799.
    - Convention regarding, 4534, 4559, 4743.
    - Payment of, 4916.
      - Requested, 144, 6345.
  - Against Venezuela, 4761.
  - Growing out of war between the States paid, 4916.
  - To persons in United States for military service, 3715.
- Claims of United States against, and relations with (see also Vessels, United States, seized)—
  - Act—
    - Making appropriations for French spoliation claims vetoed, 6115.
    - Providing for ascertainment and satisfaction of French spoliation claims vetoed, 2316.
    - Providing for ascertainment of French spoliation claims vetoed, 2840.
  - Admitted but not paid, 1320, 1371.
  - Amicable settlement of, 1446, 1592.
  - Appropriations for, discussed, 1322, 1371.
  - Awards of commissioners referred to, 4960.
  - Commission for adjudication of, 4743, 4757, 4807, 4852, 4864, 4865.
  - Convention regarding, 4534, 4559, 4743.
  - Correspondence regarding, 273, 834, 1348, 1354, 1397, 1412.
    - Referred to, 1407.
  - Discussed by President—
    - Adams, John, and replies of House and Senate, 224, 230, 232, 233, 234, 240, 245, 247, 252, 254, 255, 256, 260, 262, 266, 267, 268, 270, 271, 272, 274, 280, 283, 284, 287, 296, 304.
    - Adams, J. Q., 867, 913, 949, 974.
    - Jackson, 1007, 1069, 1111, 1195, 1239, 1319, 1371, 1407, 1446.
    - Johnson, 3654.
    - Madison, 476.
    - Monroe, 778, 818.
    - Van Buren, 1592.
    - Washington, and replies of House and Senate, 137, 168, 195, 198, 199, 201, 202.
  - Errors in report of, referred to, 1443.
  - First installment of, not paid, 1240.
  - List of papers touching unpaid spoliation claims transmitted, 4972.
  - Mediation offered by Great Britain for adjustment of dispute regarding, 1432, 1434.
    - Accepted by United States, 1432.
    - Correspondence regarding, 1436.
    - Rendered unnecessary, 1435.
  - Minister of France recalled, 1375.
  - Minister of United States given passports, 1375, 1416.
  - Minister of United States instructed to quit France if not settled, 1354.
  - Payment of, 1446.
  - Pledges made by, for payment of, not redeemed, 1321, 1323.
  - Referred to, 271, 4807, 4851.
  - Reference to convention, regarding, 4743.
  - Report on spoliation claims referred to, 4916, 4965, 4972, 4982, 5199, 6290, 6291.
  - Settlement of, France expresses readiness to make, 1440.
  - Treaty for settlement of, 303, 305, 1111, 1239.
  - Treaty in regard to, must be executed by France, 1411.
  - Unless paid, reprisals should be authorized by Congress, 1325.
- Colony to be established by, from coast of Africa, 3015.
- Colors of, presented to United States through minister of, on the occasion of the presentation of an address by the Committee of Public Safety to the United States, 181.
- Commerce and free trade, letter from Emperor of, regarding, referred to, 3112.
- Commerce of United States, Berlin and Milan decrees affecting, discussed by President—
  - Jefferson, 409, 415, 430, 432, 434, 441, 446.
  - Madison, 467, 474, 476, 503, 513, 522, 6260, 6267, 6270, 6271, 6346.
    - Proclamations regarding, 457, 466.
- Commercial relations with, 170, 346, 409, 460, 467, 645, 669, 917, 961, 1069, 1911, 2976, 6330.
  - Reciprocal modifications in tariff on certain commodities specified and announced by proclamation, 6479.

France—*Continued.*

    - Restraints on, removed and discussed, 278, 292, 294, 457, 466, 476, 917.
    - Suspension of, 458.
- Complaint of, against commerce between United States and San Domingo, 379.
- Confederate envoys sent to. (See Mason and Slidell.)
- Congratulations of the people of the United States to, on the establishment of a republican form of government, 2455.
- Constitution of, accepted by King of, 109.
- Consular convention with, 49, 2726.
    - Referred to, 75.
- Consuls of, to United States—
    - Compulsory attendance of, in court, complaints regarding, discussed, 2811, 2835.
    - Difficulties between authorities in California and, 2835.
        - Satisfactorily settled, 2868.
    - Exequaturs to, revoked, 260.
- Consuls of United States in, 165, 170, 350.
- Convention with, 755, 764, 818, 867, 1127, 3012.
    - Alleged violation of, by United States regarding the Pactole, 1172.
    - Copy of correspondence from the Minister of, to the United States referred to, 2436.
    - Ratification of, 772, 4698.
- Copyright privilege extended, by proclamation, 5582.
    - Referred to, 5625.
- Correspondence with, concerning injuries sustained by American citizens, 834.
- Dauphin, death of the, referred to, 54.
- Differences of Belgium and, with Venezuela discussed, 6070.
- Differences of, with Hawaiian Islands, 2656.
- Differences with, correspondence regarding. (See Claims against, *ante.*)
- Diplomatic intercourse with, suspension of, 1375, 1410.
    - Resumed, 1455, 2548.
- Faure, President, death of, referred to by President McKinley, 6367.
- Fisheries of, referred to, 1127.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2125, 2166, 2219, 3012.
    - Referred to, 5869.
- Greytown bombardment and claims arising out of. (See Greytown, Nicaragua.)
- Hostile disposition of, toward United States, 38, 262, 266, 267, 268, 476.
- Imperial decree of, not to affect commerce of United States, 409.
- Importation of American products into, restrictions upon, 4963, 4758, 4789, 5194, 5545.
    - Decrees regarding, referred to, 5517, 6100.
- Imprisonment of American citizens by, 6060, 6098.
- Indians should be restrained by, from committing hostilities against United States, 600.
- Individuals bearing commissions granted by enemies of, to be treated as pirates, 271.
    - Instruction to Minister, 1354.
- International expositions in. (See Arcachon; Paris.)
- King of—
    - Constitution accepted by, 109.
    - Letter from, complimenting Jefferson, 81.
    - Referred to, 1064.
    - Salute fired by the *United States* in honor of birthday of, accident caused by, 1273.
        - Compensation to injured recommended, 1273.
- Lands purchased by United States from, 956. (See also Louisiana, *post.*)
- Letter of Emperor of, regarding commerce and free trade referred to, 3112.
- Louisiana, cession of—
    - To, referred to, 331, 338.
    - To United States discussed and referred to, 346, 348, 350, 669, 853, 929, 3255, 6346.
        - Effect of, discussed, 2878.
- Mexican ports blockaded by. (See Blockades.)
- Minister of, to United States—
    - Appointment of, discussed, 138.
    - Claim of Capt. Beziers presented by, 1647.
    - Claim of Lafitte & Co., memorial relating to, presented by, 1648.
    - Correspondence with, referred to, 2436.
    - Letter of, covering address from Committee of Public Safety transmitted on the occasion of presentation of colors to, 181.
    - Passports requested by, 1420.
    - Recall of, 1375.
        - Requested, 142.
    - Received, 4718.
    - Title of ambassador conferred upon, 5874.
- Minister of United States to, 50, 107, 147, 148, 224, 235, 272, 274, 296, 339, 429, 445.
    - Death of, referred to, 513.

France—*Continued.*
    - Instructions to, to quit France if claims of the United States against France are not settled, 1354.
    - Intercourse suspended, 1375, 1410.
    - Passports given, 1375, 1416.
    - Protection of, for North Germans in France, revoked, 4050.
    - Recall of, requested, 147.
      - Refused, 224, 266.
      - Relations with. (See Claims against.)
    - Sent to press payment of claims, 1241.
    - Title of ambassador conferred upon, 5874.
    - To be commissioned when France appoints minister to United States, 1449.
    - Will not be sent unless respected, 256, 269.
  - Minister of United States to Spain denied passage through, discussed, 2811.
  - National Assembly of—
    - Decree of—
      - Making enemy's goods in friendly vessels lawful prize, 138.
      - Responding to resolution of Congress tendering congratulations to France, 2455.
    - Letter of President of, and decree of, respecting death of Benjamin Franklin, 87, 6237.
  - Neutral vessels—
    - Deemed lawful prize by, 432.
    - Laden with English merchandise declared lawful prize by, 253, 6345.
  - Neutrality of United States in war with—
    - Germany, 8349.
    - Austria-Hungary, 8355.
  - Ocean cables, convention with, for protection of. (See Ocean Cables.)
  - Orders and decrees of, violating commerce and neutral rights of United States, 474.
  - Owners of vessels, relief of, 645.
  - Peace convention with, regarding, 303, 305, 320.
    - Expenses of, 322.
  - Political affairs of, referred to, 2679.
  - Postal convention with, 4250.
  - President of—
    - Arbiter in case of the *General Armstrong*, 2655.
      - Award of Emperor, 2722.
    - Assassination of, 5910.
      - Resolutions of Senate and House on, transmitted to widow of, 5957.
  - Privateers of, must not interfere with vessels within waters of United States, 252, 490.
  - Proclamation suspending duties on vessels, 752, 2371, 3711, 3969, 3973, 4182.
  - Protectorate over districts in Africa proclaimed by, and action of United States discussed, 5751, 5862.
  - Relations of, with Panama, 6803.
  - Relations of, with Venezuela discussed, 4629.
  - Relations with. (See Claims against, *ante.*)
  - Republican form of government established in, 2429.
    - Congratulations of American people on, responded to, 2455.
    - President Polk's message regarding, 2429.
    - Reestablishment of, discussed, 4050.
    - Referred to, 2436, 2480.
  - Revolution in, referred to, 2737.
  - Spoliations committed on commerce of United States by vessels of. (See Claims against, *ante.*)
  - Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World presented to United States by citizens of. (See Liberty Enlightening the World.)
  - Steamship line between Havre and New York referred to, 2011, 2173.
  - Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 3967.
  - Treaty of, with—
    - Allied powers, 185.
    - Nicaragua, 3121.
  - Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—
      - Adams, John, 241, 245, 247, 262, 266, 268, 272, 280, 284, 303, 305.
      - Buchanan, 3012.
      - Grant, 3967.
      - Jackson, 1111, 1121, 1125, 1127, 1320, 1345, 1442.
      - Jefferson, 320, 434.
      - Johnson, 3722.
      - Monroe, 645, 755, 764, 818.
      - Tyler, 2125, 2166, 2219.
      - Washington, 198, 199.
    - Decree of France contravening, 226.
    - Disregarded, 266, 268.
    - Execution of, refusal of, to make provision for, 1345.
      - Letter of John Forsyth regarding, 1345.
    - Ratification of, 772.
    - Referred to, 5869.
  - Troops of, in Mexico. (See Mexico.)
  - Vessels of—
    - Collision with United States steamer, 3343.
    - Discriminating duties on—
      - Modification in law regarding, recommended, 2135.
      - Representation of chargé d'affaires regarding, 81.

France—*Continued.*
- Suspended by proclamation, 752, 2371, 3711, 3969, 3973, 4182.
  - Referred to, 755, 1568.
  - Suspension terminated by proclamation, 4132.
- Embargo on, removed, 466.
  - Discussed, 468.
- Entitled to same rights as most favored nations, 669.
- Entry of, to ports of United States should be prohibited, 1411.
- Interfered with by United States. (See *La Manche*, The.)
- Owners ignorant of duties on, relieved, 645.
- Repayment of duties on, recommended, 1776.

Vessels, neutral:
- Deemed lawful prize, 136.
- Laden with English merchandise declared lawful prize by, 253.

Vessels of United States—
- Seized or interfered with by vessels of, 138, 243, 252, 387, 490. (See also Claims against, *ante.*)

War of Great Britain and, with China, neutrality of United States in, 3037, 3089, 3174.

War with, preparation for, by United States recommended, 262, 268, 270, 1411.

War with—
- China, 4823.
- Germany—
  - Correspondence regarding, 4068, 4434.
  - Diplomatic relations resumed, referred to, 4098.
  - Neutrality of United States in, 4050.
    - Proclaimed, 4040, 4043, 4045.
  - Suspension of hostilities recommended by President Grant, 4055.
- Great Britain, etc., neutrality of United States in, proclaimed, 148.
- Santo Domingo and United States, commerce between, complaints about, 379.

War with Spain—
- Privateers, commissions not granted to, 779.
- Referred to, 821.

Wines, duty on, imported into the United States, modified by reciprocal trade relations, proclamation concerning, 6479.

Wines imported into United States, treaty regarding duty on, 1321.

France, Treaties with.—The basis of diplomatic relations of the United States with France was the treaty of amity and commerce of 1778, abrogated by Congress on July 7, 1798. In this abrogation was also included the treaty of alliance with France to carry on war with Great Britain. In 1782 an agreement was made to repay in twelve equal annual installments of 1,500,000 livres, the indebtedness of 18,000,000 livres to the king of France; and the loan of 10,000,000 livres to the king of Holland. In 1783, a new loan of 6,000,000 livres was negotiated from France, and its repayment provided for by treaty of that year. A consular convention of 1788 was abrogated by the act of 1798. The treaty of amity, peace and commerce, of 1800, expired by its own limitations in 1809.

The treaty of 1803 ceded Louisiana to the United States in what is now known as the Louisiana Purchase, and is of historical importance as defining the extent of the cession. The convention of 1803 provided for the purchase money of Louisiana out of $11,250,000 six per cent stock in annual payments of not less than $3,000,000, to commence after fifteen years from the date of ratification of the treaty. A claims convention of 1803 provided for the payment of claims of United States citizens against France, not to exceed 60,000,000 francs.

The convention of navigation and commerce of 1822 provided that United States goods imported into France in American bottoms should pay twenty per cent more duty than when carried in French bottoms. Goods of French manufacture, produce, or growth, imported into the United States should pay an excess duty not to exceed $3.75 per ton of merchandise over that charged upon similar goods when carried in American bottoms. These excess duties shall not apply to goods of either country imported for the express purpose of re-exportation, however carried. To facilitate the estimation of a ton of merchandise not usually so computed, quantities of certain classes of goods are specified as making a ton. Other excess charges than those already specified shall never exceed, on United States vessels in France, five francs per ton, computed on its American register, and for French vessels in the United States, ninety-four cents per ton, computed on the vessel's French passport. Provision is made for the arrest, transport, and punishment of deserting or mutinous sailors when in the country of the other. The life of the treaty was specified as two years, and failing notice of intention to terminate by either party at the expiration of that date, to continue in force until such notice should be given. If no such notice be given within the period, it was agreed that the excess duties provided for in the first sections of the treaty should diminish by one-fourth of their whole amount year by year until extinguished. (For the extradition treaty of 1843, see Extradition Treaties. For the consular convention of 1853, see Consular Conventions. For the trade-mark convention of 1869, see Trade-Mark Conventions.)

A reciprocal agreement of 1898 specified that mutual concessions on the rates of duties on certain classes of goods be made by each country to be continued during the pleasure of the two contracting parties. By an amendment, made in 1902, it was agreed that the provisions of this agreement extend to Algeria and Porto Rico.

In 1904 the United States renounced the right of invoking in Tunis the stipulations of the treaties made between the United States and the Bey of Tunis in August, 1797, and February, 1824, in return for which the French government assured to the consuls and citizens of the United States in Tunis the same rights accorded them in France. Mutual protection of trade-marks in China was agreed to in 1905. The re-

France, Treaties with—*Continued.* ciprocal trade agreement of 1908 was terminated under the tariff act of 1909.

An arbitration agreement in accordance with the provisions of The Hague convention of 1899 was signed Feb. 10, 1908, and renewed in 1909.

Franchises of street railway and similar corporations, tax upon, recommended, 7422.

Francis and Eliza, The, indemnification asked for by owners of, 1258.

Franco-Prussian War. (See Wars, Foreign.)

Frankford, Pa., arsenal at, referred to, 4661.

Frankfort, exequatur issued consul of, revoked, 3709.

Franking Privilege.—A right enjoyed by Government officials of sending letters and packages free by mail. It was first granted by Congress in January, 1776, to private soldiers actually in service, and was gradually extended to the President, Vice-President, Cabinet officers, members of Congress, bureau officials, postmasters, etc. The franking privilege covered letters, newspapers, executive papers, documents, and printed matter. Many abuses grew up under the system, and Postmaster-General Creswell, in his report, in 1872, estimated that the franked matter, if paid for, would yield a revenue of $3,500,000. Jan. 31, 1873, Congress passed an act entirely abolishing the privilege. Certain features have since been restored. By acts passed June 23, 1847, and March 3, 1875, those documents ordered printed for the use of Congress were admitted for free transmission through the mails and the privilege was restored to President, Vice-President and Cabinet officers with regard to their official correspondence. By special acts the privilege has been extended to widows of Presidents. The act of Jan. 12, 1895, gives to members of Congress the right to frank through the mails all correspondence not exceeding one ounce in weight on official and departmental business.

Franking Privilege:

Abolition of—
  Proposed and discussed, 2560, 2943.
  Recommended, 3994, 4063, 4152.
Abuses of, referred to, 1335, 2123.
Expenses for transportation of matter before abolition of, referred to, 4216.
Recommendations regarding, referred to, 2626, 4063.
Substitute for, recommended, 3056.

Franklin or Frankland.—The first constitution of North Carolina made provisions for a future state within her limits on the western side of the Alleghany Mountains. In May, 1794, North Carolina ceded to the United States her territory west of the Alleghanies, provided Congress would accept it within two years. The general opinion among the settlers and people of that territory was that it would not be accepted by Congress, and in this they were correct. For a period of two years, not being under the protection of the Government of the United States nor of the State of North Carolina, they could not receive support from abroad and could not command their own resources at home, for the state had subjected them to the payment of taxes to the United States Government. During this period of uncertainty the Indians were committing frequent depredations, which added to the discontent among the settlers. Under these circumstances a majority of the people within the territory concluded to adopt a constitution and organize a state of their own. This they proceeded to do, and called a convention, which met at Jonesboro Aug. 23, 1784. Delegates assembled from portions of the territory and appointed a committee to consider their condition. The convention adjourned after issuing an address to the people.

In the following November the delegates again assembled at Jonesboro. They did not adopt a constitution, but broke up in confusion because of the fact that in October of that year North Carolina repealed the act of cession. Dec. 14, 1784, another convention assembled at Jonesboro and adopted a constitution which was to be ratified or rejected by a convention called to meet at Greenville, Nov. 14, 1785. In the meantime a general assembly was elected, which met at Greenville early in 1785 and chose John Sevier for governor and other officers. The new state which they attempted thus to create was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, and is therefore properly called Franklin and not Frankland. It is not perfectly clear that at first these people intended the new state to become part of the Union. One of the provisions in their proposed form of government was that "the inhabitants within the limits of the proposed state agree with each other to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic or state by the name of the Commonwealth of Franklin." Later they concluded they would seek admission to the Union, and accordingly they made an effort to have Congress recognize the new state.

The boundary lines of the proposed state show that it included what are now fifteen counties of Virginia, six of West Virginia, one-third of Kentucky, one-half of Tennessee, two-thirds of Alabama, and at least one-fourth of Georgia. This territory is rich in mineral wealth. There is probably more iron and coal in it than can be found in the same area elsewhere in the United States. The convention met in Greenville in November, 1785, to adopt a constitution, but when the constitution proposed was submitted it was rejected and in lieu thereof the constitution of North Carolina was adopted.

This was the beginning of the trouble which ended in the overthrow of the state. The assembly or legislature of the state continued to meet for several years, during which time dual governments existed in the territory. Courts were held in the same counties, one under the Franklin and the other under the North Carolina government; the same militia was called out by officers appointed by each government; laws were passed by assemblies of both states; taxes were laid by authority of both states, but as the people said they did not know which government had the right to receive their taxes, they adopted the easy solution of paying to neither. The people of the territory became divided, some adhering to Governor Sevier, while others yielded to the authority of North Carolina. Acts of violence were committed by one party against the other, the provocation on the one side being surpassed in the way of retaliation by a still greater provocation on the other. In October, 1788, Sevier was arrested and carried to North

Franklin or Frankland—*Continued.* Carolina for trial, his property having been attached in January or February of that year. Soon after his arrest the government of Franklin collapsed and North Carolina passed an act of "pardon and oblivion," resuming her authority over these people. Later North Carolina passed a second act ceding the territory to the United States, and Aug. 7, 1790, President Washington appointed William Blount governor of the territory. The State of Tennessee was soon thereafter organized out of this territory.

Franklin (Tenn.), Battle of.—With the purpose of drawing Sherman's army out of Georgia, Gen. Hood evacuated Atlanta early in September, 1864, and marched north, threatening Sherman's communication with his base of supplies at Nashville. Oct. 29, Hood crossed the Tennessee River at Florence with about 35,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. (He stated his effective force at 40,000, Sept. 20.) His army was formed in 3 corps, under Cheatham, Stewart, and S. D. Lee; the cavalry under Forrest. Sherman had sent Gen. Thomas to Nashville and placed under his command Gen. Stanley with the Fourth Corps, Gen. Schofield with the Twenty-third, and most of Wilson's cavalry—a force aggregating, according to Federal accounts, 27,000 men. Schofield was in command of the field, and upon Hood's advance he fell back toward Nashville. By Nov. 30 Schofield's army had reached Franklin, on the south bank of the Harpeth River, about 18 miles south of Nashville. Hood here assailed him. His first blow fell upon two brigades of Wagner's division, which had been posted outside the hastily erected works. The Union troops lost 1,000 men in the attack. Schofield's line was broken and defeat seemed imminent, when Gen. Opdycke, commanding one of Wagner's brigades, made a brilliant charge and saved the day. The Confederates made several assaults, each of which was repulsed with terrible loss. Schofield succeeded in getting his troops over Harpeth River in retreat, and by daylight he was well on his way to Nashville. The Federal statement of losses in this battle is as follows: Union, 189 killed, 1,033 wounded, and 1,104 missing, a total of 2,326; Confederates, 1,750 killed, 3,800 wounded, and 702 prisoners, a total of 6,252.

Fraser, Trenholm Co., agents of Confederate Government, suits instituted in English courts against, 3661.

Frayer's Farm (Va.), Battle of.—One of the Seven Days' Battles before Richmond. June 30, 1862, Longstreet and A. P. Hill crossed the Chickahominy in pursuit of McClellan's retreating army. Huger and Magruder marched around the White Oak Swamp to operate on his flank, and a brigade was brought over the James River from Fort Darling. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Longstreet and Hill made the attack. Huger and Magruder failed to arrive. The fighting was furious and the advantage with the Confederates. Nearly one-fourth of McCall's division, upon whom the attack was made, were killed. Of the Confederate loss Gen. Pryor, of the Fifth Brigade of Longstreet's corps, reported the Fourteenth Alabama Regiment nearly annihilated. Of the 1,400 men with whom he crossed the Chickahominy June 26, 860 had been lost up to this time.

Fredericksburg (Va.), Battle of.—After the battle of Antietam (or Sharpsburg) McClellan occupied Harpers Ferry Sept. 22, 1862. Nov. 7 he was relieved of his command by Gen. Burnside. Lee's army was at that time at Culpeper and westward of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Burnside divided the army, now numbering about 110,000 men, into three grand divisions of two corps each. By Nov. 17 he had moved this army down the left bank of the Rappahannock to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. Here the advance was delayed, awaiting the pontoon train from Washington. In the meantime Lee had concentrated the Confederate army of about 80,000 in the hills behind Fredericksburg. Dec. 11, 1862, the pontoons were laid, and on the 12th Franklin's division crossed. The Union forces were formed with Franklin on the left, Hooker's division in the center, and Sumner's on the right. The battle was opened by Franklin on the morning of the 13th, and continued in a series of disconnected and unsuccessful attacks on the Confederate works until night. On the 14th and 15th a truce was obtained by the Federals for burying their dead. On the evening of the latter day they retired across the river and the Confederates again occupied Fredericksburg. The Federal losses were 1,284 killed, 9,600 wounded, and 1,769 missing—a total of 12,653. The Confederates lost 608 killed, 4,116 wounded, and 653 captured or missing—a total of 5,377. Later in the month the Federal army went into winter quarters at Falmouth, and Jan. 25, 1863, Burnside was relieved of the command at his own request. Gen. Burnside testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War that he had 100,000 men in action at the battle of Fredericksburg. Col. Walter H. Taylor, late adjutant-general of the Army of Northern Virginia, stated that Gen. Lee had actively engaged in the battle less than 20,000 men.

Fredericksburg, Va., battle of, discussed, 3360.

Free Banking System.—April 11, 1838, the New York legislature passed the free-bank act, under the provisions of which any person or persons might establish a bank by depositing stocks, bonds, and mortgages as security for its circulating notes. This law was afterwards amended, requiring at least half of the securities to be New York State stocks. Previous to the passage of the free banking law of New York charters were granted by special act of the legislatures of various states, and their circulating medium was often far in excess of their capital. This caused heavy losses to note holders. The action of the New York legislature was followed by that of many other states and was made the basis of the national banking act of 1863.

Free Coinage of Silver. (See Silver Coinage, under Coins and Coinage.)

Free-Delivery System (see Post-Office, Department, of):

- Discussed and recommendations regarding, 4204, 4769, 4836, 4937, 5102, 5376, 5756, 5881, 5971.
- Extension of, to towns of 5,000 population recommended, 5633.
- Inadequate facilities extended rural districts, 5633, 6451.

Free List. (See Import Duties.)

Free Negroes.—The first census taken in the United States showed nearly 60,000 free colored population. Of this number about half were in the southern states. The fact that they were considered a dangerous element by many persons led to a

Free Negroes—*Continued.* movement for colonizing them in Liberia, and they were put under certain disabilities, especially in the southern states. In the Dred Scott decision it was held that they were not citizens of the United States.

Free Negroes. (See Negroes.)

Free Ships, Free Goods.—The Declaration of Paris (1856) holds that "neutral goods in enemies' ships and enemies' goods in neutral ships, except contraband of war, are not liable to capture." As the United States refused to surrender the privilege of privateering, it could not subscribe to this declaration of the leading nations as the conduct of war. The United States Government has always held to the doctrine that in time of war all goods, whether belonging to neutrals or to belligerents, are, if carried in neutral vessels, thereby exempted from capture unless they are by nature contraband of war. During the war between England and France in 1793-1815 the United States contended for the recognition of this principle. England, on the other hand, always maintained that the ownership of the property itself should determine the question of seizure. This was a contributory cause of the War of 1812. The treaty of Ghent did not settle the question. The motive for privateering which once existed has been obviated by the addition of numerous cruisers to the Navy.

Free-Soil Party.—The southern leaders of the Democratic party determined to prevent the nomination of Martin Van Buren for the presidency in the convention of 1844. This was accomplished by declaring the vote of two-thirds of the convention necessary to nominate. These tactics caused a split in the Democratic party, especially in New York State, where the Van Buren faction became known as the Barnburners and their opponents the Hunkers. At the national convention in 1848 Van Buren's followers joined the remnants of the Liberal party and formed the Free-Soil party, which nominated Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams.

The platform was a strong protest against the extension of Slavery, and contained the epigrammatic declarations: "A free soil for a free people," and "Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king."

The popular vote in 1848 was Van Buren and Adams, 291,342; Cass (Democrat), 1,219,962; Taylor (Whig), 1,360,752. Van Buren received no electoral votes. Again in 1852 the party nominated a presidential ticket led by John P. Hale and George W. Julian, but obtained no electoral votes and a less popular vote than in 1848. During its existence the party always had from fifteen to twenty representatives in Congress, among them Charles Sumner, Salmon P. Chase and David Wilmot. It opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It finally became part of the Republican party.

Free-Soilers.—That one of the anti-slavery political parties which came into existence in 1848. It was composed of the Liberty party, the Barnburner Democrats of New York, and a number of northern Whigs, who favored the Wilmot Proviso to the appropriation bill to conclude the treaty of peace with Mexico. Wilmot's amendment provided that there should be no slavery in the territory acquired under the appropriation. It passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. In the next session it failed to pass either House. Resolutions of the same import as the Wilmot Proviso were introduced in the Whig and Democratic conventions of 1846, but were rejected. Upon this many prominent men of New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio withdrew and formed the Free-Soil party. At Buffalo in 1848 they nominated Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams for President and Vice-President. These candidates received no electoral votes and only 291,263 popular votes. At Pittsburg in 1852 they nominated John P. Hale and George W. Julian, but their vote only reached 156,149. In 1856 the Free-Soilers joined the Republican party.

Free Trade.—In politics this term is used to signify an exchange of merchandise between the people of different countries without the imposition of any tax by the government. A tariff tax imposed by the government for the protection of home manufactures is held by the advocates of free trade to be contrary to sound principles of political economy and unjust to the consumers of the articles so taxed.

Free Zone. (See *Zona Libre.*)

Freedman's Savings and Trust Co., affairs of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5113.

Freedmen (see also Civil Rights):
- Act to protect all persons in United States in their civil rights and furnish means of vindication vetoed, 3603.
  - Violations of act referred to, 3666.
- Appropriations for settlement under treaties of, and descendants upon lands in Oklahoma recommended, 4785.
- Colonization of. (See Negroes.)
- Condition of, discussed, 5490.
- Education of, recommendations regarding, 3995, 5489.
- Elective franchise to, discussed by President—
  - Garfield, 4598.
  - Hayes, 4445, 4553.
  - Johnson, 3557.
- Emigration of. (See Negroes.)
- Free exercise of right of suffrage by, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5490, 5562, 5643.
- Memorial from, in Alabama asking for rights of citizenship, 4258.
- Protection of rights and privileges of, discussed, 4395, 4412, 5490.
- Provisions in amended constitutions of Southern States regarding, referred to, 3586.

Freedmen's Aid Societies, letter to President from, referred to, 3395.

Freedmen's Bureau:
- Abandoned lands, etc., to be turned over to, order regarding, 3538, 3547.
- Act—
  - For discontinuance of, vetoed, 3852.
  - To continue, and to amend act to establish, vetoed, 3620.
  - To establish, vetoed, 3596.
- Continuation of, vetoed, 3620.

Freedmen's Bureau—*Continued.*
- Commissioner of—
  - Ordered to settle questions arising from lands set apart for benefit of refugees and freedmen, 3549.
  - Report of, referred to, 3569, 3571.
- Establishment of, 3538.
- Lands abandoned, ordered to be turned over to, 3538, 3547.
- Operations of, referred to, 3586.
- Property in Alabama to be transferred to, order regarding, 3550.
- Reports of assistant commissioners of, referred to, 3577.
- Transfer of, War Department, 4147.
- Transportation required by, order regarding provision for, 3547.

Freeholders, number of taxable inhabitants who are not, referred to, 988, 990.

French Cable Co., stipulations with, referred to, 4738, 4744.

French Exhibit and Representation at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, a reason for the United States participating largely at Paris, 6276.

French Revolution, claims of United States against France growing out of (see also France, Claims against):
- Referred to, 2808.

French Spoliation Claims.—In July, 1796, the Directory of the Republic of France announced to the world that French cruisers and privateers had been ordered to treat vessels of neutral and allied powers, either as to search, seizure, or confiscation, in the same manner as they (the neutral or allied powers) should suffer the English to treat them. It was claimed that the United States did not exercise close enough vigilance over the belligerent rights and treaty stipulations between themselves and the warring European powers. England claimed the right to seize goods contraband of war under any flag. Though the United States disputed this claim, the Government did not feel justified in going to the extreme lengths desired by the French Government to enforce their protests. American commerce thereupon became a prey to French cruisers. By a convention between the United States and France ratified in 1801 the differences were adjusted, and the United States urged the claims of their citizens for damages sustained, amounting to $20,000,000. France made a counterclaim many times as great for damages sustained by her citizens resulting from failure of the United States to keep their treaty obligations. The result of this convention was a mutual surrender of these claims. The United States Government, it is claimed, became responsible to its citizens for indemnification. The claims were repeatedly pressed upon Congress, and the subject has engaged the attention of some of our ablest lawyers and statesmen. Bills for their payment were vetoed by President Polk in 1846 (2316), and by President Pierce in 1855 (2840). Jan. 20, 1885, Congress passed an act authorizing the claimants to apply to the Court of Claims for adjudication of their claims. This act was approved by President Arthur. The court has reported to Congress favorably on a large number of these claims. The Fifty-first Congress passed an act appropriating something more than $1,000,000 to pay such of the claims as had been reported favorably by that court to Congress, which was approved by President Benj. Harrison. A similar bill, carrying over $1,000,000 for their payment was vetoed by President Cleveland June 6, 1896 (6115). March 3, 1899, President McKinley approved an act to pay over $1,000,000 of these claims.

French Spoliation Claims (see also France, Claims against):
- Act making appropriations for, vetoed, 6115.
- Act providing for—
  - Ascertainment and satisfaction of, vetoed, 2316.
  - Ascertainment of, vetoed, 2840.
- Reports on, transmitted, 4916, 4956, 4972, 4982, 5199.

Frenchtown (Mich.), Battle of.—Gen. Harrison having succeeded Hull in command of the Army of the Northwest, resolved to regain what that unfortunate commander had lost. He dispatched Gen. Winchester with 2,000 men to Detroit, with orders to cross the river if opportunity offered and take Fort Madden. From his camp (at Presque Ile) Winchester on Jan. 17, 1813, detailed Col. Lewis with 660 men to advance to Frenchtown (now Monroe, Mich.), on the River Raisin. Lewis arrived on the 18th, and the British garrison, consisting of 200 Canadian militia and 400 Indians, were driven into the woods. The Americans lost 12 killed and 55 wounded. The loss to the enemy was considerable and occurred chiefly in the forest.

Friars' Lands in Philippine Islands, disposition of, 1069.

Friendly Islands. (See Tonga Islands.)

Friends, Society of. (See Society of Friends.)

Frigates. (See Vessels.)

Frolic, The, engagement with the *Wasp*, 506.

Frontiers (see also Indians; Militia):
- Affairs on southeastern frontier, 2909.
- Posts should be established for protection of, 614.
- Protection of—
  - Necessity of, 76, 86, 87, 96, 101, 133, 166, 551, 1817, 2819, 3447.
  - Sufficient, 648.
- Referred to, 165, 398, 824.

Fruits, American, restrictions upon importation of, into Germany and Switzerland, 6331.

Fugitive Criminals. (See Extradition.)
- Laws regarding, amendment of, recommended, 5090, 6334.
- Opinion of Attorney-General regarding right of Executive to surrender, when crime is committed out of United States, 1808.
- Reports of International American Conference on subject of, referred to, 5514.
- Surrender of—
  - Ashburton treaty regarding, discussed, 2016.

Fugitive Criminals—*Continued.*
- By Costa Rica, 5868.
- Convention regarding, with—
  - Austria, 2911.
  - Baden, 2898.
  - Bavaria, 2760.
  - Belgium, 2724, 4129, 4216, 4247, 4695, 4715.
  - Central America, 4055.
  - Chile, 2912.
  - Columbia, 4587, 5200.
  - Denmark, failure to negotiate, 4561.
  - Ecuador, 4160, 4247.
  - France, 2125, 2166, 2219, 3012.
    - Referred to, 5869.
  - Germany, 2689.
    - Discussed, 4824.
  - Great Britain, 2016, 4989, 5470.
    - Demands made under, 2131, 2213.
    - Discussed, 4917.
    - Questions arising under, 4419.
    - Referred to, 4802, 5545.
    - Refusal of, to comply with, discussed, 4321, 4324, 4368.
  - Guatemala, 4067, 5123, 5179, 5199.
  - Haiti, 3459.
  - Hanover, 2834.
  - Honduras, 4161, 4210.
  - Italy, 3828, 3888, 3896, 4806.
    - Referred to, 5546, 5959.
  - Japan, 4987, 5086.
  - Luxemberg, 4782.
  - Mexico, 2602, 3264, 4867.
    - Demands made under, 4791.
    - Extension of time of ratification of, recommended, 3274.
    - Questions arising under, 5090, 6333.
    - Report of Secretary of State regarding, 2690.
  - Netherlands, 2910, 2952, 2994, 4542, 4562, 5176, 5397.
    - Withdrawn from Senate, 2916.
  - Nicaragua, 4067, 4100.
  - Peru, 4068, 4247, 6434.
    - Termination of, referred to, 4919.
  - Prussia, 2267, 2689, 2719.
    - Ratification of, refused, 2450.
  - Russia, 5398, 5871.
  - Salvador, 4033, 4212, 4247.
    - Questions arising under, 5961.
  - Santo Domingo, 3669.
  - Sicily, 2870.
  - Spain, 4376, 4699, 4738.
    - Referred to, 4757.
  - Sweden and Norway, 3114, 5871.
  - Swiss Confederation, 2356.
  - Turkey, 4258, 4296.
  - Venezuela, 2917, 3185.
    - Discussed, 5962.
- Conventions regarding, recommended, 5868.

Fugitive-Slave Laws.—Article IV., section 2, of the Constitution provides: "No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." In pursuance of this provision Congress in 1793 passed the first fugitive-slave law, providing that on the owner's giving proof of ownership before a magistrate of the locality where the slave was found the magistrate should order the slave to be delivered to his owner without trial by jury. Hindering arrest or harboring a fugitive slave was punishable by a fine of $500. In 1850, as a part of the compromise measures of that year, a law was passed providing for United States commissioners to aid in the more strict enforcement of the law. Proof of identity and two witnesses to the fact of escape were all that were required in evidence. The negro could neither testify nor have jury trial. In all the Colonies laws had been passed providing for the return of fugitive slaves. The New England Confederation of 1643 had provided for mutual extradition of slaves. Extradition from British territory had been denied in the decision of the Sommersett case in 1771. In the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania (1842) the Supreme Court held that the execution of the law of 1793 devolved upon Federal authorities alone; that state authorities could not be forced to act. Several states thereupon forbade action by their officials. The act of 1850 aroused much bitter feeling in the north, and "personal liberty" laws were passed in many of the states, some of them conflicting with Federal laws and some even with the Constitution itself. The Civil War ended the whole matter, and the laws were repealed.

Fugitive Slaves:
- Acts passed to defeat laws regarding, discussed, 3160.
- Execution of laws for return of, forcibly resisted at Boston, 2637, 2673.
  - Proclamation regarding, 2645.
- Legislation regarding restoration of, recommended, 2673.
- Negotiations with Great Britain regarding surrender of, 988, 2131.
- State laws regarding, discussed, 2874, 2933.
- Surrender of, referred to, 988.

Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina.—In 1669 John Locke, the celebrated English philosopher, drew up an elaborate constitution for the Colony of Carolina, providing for several orders of nobility. At the present day it is of interest only as a sample of early constitutions and an attempt to establish an American aristocracy. The scheme comprehended a grand court of proprietors and a parliament of landgraves and caciques having entailed estates.

Fur Seals. (See Bering Sea.)

Fur Seal Treaty (North Pacific) concluded with Great Britain, Japan and Russia, 8050.

Fur Trade, persons killed while engaged in, referred to, 1128.

Gadsden Purchase.—This term is applied to a tract of land consisting of 45,535 square miles in Arizona and New Mexico, extending from the Gila River to the Mexican boundary. It was acquired from Mexico by a treaty negotiated by James Gadsden, Dec. 30, 1853. The United States paid Mexico $10,000,000 for the land, but Mexico relinquished claims against the United States for damages for Indian depredations amounting to from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000. For this transaction Santa Anna, President of Mexico, was banished as a traitor.

Gadsden Purchase, treaty with Mexico respecting, 2762.

Gag Rule.—May 26, 1836, Congress passed a resolution providing that thenceforth all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers relating in any way to the subject of slavery or the abolition of slavery should lie upon the table without being printed or referred. John Quincy Adams led a strong and bitter opposition to this infringement upon the right of petition. The cry of "gag rule" was raised in the north and served to increase the spirit of petition in that section. Dec. 3, 1844, the rule was abolished.

Gaines Mill (Va.), Battle of.—One of the series of engagements which took place June 25 to July 1, 1862, before Richmond, commonly known as the Seven Days' Battles. June 27, the day after the battle of Mechanicsville, Fitz-John Porter retired to Gaines Mill Heights, about 5 miles east of his former position. Here he was attacked shortly after noon by A. P. Hill's corps. Slocum's division was sent to reenforce Porter, increasing his army to 35,000. During the afternoon Jackson joined Hill and Longstreet, swelling the Confederate forces to about 60,000. Severe fighting was continued until dark. Porter succeeded in defending the bridges across the Chickahominy allowing the heavy guns and wagon train to pass in safety on their way to the James. During the night he himself crossed over, destroying the bridges. The loss of the Confederates was reported at 3,284. Porter lost 894 men killed, 3,107 wounded, and 2,836 missing, a total of 6,837. He also lost 22 cannon.

Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railway Co., act regarding grant of right of way to, through Indian Territory returned, 6099.

Gallantry, instances of, rewarded:
- Bertholf, Ellsworth P., 6352.
- Call, Dr. Samuel J., 6352.
- Dewey, George, 6296.
- Farragut, David G., 3440.
- Grant, Ulysses S., 3305.
- Hobson, Richmond P., 6306.
- Jarvis, David H., 6352.
- Merritt, Wesley, 6491.
- Sampson, William T., 6573.

Galveston, Tex.:
- Equipment of privateers at, must be suppressed, 583.
- Illicit introduction of slaves through, must be suppressed, 583.
- Referred to, 590, 592.

Game, Big, preservation of, 6764, 7186, 7393.

Garden City Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7289.

Garfield, James A.—March 4, 1881-Sept. 19, 1881.

Twenty-fourth Administration—Republican.
Vice-President—Chester A. Arthur.
Secretary of State—
James G. Blaine.
Secretary of the Treasury—
William Windom.
Secretary of War—
Robert T. Lincoln.
Secretary of the Interior—
Samuel J. Kirkwood.
Secretary of the Navy—
William H. Hunt.
Postmaster-General—
Thomas L. James.
Attorney-General—
Wayne MacVeagh.

Nomination.—Garfield's nomination at the Republican Convention, at Chicago, June 2-3, 1880, has been characterized as one of the greatest political struggles ever known in American history. He was accepted as the compromise candidate between the Grant and Blaine factions on the thirty-sixth ballot.

Platform.—The Republican platform of 1880 reviewed the work of the party during its twenty years of political ascendency, enumerating among its achievements, the suppression of the rebellion, the enfranchisement of 4,000,000 negroes, suppression of the Fugitive Slave law, the raising of the value of paper from 38 to par, and increased railways from thirty-one thousand miles in 1860, to more than eighty-two thousand miles in 1879; increased foreign trade, reduced the public debt, and brought prosperity to the country. It stood upon this record; acknowledged the supremacy of the Constitution; advocated national promotion of popular education; reaffirmed non-sectarianism; repeated its confirmation of revenue for tariff and for protection; urged restriction of Chinese immigration; endorsed the administration of President Hayes; arraigned the Democratic party; and affirmed the restoration of harmony to the Union.

Opposition.—The Democratic National Convention, at Cincinnati, June 22-24, 1880, nominated General Hancock. The National Greenback party, at Chicago, June 9-11, 1880, nominated James B. Weaver. The Prohibition party, at Cleveland, on June 17, 1880, nominated Neal Dow.

Vote.—The popular vote cast by thirty-eight States gave Garfield 4,454,416; Hancock, 4,444,952; Weaver, 308,578; with 10,305 scattering. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 9, 1881, gave Garfield 214, and Hancock, 155.

Party Affiliation.—Garfield seems never to have voted before 1856, when he cast his ballot for Frémont, the first candidate of the Republican party. The leading part that he played in Congress for twenty years as chairman of most important committees, saw the rendering of faithful and brilliant service to Republican interests From March, 1866, he continued his aggressive policy of promoting the resumption of specie payment. He was the representative in Congress of the "Sound Money" principle. In reconstruction times, he opposed the policy of President Johnson. In the Forty-fifth Congress, as leader of the opposition in the House, he contributed greatly in compelling the Democratic majority to make the appropriations which they were withholding. His report of the tariff commission in April, 1880, confirmed him as a firm believer in the policy of protection.

One of the first acts of Garfield was the removal of Gen. Edwin A. Merritt from the

Garfield, James A.—*Continued.*
position of Collector of the Port of New York and the appointment of Mr. Robertson without consulting the New York Senators. Postmaster-General James and Senators Conkling and Platt protested, but without avail. This resulted in the resignation of both Senators.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Forty-seventh Congress (1881-1883) the Senate, of 76 members, was composed of 37 Democrats, 37 Republicans, 1 American, and 1 Readjuster; and the House, of 293 members, was made up of 130 Democrats, 152 Republicans, 9 Nationals, and 2 Readjusters. In the Forty-eighth Congress (1883-1885) the Senate, of 76 members, was made up of 36 Democrats and 40 Republicans; and the House, of 225 members, was made up of 200 Democrats, 119 Republicans, 4 Independents, and 2 Nationals.

Civil Service.—In his Inaugural Address (page 4601) President Garfield said: "The civil service can never be placed upon a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and the obstruction to the public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several Executive Departments and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which the incumbents have been appointed." It was in connection with the civil service and the making of appointments that the memorable struggle over the patronage of New York occurred, which resulted in the resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt.

Finance.—In his Inaugural Address (page 4600) President Garfield said: "By the experience of commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals."

President Garfield was shot July 2, 1881, in the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station in Washington and died Sept. 19 following at Elberon, N. J.

Garfield, James A.:
- Biographical sketch of, 4593.
- Civil service discussed by. (See also Civil Service.) 4601.
- Death of—
  - Action of Congress on, 4615.
  - Action of Senators and Representatives in Washington on, 4608.
  - Announcement of, to Vice-President and reply to, 4604.
  - Announcements of, and honors to be paid memory of, 4603, 4604, 4605, 4606, 4607.
  - Condolence on, of—
    - Guatemala, 4627.
    - Russia, 4626.
  - Day of humiliation and mourning in memory of, appointed, 4621.
  - Discussed, 4620, 4624.
  - Official bulletin of autopsy on body, 4614.
- Finances discussed by, 4600.
- Funeral of—
  - Announcement of, and arrangements for, 4610.
  - Orders of heads of Executive Departments relating to, 4608.
- Inaugural address of, 4596.
- Portrait of, 4593.
- Statue of, to be erected in Washington, appropriation for, recommended, 4795.
  - Unveiling ceremonies, order regarding, 5162.

Garland Case.—In 1860 Augustus H. Garland was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. Not very long after the State of Arkansas had seceded from the Union in 1861 he was sent to the Confederate Congress, where he served until the surrender of Gen. Lee in 1865. He was included in the general amnesty extended to citizens of the southern states. July 2, 1862, Congress enacted a law requiring all candidates for office to take an oath that they had never engaged in hostilities against the United States, and on Jan. 24, 1865, this oath was required of persons admitted to the bar of any circuit or district court of the United States or Court of Claims. Garland refused to take the prescribed oath on the ground that it was unconstitutional and void as affecting his status in court, and that if it were constitutional his pardon released him from compliance with it. The court sustained him in his contention on the ground that the law was ex post facto. Justice Field, delivering the opinion, said: "It is not within the constitutional power of Congress thus to inflict punishment beyond the reach of Executive clemency." Chief Justice Chase and Justices Miller, Swayne, and Davis dissented.

Gaugers. (See Weighers and Gaugers.)

Gayhead, Mass., land designated at, for lighthouse, proclamation concerning, 1221.

Geary Law, sustained by Supreme Court, discussed, 5868.

General.—Formerly highest rank in the United States Army, conferred in recognition of distinguished military services. It was first created by act of Congress March 2, 1799, and conferred upon George Washington; was abolished in 1802, but was revived July 25, 1866, for Ulysses S. Grant. William T. Sherman succeeded to the rank, March 4, 1869, Grant having become President, and held it until his retirement, Feb. 8, 1884. The grade was revived June 1, 1888, for Philip H. Sheridan, who held it until his death, Aug. 5 of that year, when it ceased to exist. The rank of General was also highest in the Confederate Army. (See Army.)

General Allotment Act, mentioned, 6672.

General Armstrong, The:
- Claims of owners of, against Portugal, 2268, 2759.
- Distribution of fund appropriated for relief of owners and crew of, referred to, 4987.
- President of France selected as arbiter in case of, 2655.
  - Award of Emperor of France, 2722.

General Grant National Park. (See Parks, National.)

General Land Office. (See Interior, Department of.)

General Land Office:
  Appropriations for—
    Estimates of, submitted, 4677.
    Recommended, 1433.
  Business of, suspension of, recommended, 1433.
  Creation of new offices in, recommended, 4658.
  Discussed, 5638.
  Estimates of appropriations required for, submitted, 4677.
  Increase in clerical force of, recommended, 4663.
  Improvements in, recommended, 1381.
  Surveyor-general's district for Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas should be divided, 1131.
  Work of, 6654.

General Land Office, Commissioner of:
  Bill to increase salary of, referred to, 4658.
  Reports of, 986, 1098, 2130.

General Supply Committee.—The General Supply Committee was created in lieu of the board (Board of Awards) provided for in section 3709 of the Revised Statutes as amended, and is composed of officers, one from each of the executive departments, designated by the head thereof. Its duties are to make an annual schedule of required miscellaneous supplies for the use of each of said departments and other Government establishments in Washington, to standardize such supplies, eliminating all unnecessary grades and varieties, and to solicit bids based upon formulas and specifications drawn up by such experts in the service of the Government as the committee may see fit to call upon, who shall render whatever assistance they may require. Provided, that the articles intended to be purchased in this manner shall be those in common use by or suitable to the ordinary needs of two or more such departments or establishments. Every purchase or drawing of such supplies from the contractor is immediately reported to said committee. No disbursing officer may be a member of the committee.

General Urrea, The, capture off the coast of Texas of, by the *Natchez* and restoration of, referred to, 1617.

Geneva Convention.—An agreement entered into at Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 22, 1864, by representatives of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, Holland, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Baden, and Prussia. It has since been agreed to by all the military powers of Europe and of America, except Brazil. Of Asiatic countries Persia has also consented to be governed by its provisions. The convention provides for the neutrality of ambulances, no distinction of nationality to be made in caring for the sick and wounded. Natives of an invaded country who bring aid to sick and wounded shall be free and respected. If they receive the wounded into their houses, they shall be exempt from military contributions and quartering of troops. Hospitals and their attachés, unless defended by a military force, shall be recognized as neutral. Nurses, surgeons, physicians, and those in charge of administration and transportation shall be marked by a distinctive flag or arm badge, consisting of a red cross on a white ground. The sick and wounded who fall into the hands of the enemy shall, when cured, be returned to their own country, if incapable of service; otherwise they shall be paroled.

In 1868 a second convention at Geneva extended the operations of the system to naval warfare so far as possible. Influenced by the argreement between nations, many Red Cross societies have been organized by human civilians, whose work has done much to alleviate the horrors of war. The credit of originating the idea of neutralizing the sick and wounded is due to two Swiss gentlemen, Heinrich Dumont, a physician, and his friend, Gustave Moynier, chairman of the Society of Public Utility.

Geneva Convention, for relief of wounded in war referred to, 4631, 4653, 4670. States against Great Britain for damages sustained by reason of the depredations of the *Alabama, Florida,* settlement of the claims of the United States.

Geneva Tribunal.—The settlement of the Alabama Claims was referred by the Treaty of Washington to five arbitrators, to be appointed by the President of the United States, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation and the Emperor of Brazil. These rulers, in the above order, named as arbitrators Charles Francis Adams, Lord Chief Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn, Count Federigo Sclopis, Mr. Jaques Staempfli and Baron Itajuba. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden, respectively, represented as agents the United States and Great Britain. The tribunal met at Geneva, Switzerland, on Dec. 15, 1871, and Count Sclopis was made president. Each government submitted its proofs and arguments, which were carefully considered by the arbitrators. The United States claimed damages both for direct and for indirect losses, and for injuries occasioned by thirteen vessels. The tribunal decided to allow only direct losses caused by the *Florida* and the *Alabama,* with their tenders, and by the *Shenandoah* during part of their cruise. Various rules of international law were laid down which supported most of the contentions of our government. It was decided that the expenses incurred in pursuing the cruisers and the prospective earnings of the destroyed merchant vessels should not be included in the award; that net, and not gross, freights should be allowed, and that reasonable interest should be included. Finally, on Sept. 14, 1872, the tribunal "awarded to the United States a sum of $15,500,000 in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States as the satisfaction of all the claims referred to the consideration of the tribunal." The English representatives cast the only dissenting vote, but Great Britain accepted the decision and paid the award within a year. (See also Alabama Claims.)

Geneva Tribunal (see also Halifax, Nova Scotia):
  For settlement of questions pending between United States and Great Britain, discussed, 4097, 4138.
  Award of, 4138.

Geneva Tribunal—*Continued.*
        Commissioners to report on distribution of, appointment of, recommended, 4139, 4190.
        Payment of, 4190.
    Case of United States and counter case referred to, 4115, 4118, 4119.
    Differences of opinion regarding powers of, 4120, 4122.
    Legislation in connection with, urged, 4164.
    Referred to, 4161.

Geodetic Association, International, invitation to United States to become a party to, 5192.

Geographer of United States.—By an act passed May 20, 1785, Congress created a national geographer, whose duty it was to supervise and submit plats to the Treasury Department. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey now has control of this work.

Geographic Board.—By an Executive Order of Aug. 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board, and its duties enlarged. The Board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determining, changing, and fixing place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names hereafter suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the Board before publication. The decisions of the Board are to be accepted by all departments of the Government as standard authority. Advisory powers were granted the Board concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to be compiled, in the various offices and bureaus of the Government, with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of work; and for the unification and improvement of the scales of maps, of the symbols and conventions used upon them, and of the methods of representing relief. Hereafter, all such projects as are of importance shall be submitted to this Board for advice before being undertaken. The following were the officers, Jan. 1, 1909:

Chairman, Henry Gannett, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior; Secretary, Charles S. Sloan, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor; Frank Bond, General Land Office, Department of the Interior; Andrew Braid, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce and Labor; Major Adolph von Haake, Post-Office Department; Arnold B. Johnson, Lighthouse Board, Department of Commerce and Labor; Lieut.-Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, Department of War; Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture; John S. Mills, Department of the Treasury; William McNeir, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State; Frank A. Kidd, Editor and Chief, Government Printing Office; Fred G. Plummer, Department of Agriculture; Charles W. Stewart, Department of the Navy; Com. A. G. Winterhalter, Hydrographer, Department of the Navy.

Geographic Names, Board on, Executive order constituting, 5647, 6461.

Geographical Congress of Venice, 4626.

Geographical Divisions.—Geographically the world is divided into six continents or land masses—North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania. North and South America are sometimes referred to as the Western Hemisphere and the others as the Eastern Hemisphere. Some geographers have taught that Europe, not being an isolated mass of land, but, strictly speaking, a peninsula of Asia, should not be regarded as a separate continent, but as a part of Asia. They have therefore formed the word Eurasia to designate the combined land area. The islands of the Pacific Ocean, lying to the southeast of the main land of Asia have been variously designated as Polynesia, Australasia, Australian Continent and Oceania. The name Oceania seems to be coming into general use to describe Australia and the outlying groups.

Geographical Survey, practicability of consolidating with Geological Survey discussed, 4218.

Geological Explorations, discussed, 4307.

Geological Survey.—Expeditions for the special purpose of making geological inquiry have been provided for by the General Government and by nearly all the states, beginning with North Carolina, whose legislature authorized a survey of the state in 1823. Such work carried on by the Federal Government is under the supervision of the Department of the Interior. The United States at first attached geologists to exploring parties, but in 1834 sent out a special geological survey under Featherstonhaugh. Similar expeditions set forth in 1839, 1845, 1847, and 1848. In 1867 F. V. Hayden was authorized to survey Nebraska, extending his work later into other territories. In 1871 J. W. Powell was commissioned to survey the country bordering upon the Colorado River, and G. M. Wheeler was put in charge of a topographical survey.

In March, 1879, the United States Geological Survey was established, and the Hayden, Powell, and Wheeler surveys consolidated with it. The five branches of the Survey are: (1) Administrative; (2) Geologic, including the making of the geologic map and the study of economic geology; (3) Topographic, including the making of the basil topographical map which has been extended over 31 per cent of the area of the United States; (4) Hydrographic, including the Reclamation Service which has Irrigation (q. v.) work in charge and which determines the flow and discharge of rivers; (5) Publication Branch. The Directors of the Geological Survey have been Clarence King, 1879-1881; Major J. W. Powell, 1881-1894; Charles D. Walcott, 1894-1896; George Otis Smith. The first appropriation for the work (1879) was $106,000.

Geological Survey. (See also under Interior Department.)
    Practicability of consolidating with Geographic Survey discussed, 4218.
    Report of Director of, discussed, 4577, 6654.

Georges Shoals, survey of, completed, 1610.

Georgetown, D. C.:
    Act transferring duties of trustees of colored schools in Washington and, vetoed, 3903.

Georgetown, D. C.—*Continued.*
  Water supply for, referred to, 2698, 2725, 2750.

Georgia.—One of the thirteen original states; nickname, "The Empire State of the South"; motto, "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation." It lies between lat. 30° 20′ and 35° north and long. 80° 40′ and 85° 38′ west, an area of 59,265 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Tennessee and North Carolina, on the east by South Carolina (separated by the Savannah River) and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Florida, and on the west by Alabama (separated in part by the Chattahoochee River). The surface is level in the south, rolling in the center, and mountainous in the north. Georgia was settled by English colonists under Oglethorpe in 1733. It is one of the leading States in the production of cotton. Lumber, rice, gold, iron, and coal are also produced. The manufacture of cotton and woolen goods and the production of iron are industries which have rapidly developed in recent years.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal Census, place the number of farms in the State at 29,027, comprising 26,953,413 acres, valued with stock and improvements at $580,546,381. The average value of land per acre was $13.74 against $5.25 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $80,393,993, including 1,080,316 cattle valued at $14,060,958; 120,067 horses, $14,193,839; 295,348 mules, $43,974,611; 1,783,684 swine, $5,429,016; 187,644 sheep, $308,212, and poultry, $2,088,653. The yield and acreage of field crops for 1911 was: Corn, 3,692,000 acres, 59,072,000 bushels, $49,030,000; wheat, 145,000 acres, 1,740,000 bushels, $1,984,000; oats, 404,000 acres, 8,686,000 bushels, $6,480,000; rye, 12,000 acres, 114,000 bushels, $157,000; rice, 1,450 acres, 39,000 bushels, $30,000; potatoes, 12,000 acres, 864,000 bushels, $950,000; hay, 87,000 acres, 117,000 tons, $1,989,000; tobacco, 1,200 acres, 1,080,000 pounds, $302,400; and cotton, 2,560,000 bales. Gold, silver, iron, and clay products are taken out in considerable quantities. Georgia marble has a high reputation throughout the country.

The bonded debt amounted to $7,034,202 in 1909. The assessed valuation of property was $725,018,197. The principal port is Savannah, which has lately been deepened and improved by the government. The exports from Savannah in 1907-08 amounted to $61,695,330, chiefly cotton. There are 6,913 miles of steam railway and 395 miles of electric railway in the State. There are 448 State banks with a capital of $17,536,780; and 87 National banks, with a paid up capital of $8,958,500, and some private banks.

Georgia passed an ordinance of secession Jan. 19, 1861. It was restored to the Union by act of Congress June 25, 1868. Population (1910), 2,609,121.

Georgia (see also Atlanta; Augusta; Confederate States):
  Act of legislature ratifying resolution of Congress, referred to, 168.
  Africans landed on coast of, referred to, 3065, 3069, 3086.
  Arsenal in. (See Augusta.)
  Articles of agreement and cession with United States referred to, 992.
  Boundary line between—
    Florida and, 895, 961, 1124, 1260.
    United States, and, 329.
  Branch mint in, referred to, 1383, 1495.
  Campaign in, discussed. (See Civil War.)
  Citizens of, must not trespass upon Indian lands, 936.
  Claims of, against Creek Indians, 652.
  Colored members in legislature of, unseated, discussed, 3982.
  Constitution of, referred to, 3832.
  Deposits of provisions at posts in, contracts regarding, 598.
  Fourteenth amendment to Constitution ratified by, proclamation announcing, 3858.
  Indian depredations in, 1645.
  Indian titles in, extinguishment of, referred to, treaty for, recommended, 637.
  Indians attempt to establish government in, 1020.
  Internal-revenue tax due from, suspension of collection of requested, 3588.
  Lands donated to, for benefit of colleges and mechanic arts, accepted, 3587.
  Lands in—
    Compact with United States regarding, 803, 850, 936, 1085.
    Conflicting claims regarding, of—
      Indians and State, 936, 939, 941, 990, 991.
      United States and State, 290.
    Extinguishment of Indian title to, 769, 771.
      Recommended, 637.
      Treaty for, referred to, 684.
    Sale of, act for, 167.
  Military authorities in, not vested with authority to interfere with contracts between individuals, order regarding, 3548.
  Payment of amount due citizens of, under treaty with Creeks referred to, 968.
  Payment of amount due, from United States recommended, 568.
  Political and civil condition of, referred to, 3998.
  Property owners in, should be compensated for losses sustained, 1474.
  Provisional governor for, appointed, and restoration of into Union, discussed, 3516.
  Reconstruction of, referred to, 4002.

Georgia, The.—A Confederate cruiser built at Glasgow, Scotland, and sent out to prey upon the commerce of the United States during the Civil War. The *Georgia* sailed from Glasgow in April, 1863, under the name of the *Japan*, and destroyed a number of Federal merchant vessels off the coast of France. Aug. 15, 1863, she was seized by the U. S. S. *Niagara*, Capt. Craven, and taken to England.

Georgiana, The, seizure of, by Spanish or Cuban authorities, referred to, 2679.
  Claims arising out of, referred to, 2721, 2900.
  Convention with Peru regarding claims arising out of capture of, 3353.
Germanic Association of Customs and Commerce:
  Establishment and growth of, referred to, 2113.
  Treaty with, regarding duty on agricultural products, 2167.

Germantown (Pa.), Battle of.—After the American defeat at Brandywine Creek and the British occupation of Philadelphia, Washington determined to attack the main body of Howe's army, which was quartered in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia. The American army was encamped at Skippock Creek, 20 miles from Philadelphia, and consisted of about 10,000 men. About two-thirds of these, under Generals Sullivan and Wayne, started for Germantown on the evening of Oct. 3, 1777. Washington accompanied Sullivan's division. The battle opened about 7 A. M. on the 4th. The attack failed on account of fog and a misunderstanding among the officers. After 3 hours of severe fighting the Americans were obliged to retreat with a loss of 673 killed and wounded and some 400 prisoners. The British loss was reported at 535, including Gen. Agnew and Lieut.-Col. Bird, though 800 is claimed to be a more approximate figure. Washington retired to his former camp and Gen. Howe returned to Philadelphia.

Germany.—The German Empire is a Federation of Central European States, extending from the Alps on the south to the Baltic on the north. The Empire lies between 47° 16′-55° 54′ North latitude and 5° 52′-22° 53′ East longitude, and is bounded on the east by Russia, on the south by Austria, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland, on the west by France, Luxemburg, Belgium, and the Netherlands, and on the north by Denmark and the North and Baltic Seas.

Physical Features.—The Vosges or Wasgau Mountains (Alsace), the Hardt Mountains (Rhine Palatinate), the Schwarzwald or Black Forest (Baden and Württemberg), the Schwabischer Jura (Württemberg), the Franconian Jura and Fichtel, Elster and Erz Mountains (Bavaria), and the Bayerische and Böhmer Wald (East Bavaria) are the principal mountains of the southern plateau. In the northern division are the Hartz Mountains (Central Prussia), with the Brocken (3,750 feet) and the Taunus (Southern Prussia).

The principal rivers of Northern Germany are the Memel or Niemen, Pregel, Vistula and Oder, and the Elbe, Weser and Ems.

The great rivers of Southern Germany are the Rhine and the Danube. The Rhine (800 miles) from Lake Constance to Basel (120 miles) forms a boundary with Switzerland. It is navigable throughout its entire course in the empire. The Danube (1,750 miles) rises in the Schwarzwald (Baden). Only 350 miles of its course is in German territory, and it is navigable for 220 miles to Ulm (Württemberg).

Owing to the extent and diversity of the land surface there is a great variety in the climatic conditions. The Elbe is closed for navigation for a short time in severe winters, and the Vistula is generally ice-bound for some months every year.

AREA AND POPULATION

States and Capitals	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population Census 1910
Kingdoms—		
Bavaria (Munich)	29,292	6,887,291
Prussia (Berlin)	134,616	40,165,219
Saxony (Dresden)	5,789	4,806,661
Württemberg (Stuttgart)	7,534	2,437,574
Grand Duchies—		
Baden (Karlsruhe)	5,823	2,142,833
Hesse (Darmstadt)	2,966	1,282,051
Mecklenberg-Schwerin (Schwerin)	5,068	639,958
Mecklenberg-Strelitz (Neu-Strelitz)	1,131	106,442
Oldenburg (Oldenburg)	2,482	483,042
Saxe-Weimar (Weimar)	1,397	417,149
Duchies—		
Anhalt (Dessau)	888	331,128
Brunswick (Brunswick)	1,418	694,339
Saxe-Altenburg (Altenburg)	511	216,128
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Coburg and Gotha)	764	257,177
Saxe-Meiningen (Meiningen,)	953	278,762
Principalities—		
Lippe (Detmold)	469	150,937
Reuss—Elder Line (Greiz)	122	72,769
Reuss—Younger Line (Gera)	319	152,752
Schaumburg-Lippe (Bückeburg)	131	46,652
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (Rudolstadt)	363	100,702
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (Sondershausen)	333	89,917
Waldeck (Arolsen)	433	61,707
Hanse-Towns—		
Bremen	99	299,526
Hamburg	160	1,014,664
Lübeck	115	116,599
Reichsland—		
Alsace-Lorraine (Strassburg)	5,604	1,874,014
Total	208,780	64,925,993

KINGDOMS OF GERMANY.—Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, and consists of thirteen provinces. The government is that of a constitutional monarchy, the Crown being hereditary in the male line. The executive is vested in the King, aided by a Council of Ministers. King, William II., German Emperor. Capital, Berlin. The Parliament (Landtag) consists of the Herrenhaus of Princes, heads of noble families, elected peers, appointed life members, and representatives of universities and towns; and the Abgeordnetenhaus, or Chamber of Deputies, of 433 members elected indirectly for a maximum of five years.

Bavaria.—The second Kingdom in size and population of the Empire.

The Crown is hereditary in the male line; the executive power is in the Sovereign, who acts through a responsible ministry or Staatsrat. King, Ludwig III., b. Jan. 7, 1845, proclaimed King Nov. 5, 1913. Capital, Munich. There is a Parliament of two houses, the Chamber of Reichsräte—Princes, and hereditary nobles and members appointed for life, or by virtue of their office, and the Chamber of Abgeordneten (Representatives), elected directly for six years.

Saxony.—Third in importance and population of the German kingdoms. The Crown is hereditary in the male (and eventually the female) line. The Executive is vested in the King, aided by a Ministry of State. King, Frederic Augustus III., b. May 25, 1865, succeeded Oct. 15, 1904. Capital, Dresden. The legislature (Ständeversammlung) consists of two co-ordinate houses, of which the first is made up of Princes, landed proprietors and official and appointed members; and the second of 91 members, elected directly by the people for six years.

Germany—*Continued.*

Württemberg is a Kingdom of South Germany, mainly between Bavaria and Baden. The Crown is hereditary and the monarchy constitutional, the executive being vested in a Ministry of State. King William II., b. Feb. 25, 1848; succeeded Oct. 6, 1891. Capital, Stuttgart. There is a Landstände of two estates, the first chamber (Standesherren) being of princely, noble or territorial rank, with certain official and nominated members; the second (Abgeordnetenhaus) consists of 92 members, elected by direct and secret ballot for six years.

GRAND DUCHIES.—*Baden.*—A State of the German Empire, situate in the southwestern part. The Rhine forms its southern and western boundary, separating it from Switzerland and Alsace. There is a legislature of two houses. A great part of the surface is mountainous, and includes the Black Forest and Odenwald. Grand Duke, Frederick II., b. July 9, 1857; Grand Duke, Sept. 28, 1907. Capital, Karlsruhe.

Hesse.—A central State in the west of Germany, comprising two disconnected territories nearly equal in size. There is a bicameral legislature. Grand Duke, Ernest Louis, b. Nov. 25, 1868; succeeded March 13, 1892. Capital, Darmstadt.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin.—Comprises an area of 5,135 square miles on the Baltic, with a population of 639,958. The Legislative power is vested in representatives of the towns and of the Knights' estates. Grand Duke, Frederick Francis IV., b. April 9, 1882; succeeded April 10, 1897. Capital, Schwerin.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz.—Consists of two detached parts (Strelitz and Ratzeburg), separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. There is a diet of two estates, the Rittenschaft and Landschaft. Grand Duke, Adolphus Friedrich, b. July 22, 1848. Capital. Neu-Strelitz.

Saxe Weimar Eisenach.—The Grand Duchy consists of three detached districts and 24 scattered enclaves, the population being mainly Lutherans. There is a British and American church at the capital. There is an executive ministry and a single chamber diet of 38 members, elected for six years. Grand Duke, William Ernest, b. June 10, 1876; succeeded Jan. 5, 1901. Capital, Weimar.

Oldenburg is situate on the North Sea and the Weser, between the sea and Hanover, with the detached Principalities. More than 80 per cent. of the inhabitants are Protestants. There is an executive ministry and a single chamber (Landtag) of 45 members. Grand Duke, Frederic Augustus, b. Nov. 16, 1852; succeded June 13, 1900. Capital, Oldenburg. Population, 28,565.

DUCHIES.—*Anhalt.*—A Duchy of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, containing 906 square miles and a population of 331,128. Single chamber diet of 46 members, elected for six years. Duke, Friedrich II., b. Aug. 19, 1856; succeeded Jan. 24, 1904. Capital, Dessau.

Brunswick.—A State of Northern Germany, consisting chiefly of three detached parts. Duke, Ernest Augustus, b. Nov. 17, 1887, married daughter of the German Emperor; proclaimed Nov. 3, 1913. Capital, Brunswick.

Saxe-Altenburg.—Duke, Ernest, b. Aug. 31, 1871; succeeded Feb. 7, 1908. Capital, Altenburg.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—A State consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions. Coburg has a diet of 11 and Gotha of 19 members. The diet meet in joint session for common affairs. Duke, Charles Edward (H. R. H. Duke of Albany), b. July 19, 1884.

Saxe-Meiningen.—The single chamber diet has 24 members, elected for six years. Duke, George II., b. April 2, 1826; succeeded Sept. 20, 1866. Capital, Meiningen.

The Principalities are:

Lippe.—Prince, Leopold.

Reuss (*Elder Line*).—Prince, Henry XXIV.

Schaumburg-Lippe.—Reigning Prince, Henry XXVII.

Schaumburg-Lippe.—Reigning Prince, Adolphus.

Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt.—Prince, Gunther.

Schwarzburg - Sondershausen. — Prince Gunther.

Waldeck.—Prince, Frederick, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Count of Rappolstein, Seigneur of Hohenack and Geroldseck, Wasziegen, etc.

HANSE TOWNS.—The Free Hanse Towns comprise the three cities of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, each with a small rural territory, retaining their sovereignty and local self-government, like the other States of the Empire; they are situated in the North of Germany, on the Trave, Weser, and Elbe, respectively. Lübeck is situate near the Baltic, and is connected with the Elbe by the Elbe-Trave Canal; its commerce is principally with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. Bremen is much smaller, but very prosperous, and only second in commercial importance to Hamburg. It is connected by railway with the outport of Bremerhaven, thirty-five miles distant, and carries on a very extensive American trade. Hamburg is the great emporium of Germany, and is sixty-five miles from Cuxhaven, to which port it is connected by railway.

"REICHSLAND."—Alsace-Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen), which was annexed by France from the old German Empire between 1648 and 1697, and restored to Germany in 1871, embraces the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretches beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, and hops, iron and coal are among its leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. There is a *Landtag* of two chambers, of which the first consists of representatives of the churches, university towns and professional classes, and the second of 60 members, elected by secret ballot.

Principal towns, Strassburg, Mühlhausen, Metz, and Kolmar.

GERMAN COLONIES.—Area and population.

Colony	Area in English Sq. Miles	Estimated Population
Africa—		
East Africa	384,079	7,645,000
South-west Africa	322,348	120,000
Cameroon	295,000	3,500,000
Togoland	33,659	1,000,000
Total, Africa	1,035,086	12,265,000
Pacific—		
New Guinea	90,000	463,300
Solomon Islands	4,200	33,000
Marshall Islands	160	10,550
Eastern Carolines	800	78,600
Western Carolines		
Samoan Islands	1,050	34,500
Total, Pacific	96,210	619,950
Asiatic—		
Kiao Chao	193	190,000
Sphere of Interest	2,750	84,000
Total, Asiatic	2,943	274,000
Grand Total	1,134,239	13,158,950

Germany—*Continued.*

Language and Religion.—While the vast majority of the Emperor's subjects are German-speaking people it is notable that a considerable number adhere to the vernacular of their original sovereignty. A recent language census gives the following figures: German, 51,883,131; Polish, 3,328,751; French, 223,551; Danish, 141,061; Czech, 107,398; Lithuanians, 106,305; Others, 224,063.

The generally accepted religion of the people is Lutheran, but there are many congregations of Catholics and others. The census of 1910 showed: Protestants, 39,991,421; Catholics, 23,821,453; Other Christians, 283,946; Jews, 615,021; Others (or of unknown religions), 214,152.

History.—The Germans, or Teutons, are an Aryan race, first mentioned in history in the fourth century B. C. The German Roman Empire was founded by Charlemagne A. D. 800, and this dynasty was extinguished about 911 A.D. The reign of Otto, which followed shortly (936-977 A. D.), was the most successful of the Middle Ages. This was followed by the succession of the Hohenstaufen dynasty (1138-1268 A. D.). The imperial power was restricted by the electors between 1273 and 1806. Napoleon overthrew the empire and brought Germany under the confederation of the Rhine in 1806. This was dissolved in 1813, and an alliance made with Austria in 1815, and the North German confederation was formed in 1866. Prussia was the leading factor in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, in which she was joined by Southern Germany. William I., King of Prussia, was elected German Emperor in the Reichstag on the initiative of all the reigning German princes in 1871.

Aug. 1, 1914, upon learning of the mobilization of troops in Russia to attack Austria, which was then at war with Servia, Germany declared war against Russia, and upon the beginning of hostilities between the two countries France began to prepare for the inevitable invasion of her territory without a declaration of war. German forces started for the French border by way of Liège, Belgium. Belgium protested against the violation of her territory and appealed to Great Britain for protection. England was pledged to both the protection of France and the neutrality of Belgium, and when on Aug. 4, 1914, Germany declared war on Belgium, Great Britain replied with a declaration of war upon Germany.

Government.—The Empire, according to the Constitution of April 16, 1871, is a Confederate League, bearing the name German Empire—Deutsches Reich—under the hereditary presidentship of the King of Prussia, who holds the title of German Emperor—Deutscher Kaiser—and whose eldest son is styled His Imperial and Royal Highness. The Emperor as such represents the Empire in all matters affecting international law; in the name of the Empire he declares war and makes peace, concludes alliances and treaties with foreign States, and accredits and receives Ambassadors. Except to repel an attack on the territory or the coasts of the League, the Emperor cannot declare war without the consent of the Federal Council, Bundesrat, which represents the sovereignty of the Federated States of the Empire. The Bundesrat, with the Emperor's consent, has the power to dissolve the Reichstag. Amongst the matters belonging to the competence of the Empire are all those that refer to the army and navy; the common, civil and penal law of the Empire; posts and telegraphs (excluding Bavaria); inland navigation; customs; weights and measures; coinage; banking; patents; copyright; foreign trade; the German mercantile marine; the Press; everything relating to the right of forming corporations; police; sanitation; colonization. A majority of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary, and also sufficient, for the validity of a law. The laws of the Empire take precedence of the laws of the Federated States within the scope of the Constitution of the Empire; they are compulsory on all Governments of the Empire.

Ruler, His Imperial Majesty William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia, born at Berlin Jan. 27, 1859.

The legislative power of the Empire is exercised within certain prescribed limits by the Bundesrat (or Federal Council) and the Reichstag. The Bundesrat is composed of 61 plenipotentiaries nominated by the governments of the States which form the Empire, viz.:—Prussia (17), Bavaria (6), Saxony and Württemberg (4), Baden and Hesse (3), Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick (2), the remaining States and the three Hanse Towns (1 each), and Alsace-Lorraine 3 delegates (with limited voting powers). The Reichstag is composed of 397 Deputies, elected by universal suffrage for a maximum of five years. The Federal Council and Reichstag must be summoned to meet every year.

The Supreme Court of the Empire is the Reichsgericht with a President and 100 Judges, appointed by the Emperor, with the advice of the Bundesrat. This is a Court of Appeal from the remaining courts, which are State appointed and maintained, the legal system being identical in each.

Army and Navy.—The Emperor is the Bundesfeldherr, or Federal Commander-in-Chief of the whole German Army. In time of war he holds supreme command; in time of peace the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg retain their sovereign rights as heads of their respective armies. On the other hand, the German Navy is Imperial (kaiserlich), and the Emperor as such is the supreme Admiral-in-Command of the Imperial German Navy in peace as well as war.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory on all German subjects between the ages of 17 and 45, service commencing at the age of 20. (For the army establishment see Armies of the World and for the navy see Navies of the World.)

Education.—The German educational system is remarkable for the ease with which it meets the requirements of every social class. Its efficiency is best exemplified by the annual military recruiting statistics, which in 1907 disclosed a proportion of only .02 per cent. of illiterate recruits. It is, moreover, practically homogeneous in all branches throughout the Empire. The Prussian administration may be cited as typical, comprising a general control by the Minister of Public Instruction over all educational establishments, public or private, a provincial organization charged with management of public elementary schools, and Special Provincial Boards charged with the management of Secondary and Normal Schools, their curricula, appointment of teachers, and leaving examinations. Primary is Compulsory and free, age 6-14. Average attendance, 95 per cent. Evening continuation schools for children of working classes (partly compulsory); city intermediate schools in two grades; gymnasia preparing for university and learned professions with a nine-years' course. Special Schools are numerous throughout the Empire, special attention being devoted to agriculture, commerce, mining, forestry and music. Universities, State-maintained and administered, are: Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle,

Germany—*Continued.*
Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, München, Münster, Rostock, Strassburg, Tübingen and Würtzburg.

Finance.—The Revenue of the Empire is derived mainly from Customs and Excise, stamps, posts and telegraphs, railways, and contribution in lieu of Customs and Excise duties from certain states with matricular levies on the constituent States of the Empire, and (since 1913) a direct Property Tax. The revenue for 1913 was 3,696,033,200 marks, and the expenditure was the same amount. The debt at the beginning of the year 1913 was 4,922,242,000 marks. For ordinary computations five marks are reckoned as equal to one dollar of United States money.

The Imperial War Treasure stored in the Julius Tower at Spandau amounted, March 31, 1911, to 120,000,000 marks ($24,000,000). Under the law of 1913, this amount is to be doubled, and in addition a silver reserve created amounting to an additional 120,000,000 marks.

Pensions.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in the Empire a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. The National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, in so far as the incomes do not exceed Mk. 2,000—including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work.

Production and Industry.—In 1907, 32.6 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent. by industries and mining, and 11.5 per cent. by trade and traffic. The approximate number of persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits (exclusive of their dependents) in 1907 was 9,750,000; in mining and industries, 11,230,000; in trade and commerce, 3,500,000; and in domestic and other service, 1,750,000.

Of the total area in 1907, 78,632,139 acres were cultivated (including 60,347,914 acres arable) and 34,272,141 acres were woods and forests.

Prussia contains the principal mining districts (in Silesia, Rhineland and Saxony), coal, lignite, and iron ore being largely produced; the Reichsland also contains valuable coal and iron ore, and the Hartz mountains yield copper and silver.

Germany is becoming more and more a manufacturing country, the industries centering round the coal and iron fields, particularly in Prussia, the Reichsland, Bavaria, and Saxony. In Prussia (iron, linens, glass, etc.) the principal industrial centres are Berlin, Breslau, Cologne, Aix, Düsseldorf, Dortmund, Magdeburg, and Cassel, while Solingen and Essen are the centres of the steel industry. In Saxony the woolen industry of Chemnitz, the machinery of Zwickau, and the book trade of Leipzig vie with the "Dresden china" industry of Meissen. In Bavaria and the Reichsland, cottons and silk; and in almost all the kingdoms and States, brewing. Gotha contains the largest and most justly famous geographical institute in the world. The textile industries increase annually in importance and centre in Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Mühlhausen, Chemnitz, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia.

Sea fish to the value of nearly 75,000,000 marks were consumed in 1912, the amount imported being valued at 46,000,000 marks. About 35,000 persons were employed in the fisheries.

Railways, etc.—In 1912 there were 56,062 kilometres (35,380 miles of State railways and 3,701 kilometres (2,300 miles) of private lines, with 2,215 kilometres of narrow gauge line. The number of registered automobiles and motor cycles on 1st Jan., 1913, was 77,789.

In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. Length of telegraph lines, 228,600 kilometres (length of wires, 1,907,200 kilometres); post offices, 40,987; telegraph offices, 46,444; wireless stations, 14; telephone call-stations, 37,970. The number of employés in the service of posts, telegraphs and telephones was 310,363.

Shipping.—On Jan. 1, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 17.65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register); number of seamen, 77,746. Germany now ranks second in the list of maritime countries. There were completed in 1912 at German yards for German firms, 659 sea-going ships of 383,090 tons gross, and at German yards for foreign firms, 124 sea-going ships of 31,238 tons gross.

Towns.—Capital of the German Empire, Berlin. There were 48 towns at the Census of December, 1910, with a population exceeding 100,000.

The unit of value is the mark of 100 pfennige. One mark is equal to $0.238 United States money. One dollar United States money is equal to 4 marks 81 pfennige.

Trade with the United States.— The value of merchandise imported into Germany from the United States for the year 1913 was $331,684,212, and goods to the value of $188,963,071 were sent thither—a balance of $142,721,141 in favor of the United States.

Germany (see also Berlin; Hamburg):
  Caroline Islands, dispute with Spain regarding, 4916, 6370.
  Commercial relations with, 5617, 6061, 6369.
  Compulsory insurance of workingmen in, referred to, 5782.
  Concessions of land in Columbia, 6802.
  Consular convention with, 4114, 4142.
  Copyright privilege extended, by proclamation, 5713.
    Referred to, 5752.
  Diplomatic relations with, discussed, 2549.
  Emperor of—
    Arbitrator in northwestern boundary dispute, 4097.
      Award of, 4139.
      Thanks of United States tendered, 4140.
    Death of, 5367.
  Empress Frederick, death of, 6678.
  Expulsion of Julius Baumer from, referred to, 4460.
  Fruits, American, restrictions upon importation of, into, discussed, 6331.

Germany—*Continued.*
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2689.
  - Discussed, 4824.
- Government of United States of North Germany referred to, 3780.
- Immigration treaty with, discussed, 4419.
- Importation of American products into, restrictions upon, discussed, 4758, 4789, 4916, 5957, 6061, 6328, 6429.
  - Decree regarding, referred to, 6100.
- Insurance companies, American, excluded from, 6061, 6099, 6183.
- Minister of Hamburg, received in United States, 949.
- Minister of, to United States, title of ambassador conferred upon, 5874.
- Minister of United States to—
  - Recalled, 2549.
  - Salary of, increase in, recommended, 4074.
  - Title of ambassador conferred upon, 5874.
- Naturalization treaty with, 3828, 3829, 3830, 3888.
  - Questions arising under, referred to, 4419, 4520, 4625, 4916, 5084, 5471, 5869.
- Neutrality of United States in war with—
  - Russia, 8349.
  - France, 8349.
  - Great Britain, 8354.
  - Belgium, 8356.
  - Japan, 8356.
- Political questions in, referred to, 4017.
- Postal convention with, 3775, 3783, 4203.
- Presentation of replica of Von Steuben to, 8049.
- Samoan affairs discussed. (See Samoan Islands.)
- Shipping interests of, report of consul-general on, referred to, 4973.
- Tariff laws of, evidence of, modifications of, proclaimed, 5693.
  - Discussed, 5747.
- Tariff laws of United States, protest against provisions of, imposing discriminating duty on sugar, 5957.
- Tobacco imported into (see also Agricultural Products)—
  - Duties on, referred to, 2909.
    - Treaty regarding, 2167.
- Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 4114, 4142.
- Treaty of United States with—
  - Hamburg, 988, 991, 2686.
  - States composing the Zollverein, 2168, 2169, 2205.
    - Negotiations regarding, and rejection of, discussed, 2192.
    - Transmitted and discussed, 2689, 4824.
- Union of States of, discussed, 4074.
- Vessels of—
  - Claims of, to interest on dues illegally exacted, 5084, 5367.
  - Destroyed at Samoan Islands, 5479.
  - Duties on, suspended by proclamation, 5326.
    - Proclamation revoking, 6129.
- Vessels of Hamburg, application for rights regarding, 621.
  - Discriminating duties on, suspended, 607.
- War with France—
  - Correspondence regarding, 4068, 4434.
  - Diplomatic relations resumed, referred to, 4098.
  - Neutrality of United States in, 4050.
    - Proclaimed, 4040, 4043, 4045.
  - Suspension of hostilities recommended by President Grant, 4055.

German Empire, Treaties with.—When the German Empire was formed in 1871, certain treaties in force with the individual component States were abrogated; many, however, remained in force and are to be found under the headings of Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, etc. A consular convention was concluded in 1871.

In 1900 a reciprocal commercial arrangement was made with Germany. It contains certain concessions of import duties upon specified classes of goods coming from Germany; and Germany makes compensating concessions upon classes of goods going into Germany. This agreement was made subject to three months' notice of intention to terminate and was denounced by Germany to take effect Feb. 28, 1906. Agreements were effected by the exchange of notes for the reciprocal protection of trade-marks in Morocco in 1901 and in China in 1905. A reciprocal trade agreement was entered into in 1906, and superseded by another in 1907, and this was terminated on notice given by the United States under direction of the tariff act of 1909. The patent convention of 1909 is still in force.

Samoan Islands—In 1889 a general act providing for the neutrality and autonomous government of the Samoan Islands was concluded between the United States, Germany and Great Britain. This provided for the establishment of a supreme court for the islands, and confirmed titles to lands. Interference in political struggles in the islands in 1899 by commanders of British and American warships resulted in the appointment of a court of claims. King Oscar of Sweden was agreed upon as arbitrator. His decision held the United States and Great Britain responsible for all damages caused by unwarranted military operations in the islands. By a convention of Dec. 2, 1899, the general act and treaties relating to Samoa were annulled and a new article was signed by the three powers in which Germany and Great Britain renounce in favor of the United States all their claims to Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group, while the United States renounced to Germany all claims to the islands of Upolu, Savaii and other islands west of long. 171° west. (See also Samoan Islands; Tutuila.)

Gerrymander.—An arbitrary arrangement of the legislative or Congressional districts of a state regardless of geographical contiguity and compactness, whereby a minority of the voters of one party may be so grouped as to elect all or a majority of the representatives in Congress or a state legislature. The word was coined in 1811 from the name of Elbridge Gerry, who as governor of Massachusetts signed a bill passed by the Democratic majority of the legislature grouping the sections which gave the Federalists majorities into one district, with a fancied resemblance to a salamander.

Gerrymander, discussed, 5643.

Gettysburg (Pa.), Battle of.—After the remarkable success of the Confederate arms at Chancellorsville, and in response to a general demand of the people of the Confederacy, Gen. Lee determined upon an invasion of the Northern States. In the early days of June, 1863, he started his army on the northward march into Pennsylvania. Passing up the Shenandoah Valley by way of Winchester (at which latter place he defeated Gen. Milroy, capturing 4,000 prisoners and 28 cannon), he crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and Shepardstown, arriving in Hagerstown, Md., with a force of 68,352 effectives, according to Confederate accounts, or 97,000 men and 280 guns, according to some Federal accounts. Hooker's army numbered almost 80,000. By June 27, Lee had reached Chambersburg, Pa., with Longstreet's and Hill's corps, Ewell having pushed on as far as Carlisle and York. While the Confederates moved up the west side of the Blue Ridge Mountains Hooker marched along the east side, keeping always between his adversary and Washington. The movement of the Confederates toward the east through Chambersburg threatened Harrisburg and Columbia, and eventually Baltimore. Hooker asked to be relieved of command, which request was immediately granted, and he was succeeded by Gen. George G. Meade, who assumed command June 28. Meade was now reenforced by 15,000 men from Washington and 2,100 from the Middle Department and granted the privilege of calling upon the 11,000 at Harpers Ferry, making the two armies thus advancing to battle on Northern soil numerically equal, according to Northern statements.

Lee, learning on June 28 that Meade was just across the South Mountain, and fearing the latter might attempt to cut off his communications with the Potomac by an advance through the mountain gaps in his rear, determined upon an eastern movement. Meade surmised that Lee would attempt a movement south on the east side of the South Mountain, and prepared to meet him and give battle at Pipe Creek, near Taneytown, Md., 15 miles southeast of Gettysburg. The left wing of the Federal army, consisting of the First, Eleventh, and Third corps, was sent forward to Gettysburg to mask the Pipe Creek movement.

On the morning of July 1, 1863, Buford's cavalry, which had moved west of Gettysburg on the Chambersburg road, encountered the Confederate advance under Hill and Heth and were driven back to Seminary Ridge, west of the town. The corps were scarcely placed in line of battle when Gen. Reynolds was mortally wounded and the command of the field devolved upon Howard. He was later in the day superseded by Gen. Hancock. During the afternoon Ewell's corps and two-thirds of Hill's reenforced the Confederates and drove Reynolds's and Howard's corps to Cemetery Hill, south of the town, inflicting upon them a loss of nearly 10,000 men and 16 guns. Gen. Lee ordered Ewell to press forward and take the hill. Ewell failed to push on. On the advice of Hancock, Meade moved his whole army during the night and occupied Cemetery Hill. Lee's army was posted along Seminary Ridge, west of the town. July 2 the fighting of both armies was directed toward securing good positions, the Confederates gaining in two or three advance movements and capturing some trophies and prisoners. The attack on Cemetery Hill, while nearly successful, was disjointed, the Confederates retiring with their prisoners. The Union loss the second day was 10,000, Sickles losing half of his men. The Confederate losses were also great. July 3, the day of the decisive action, opened with slight skirmishing. After noon a heavy cannonade was kept up between the two armies for 2 hours. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Confederates, under Pickett, made a grand assault. They went forward in the face of a terrible fire and met with almost complete destruction. Hay's division took 2,000 prisoners and 15 colors; Gibbon's division took 2,500 prisoners and 12 colors. The charge on the left was under Pettigrew, and was made with the same desperate valor. The entire Federal losses at Gettysburg were 3,155 killed, 14,529 wounded, and 5,365 missing—a total of 23,049. The Confederate losses footed up, according to official reports, a total of 20,451 of whom 2,592 were killed, 12,709 wounded, and 5,150 taken prisoners. This report does not include the artillery losses. Gettysburg was probably the crucial battle of the Civil War.

Gettysburg Battlefield, work of locating and preserving lines of battle at, 5879.

Ghent, Treaty of, between United States and Great Britain, 537, 819.
- Commissioners—
  - Copy of journal of, transmitted, 1026.
  - Disagree in opinions on, 777, 819.
  - Expenses of, referred to, 650.
  - To conclude, communications from and instructions to, 536, 537.
  - To make international boundary in Passamaquoddy Bay according to description of, 6063.
- Construction of, referred to Emperor of Russia for arbitration and interpretation of, 645, 672.
  - Decision of, 756.
  - Opinion of Attorney-General on, 966.
  - Ratification of, 767.
- Convention for payment of claimants under, 959.
- Copy of journals of the United States Commissioners to, transmitted, 1026.
- Expresses incurred under, referred to, 6282.
- Exportation of slaves by Great Britain in violation of, 629.
- Proclaimed, 545.
- Referred to, 581, 591, 597, 629, 672, 756, 775, 813, 868, 895, 945, 995, 1006.

Ghent, Treaty of—*Continued.*
Restitution of slaves referred to, 591, 617.
Settlement of boundaries under Article IV. of, referred to, 581, 597.

Gibbons vs. Ogden.—An important Supreme Court case denying the right of a State to grant the exclusive privilege of navigating the waters of the State extending to the coastwise traffic of another State. Aaron Ogden had obtained through assignment the exclusive right to navigate for thirty years, with boats propelled by fire or steam, the waters within the jurisdiction of the State of New York. In 1808 the New York court of chancery granted an injunction forbidding Thomas Gibbons from running steamboats between New York, Elizabethtown, and other places in New Jersey. Gibbons appealed and the New York court of errors having sustained the chancery court, the Supreme Court rendered judgment for the appellant Gibbons on the ground that the granting of exclusive navigation of waters within the State of New York by the State's legislature, extending to coastwise traffic with another State, was repugnant to the clause of the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to regulate commerce, and was void. Ogden's bill was dismissed, the decree of the two New York courts having been annulled. The case occupies 240 pages of a large volume of the Supreme Court Reports. Daniel Webster appeared for the appellant. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion.

Gila Bend Reservation, Ariz., removal of Indians on, bill for, transmitted, 5499.

Gila Forest Reserve proclaimed, 7273.

Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway, act granting right of way to, through San Carlos Reservation, Ariz., vetoed, 6003.

Gilsonite, disposition of lands in Utah containing, discussed, 6168.

Glacier National Park. (See Parks, National.)

Glen, The, appropriation for illegal capture of, recommended, 3396.

Globe, Congressional. (See Congressional Globe.)

Gloucester, The, mentioned, 6318.

God Reigns and the Government at Washington Still Lives.—These were the closing words of a brief address made by James A. Garfield, then a representative in Congress, to a large assemblage in Wall Street, New York, on April 15, 1865, the morning after the assassination of Lincoln. The crowd was about to move for an attack on the World newspaper office, which had violently opposed Lincoln. Suddenly Garfield's voice was heard to calm their passions. He spoke briefly as follows: "Fellow-citizens! Clouds and darkness are round about Him. His pavilion is dark waters and thick clouds of the skies. Justice and judgment are the establishment of His throne. Mercy and truth shall go before His face. Fellow-citizens! God reigns, and the government at Washington still lives!"

Gold.—The most valuable of the metals in general use among civilized or barbarous nations, both in ancient and modern times. Its earliest use was probably for personal adornment. It was extensively employed by the Oriental nations, such as the Hindus, Akkadians, Assyrians, Egyptians, and the Persians. Although it never was used to the same extent among the Greeks, they obtained it by their intercourse with the Phenicians and other navigators and merchants of the Mediterranean, and adorned their temples and made ornaments for their wealthier classes with it. Neither was gold in common use at an early day in Rome. Gold as money was not coined so early as silver. The Lydians made coins of the metal 860 B. C., but it had been in earlier use in the shape of rings, rods, etc., in the cities of the Chaldeans and in Assyria, and also among the Egyptians. The metal has been found most abundantly in South America, South Africa, and North America. Ancient gold mines of Russia were reopened in 1699 and those of the Ural Mountains have since been richly productive.

Gold is said to have been first discovered in Peru and Mexico in the sixteenth century by the Spaniards. It was found in Malacca in 1731, in Nueva Andalucia in 1785, in Ceylon in 1800, in New Zealand in 1842, in California in 1848, in Australia in 1851, in British Columbia in 1856, in Nova Scotia in 1861, in the Transvaal in 1868, in the Bendigo gold fields, Western Australia, in 1870, and in the Klondike region of the Yukon in 1896.

The production of gold has been steadily increasing in recent years by reason not only of new discoveries but of the improved scientific methods of mining and of extracting the pure metal from the ore. The estimated value of all the gold in the world in 1848 was $2,500,000,000. In 1875 the amount had probably doubled. There was a large increase in the world's production of gold in 1897, the output for that year being twice that of 1890. More than 90 per cent of the supply was furnished by seven countries, viz., the United States, the Transvaal, Australia, Russia (Siberia), British India, Canada, and Mexico.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN UNITED STATES IN CALENDAR YEAR 1912

States and Territories	Fine Ounces	Value
Alabama	795	$16,400
Alaska	831,981	17,198,600
Arizona	183,117	3,785,400
California	967,887	20,008,000
Colorado	906,606	18,741,200
Georgia	526	10,900
Idaho	67,810	1,401,700
Illinois	......	....
Maryland	60	1,200
Michigan	......	....
Missouri	......	....
Montana	179,371	3,707,900
Nevada	656,722	13,575,700
New Mexico	36,506	754,600
North Carolina	7,544	156,000
Oregon	36,749	759,700
Philippine Island	22,331	461,600
Porto Rico	......	....
South Carolina	744	15,400
South Dakota	378,470	7,823,700
Tennessee	557	11,500
Texas	105	2,200
Utah	208,623	4,312,600
Virginia	14	300
Washington	33,023	682,600
Wyoming	1,176	24,300
Total	4,520,719	$93,451,500

These figures compare with a production in 1911 of $96,890,000.

Gold—*Continued.*

The world's output is worth about a million and a quarter dollars a day. The Bank of England under a law passed in 1866 is bound to buy all the gold offered to it at the rate of $19.05 per ounce of standard fineness, pure gold being credited at $20.81 per ounce. The greatest hoard of gold in the world is stored in the vaults of the United States Treasury. The Director of the Mint reported more than 500 tons on hand in November, 1914.

GOLD PRODUCTION FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES: 1792 TO 1913

(From Reports of the Director of the Mint, Treasury Department.)

Calendar Year	Fine ounces (troy)	Value
Apr. 2, 1792-July 31, 1834	677,250	$14,000,000
July 31, 1834-Dec. 31, 1856	22,278,670	460,537,000
1857	2,660,625	55,000,000
1858	2,418,750	50,000,000
1859	2,418,750	50,000,000
1860	2,225,250	46,000,000
1861	2,080,125	43,000,000
1862	1,896,300	39,200,000
1863	1,935,000	40,000,000
1864	2,230,087	46,100,000
1865	2,574,759	53,225,000
1866	2,588,062	53,500,000
1867	2,502,196	51,725,000
1868	2,322,000	48,000,000
1869	2,394,362	49,500,000
1870	2,418,750	50,000,000
1871	2,104,312	43,500,000
1872	1,741,500	36,000,000
1873	1,741,500	36,000,000
1874	1,620,122	33,490,000
1875	1,619,009	33,467,900
1876	1,931,575	39,929,200
1877	2,268,662	46,897,400
1878	2,477,109	51,206,400
1879	1,881,787	38,900,000
1880	1,741,500	36,000,000
1881	1,678,612	34,700,000
1882	1,572,187	32,500,000
1883	1,451,250	30,000,000
1884	1,489,950	30,800,000
1885	1,538,373	31,801,000
1886	1,686,788	34,869,000
1887	1,603,049	33,136,000
1888	1,604,478	33,167,500
1889	1,594,775	32,967,000
1890	1,588,877	32,845,000
1891	1,604,840	33,175,000
1892	1,597,098	33,015,000
1893	1,739,323	35,955,000
1894	1,910,813	39,500,000
1895	2,254,760	46,610,000
1896	2,568,132	53,088,000
1897	2,774,935	57,363,000
1898	3,118,398	64,463,000
1899	3,437,210	71,053,400
1900	3,829,897	79,171,000
1901	3,805,500	78,666,700
1902	3,870,000	80,000,000
1903	3,560,000	73,591,700
1904	3,892,480	80,464,700
1905	4,265,742	88,180,700
1906	4,565,333	94,373,800
1907	4,374,827	90,435,700
1908	4,574,340	94,560,000
1909	4,821,700	99,673,400
1910	4,657,017	96,269,100
1911	4,687,053	96,890,000
1912	4,520,719	93,451,500
1913	4,271,562	88,301,023

Gold and Silver:
- Adoption of, as standard of value discussed, 1465.
- Coinage of. (See Coins and Coinage.)
- Depreciation in price of silver discussed, 5548, 5628.
- Discovery of—
  - Gold discussed, 2486, 3451, 4355.
  - Silver discussed, 3451.
- Export of, discussed, 5875, 5964, 6156.
- Imports of, discussed, 5964.
- International action for restoration of silver to full use as money referred to, 4587.
- International agreement for free use of silver as a coin metal discussed, 5548.
- International conference at Brussels, Belgium, in 1892 to consider enlarged use of silver, 5752.
  - Postponement of, discussed, 5876.
  - Report of, transmitted, 5784.
- International conference for adopting ratio between, discussed, 4447, 4464, 4474, 4510.
  - Appropriation for, recommended, 4438.
- International conference to consider free coinage of silver, information regarding, refused, 5673.
- International ratio of, establishment of, referred to, 4929, 4955.
- Price of silver, depreciation of, discussed, 5548, 5628.
- Production of, discussed, 3771, 3879, 5876, 5965, 6156.
- Production of gold in California discussed, 2660.
- Silver-purchase clause of act of 1890, repeal of, discussed, 5875, 6073.
  - Recommended, 5833.
- Use of, as medium of exchange. (See Medium of Exchange.)
- Value of gold compared with national currency discussed, 4061, 4102.

Gold Certificates, recommendations regarding issue of, 4633.

Gold Mines. (See Mines.)

Gold Reserve discussed, and recommendations regarding, 5835, 5985, 5993, 5999, 6075, 6091.

Good Return, The:
- Protocol relative to claim on Chile in case of, transmitted, 4214.
- Reparation made by Chile in case of, 4289.

Gordon, Ironsides and Fares Company, reimbursement of, 6931.

Gosport, Va., site for docks at, 934.

Government. (See United States.)

Government Bonds. (See Bonds; Debt, Public.)

Government Contracts, recommendations regarding, 3180.

Government Creditors, payment of, in depreciated currency referred to, 1777, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1810.
Government Drafts, sale or exchange of, for bank notes and payment of Government creditors in depreciated currency, 1777, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1810.
Government Employees. (See also Officers, Public):
  Compensation for when injured in service recommended, 7506.
  Compensation for when injured on Panama Canal recommended, 7508.
  Official conduct of, complimented, 2714.
  Order permitting, to—
    Participate in public exercises, and ceremonies, 4879, 6590, 6595, 6611.
    Participate in dedication of Washington Monument, 4879.
    Witness inauguration of President Cleveland, 4881.
  Ordered to organize into companies for defense of Washington, 3323.
  Partisan interference in elections by. (See Elections.)
  Rendering honors to rebel living or dead inquired into, 3591.
  Wages of, not to be affected by reduction in hours of labor, 3969, 4131.
Government Hospital for Insane:
  Appropriation for, 2708.
  Construction of, discussed, 2750.
  Erection of, recommended, 1621, 2204.
  Estimate for deficiency appropriation for, 4677.
Government, local. (See Local Government.)
Government Notes, may become necessary to issue, as medium of exchange, 551.
Government Penitentiaries. (See Penitentiaries.)

Government Printing Office.—The Public Printer has charge of all business relating to the public printing and binding. He appoints the officers and employees of the Government Printing Office, and purchases all necessary machinery and material. The foreman of printing has charge of all matter which is to be printed. His department consists of the following divisions: the document, job, specification, press, folding, stereotype, and Congressional Record rooms, as well as the various branch offices. The Superintendent of Documents has general supervision of the distribution of all public documents, excepting those printed for the use of the two Houses of Congress and the Executive Departments. He is required to prepare a comprehensive index of public documents and consolidated index of Congressional documents, and is authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge, the distribution of which is not specifically directed. The following are the official heads of the several departments: Public Printer, Cornelius Ford; Secretary to the Public Printer, Joseph P. O'Lone; Deputy Public Printer, Henry T. Brian; Congressional Record Clerk, William A. Smith; Superintendent of Work, D. V. Chisholm; Superintendent of Documents, Josiah H. Brinker.

Government Printing Office:
  Civil service extended over, 6046, 6055.
  Order permitting employees of, to—
    Participate in decoration of graves of soldiers, 4753, 4818, 4899, 5078, 5350, 5463, 5540, 5609, 5832, 5949, 6046.
    Participate in dedication of Washington Monument, 4879.
    Transfer to Department of Commerce and Labor recommended, 7609.
    Witness inauguration of President Cleveland, 4881.
  Overproduction of, 6768, 7044.
Government Service:
  Abolition of local offices, 8083.
  Accounting and reporting, 8091.
  Auditing offices, consolidation of, recommended, 8121.
  Budget (the) as an annual programme, 8094.
  Business methods in, 8086.
  Character of accounts required, 8092.
  Citizens' interest in expenditures, 8095.
  Classification of local officers, 8084.
  Constructive results obtained by investigation, 8093.
  Documents, distribution of, 8124.
  Economy and efficiency in, 8078, 8116.
  Efficiency of personnel, 8086.
  Excessive cost of travel, 8090.
  First complete investigation into, 8080.
  General technical services, 8083.
  Lack of specifications, 8089.
  Lighthouse and lifesaving services, consolidation of, recommended, 8119.
  Local postoffices, should be included in classified service, 8119.
  Magnitude of inquiry into, 8079.
  Merit system, legislation needed to establish, 8119.
  Methods of purchasing, 8091.
  Modifications recommended, 8093.
  Need for labor saving devices, 8088.
  Outlines of organization, 8081.
  Pension agencies, should be included in classified service, 8118.
  Plan of investigation of, 8080.
  Plan for inquiry, 8082.
  Prosecution of inquiry into, 8097.
  Public welfare questions, 8095.
  Reasons for inquiry into, 8079.
  Reports on particular services, 8082.
  Reports required by Congress, 8093.
  Revenue Cutter Service, abolition of recommended, 8120.
  Subsistence, storage, communication, etc., expenses, 8091.

Government Service—*Continued.*
  Superannuation, 8086.
  Uniformity in classification and methods, 8092.
  Unnecessary cost of in Copy work, 8088.
    Handling and filing correspondence, 8087.
    Insurance, 8089.
  Waste in the distribution of public documents, 8088.
  Wasteful use of properties and equipment, 8089.

Governor.—The executive head of each of the states of the Union. When the first settlements were made in America the term governor was used in England to designate the head of large trading corporations like the East India Company, Massachusetts Bay Company, etc. In the Colonies, therefore, which operated under charters similar to the trading companies the executive head became known as the governor. In the royal Colonies he was appointed by the Crown, in the proprietary Colonies by the proprietors, and in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and most of the time in Massachusetts he was chosen by the people. After the Revolution the constitutions of the states provided for a single head, to be called the governor. Terms of the governors of the states vary from one to four years, and the salaries from $1,000 to $10,000. To them is intrusted the execution of the laws, and they are usually invested with the veto and pardoning powers. In our early history the governors of many of the states were chosen by the legislatures thereof. At present the uniform practice is to elect the governor by popular vote.

Governors Island, N. Y., appropriation for sea wall on, recommended, 4744.

Governors, Provisional. (See Provisional Governors.)

Graduated Inheritance Tax, recommended, 7750, 7760.

Grain Statistics.—The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture makes a careful estimate of the amount of grain sown each year and reports the condition of the crops monthly until harvest, and then publishes a bulletin of the yield and the average price received in leading markets. (See Agricultural Products.)

Granada, The, seizure of, by Canadian revenue cutter at Port Hood, Nova Scotia, 4070.

Granadian Confederation, convention with, referred to, 3268.

Granby Token.—An authorized coin issued by John Higley, of Granby, Conn., in 1737. It was made of copper and on the obverse bore a deer with the words, "Value me as you please," the Roman numerals III, and a crescent. The design on the reverse consisted of three hammers, on a triangular field, each bearing a crown. The legend was, "I am good copper."

Grand Army of Republic.—A fraternal, charitable, and patriotic organization composed exclusively of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors of the Union Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who served during the Civil War and were honorably discharged. It was planned by Dr. B. F. Stephenson, ex-surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. The first post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866, and the first regular convention was held at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20, 1866. Forty posts were represented, and Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, was chosen commander-in-chief. The organization now has branches in all parts of the Union. Its objects are to bring together in a spirit of friendship all former soldiers and sailors in the Civil War, to care for the widows and orphans of their deceased comrades, to cultivate a spirit of devotion to the Union, and to perpetuate the memory of their dead. There are forty-four departments, and the Commander-in-Chief is Washington Gardiner, Albion, Mich. Jan. 1, 1913, there were 5,663 posts, with a membership of 180,203. Losses by death the previous year were 11,338. Auxiliary to the Grand Army is the Women's Relief Corps, an organization of women having the same objects as the Grand Army and numbering 140,523 members.

Grand Army of Republic:
  Appropriation for reception and entertainment of, in Washington recommended, 5672.
  Appropriation for memorial amphitheatre at Arlington recommended, 7428.
  Decoration of graves by, 4137, 4184.
  Parade of, in Washington discussed, 5763.
    Order permitting members employed in public service to participate in, 5740.

Grand Canyon of the Colorado, proposed as National Park, 7393.

Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, boundaries of, 1104.

Grand Jury.—A jury whose duty it is to inquire into charges for offenses and to determine whether indictments shall be brought against alleged criminals in any court. Provisions of the Federal and state constitutions prohibit the criminal prosecution of any person except upon presentment or indictment by a grand jury for any except the less serious crimes or misdemeanors or military or naval offenses. The custom is very ancient and has been scrupulously guarded as a safeguard of civil liberty since the time of Ethelred, an Anglo-Saxon king of the ninth century. At common law (and usually by statute) the grand jury consists of not less than twelve nor more than twenty-three members, and the concurrence of twelve is necessary to the finding of an indictment. They sit in absolute secrecy, and may either pass upon bills presented by the prosecuting officer of the state or upon presentments made by one of their own number, or upon evidence laid before them of any violation of law. The proceedings are entirely ex parte. Witnesses for the prosecution only are examined. If the requisite number of jurors are satisfied, from the evidence presented, of the truth of the accusation, the foreman of the grand jury writes on the back of the indictment the words "A true bill," signs his name as foreman, and adds the date of the finding; but if the evidence is unsatisfactory the endorsement is "Not a true bill." After all the indictments have been considered the

Grand Jury—*Continued.*
work of the grand jury is ended and the cases are turned over to the court and petit jury for trial.

Grande Ronde Reservations, Oreg., relief of Indians on, bill for, 4780.

Grangers.—A common name for the patrons of Husbandry, a secret association for the promotion of agricultural interests. The society had its origin in the depressed condition of agriculture immediately succeeding the Civil War. Its object was to redress the grievances of the farmers against the middlemen and railroad companies. The plan of organization embraces a secret ritual. It was organized in Washington, Dec. 4, 1867, by employees of the Department of Agriculture. In a manifesto issued in 1874 the objects of the Grangers are declared to be "to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood; to enhance the comforts of our homes; to buy less and produce more; to discountenance the credit system, the fashion system, and every other system that tends to prodigality and bankruptcy." Though nonpolitical, the order has exerted a strong influence in various state legislatures and in elections.

Grant, Ulysses S.—1869-1877.

(FIRST TERM, 1869-1873.)

Twenty-first Administration—Republican.
Vice-President—Schuyler Colfax.
Secretary of State—
Elihu B. Washburn.
Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of the Treasury—
George S. Boutwell.
Secretary of War—
John A. Rawlins.
William T. Sherman.
William W. Belknap.
Secretary of the Navy—
Adolph E. Borie
George M. Robeson.
Secretary of the Interior—
Jacob D. Cox.
Columbus Delano.
Postmaster-General—
John A. J. Creswell.
Attorney-General—
E. Rockwood Hoar.
Amos T. Ackerman.
George H. Williams.

Nomination.—Grant was elected by the Republican party, Nov. 3, 1868. He was nominated at the National Convention, at Chicago, May 20-21, 1868, by a unanimous vote of the 650 delegates.

Platform.—The platform of the Republican party endorsed the reconstruction policy of Congress; equal suffrage; denounced repudiation; recommended equalization of taxation; advised the extension of the time of payment of the public debt to a fair and reasonable period; advocated economical administration; deplored the death of Lincoln and denounced President Johnson's administration; placed naturalized citizens on a level of equality with the native-born; upheld the gallant conduct of soldiers and sailors in the Civil War; encouraged immigration; and commended the spirit of the Southern people in their assistance in reconstruction.

Opposition.—The Democratic National Convention, held in New York, July 4-11, 1868, nominated Horatio Seymour, after the twenty-second ballot, over Pendleton, Hendricks, and Hancock.

Vote.—The popular vote of thirty-four States, including that of Georgia, gave Grant 3,015,071; and Seymour, 2,709,613. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 10, 1869, gave Grant 214 and Seymour 80; 23 cast no vote.

Renomination.—In 1872, President Grant was renominated enthusiastically by acclamation at the Republican National Convention, at Philadelphia, June 5-6.

(SECOND TERM, 1873-1877.)

Twenty-second Administration—Republican.
Vice-President—Henry Wilson.
Secretary of State—
Hamilton Fish (continued).
Secretary of the Treasury—
William A. Richardson.
Benjamin H. Bristow.
Lot M. Morrill.
Secretary of the Interior—
Columbus Delano.
Zachariah Chandler.
Secretary of War—
W. W. Belknap (continued).
Alphonso Taft.
James D. Cameron.
Secretary of the Navy—
George M. Robeson (continued).
Postmaster-General—
John A. J. Creswell (continued).
James W. Marshall.
Marshall Jewell.
James N. Tyner.
Attorney-General—
George H. Williams.
Edwards Pierrepont.
Alphonso Taft.

SECOND TERM—Opposition.—The opponents of the Grant administration, under the name of the Liberal Republican party, had met in Cincinnati, May 1, 1872, and nominated Horace Greeley. The Democratic (Straight Out) Convention, at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3, 1872, nominated Charles O'Conor, of New York. The Labor Reform Convention, at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21-22, 1872, nominated David Davis. The Prohibition Convention, at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1872, nominated James Black.

Vote.—The popular vote of thirty-seven State cast in November gave Grant 3,597,070; Greeley, 2,834,079; O'Conor, 29,489; and Black, 5,608. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 12, 1873, gave Grant 286; Hendricks, 42; Brown, 18; Jenkins, 2; Davis, 1; and not voting, 17. The death of Horace Greeley on Nov. 29, 1872, caused the Democratic and Liberal Republican electors to cast their votes for others.

Party Affiliation.—General Grant, though nominated unanimously by the Republican party, never cast a Republican vote until after his term of office expired. He had never taken an active part in politics, and voted but once for a President, James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate in 1856, though his earlier associations had been with the Whig party. Though approached at this election by Democratic politicians and urged to accept the Democratic nomination, he declined the offer, for at heart he was more of a Republican than anything else. He favored a national banking system, a protective tariff, internal improvements, and equity of laws.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Forty-first Congress (1869-1871) the Senate, of 74 members, was composed of 11 Democrats, 61 Republicans, with 2 vacancies; and the House, of 243 members, was made up of 73 Democrats and 170 Republicans. In the Forty-second Congress (1871-1873) the Senate of 74 members was composed of 17 Democrats and 57 Republicans; and the House, of 243 members, was made up of 104 Democrats and 139 Republicans. In the Forty-third Congress (1873-1875) the Senate, of 74 members, was composed of 19 Democrats,

Grant, Ulysses S.—*Continued.*
54 Republicans, with 1 vacancy; and the House, of 292 members, was made up of 88 Democrats, 203 Republicans, with 1 vacancy. In the Forty-fourth Congress (1875-1877) the Senate, of 76 members, was composed of 29 Democrats, 46 Republicans, with 1 vacancy; and the House, of 293 members, was made up of 181 Democrats, 107 Republicans, 3 Independents, with 2 vacancies.

Tariff.—The tariff act of July 14, 1870, "to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," reduced the duties on several articles named and also increased the free list. By the act of May 1, 1872, the duty on tea and coffee was repealed. Taxes on imports were still further reduced by the act of June 6, 1872, and this latter act was amended by the tariff act of March 3, 1873. Two amending acts were passed in 1875, that of March 3 increased the duties on imported molasses, sugar, and other articles. In his Second Annual Message (page 4061) the President said: "The tax collected from the people has been reduced more than $80,000,000 per annum. By steadiness in our present course there is no reason why in a few short years the national tax-gatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizen almost entirely. With the revenue stamp dispensed by postmasters in every community, tax upon liquors of all sorts, and tobacco in all its forms, and by a wise adjustment of the tariff, which will put a duty only upon these articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those which we use more of than we produce, revenue enough may be raised after a few years of peace and consequent reduction of indebtedness, to fulfill all our obligations. A further reduction of expenses, in addition to a further reduction of interest account, may be relied on to make this practicable. Revenue reform, if it means this, has my hearty support."

Fifteenth Amendment.—The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was adopted Feb. 26, 1869, ratified by the requisite three-fourths of the States, and declared in force on March 30, 1870. President Grant had recommended this measure and when he proclaimed its adoption he sent a special message to Congress (page 4009) in which he said that this "is indeed a measure of grander importance than any other one act of the kind from the foundation of our free Government to the present day." Again he says that "the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution completes the greatest civil change and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life."

Civil Service.—In his Second Annual Message (page 4062) President Grant advocates "reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employees. . . . I would have it govern, not the tenure, but the manner of making all appointments. . . . The present system does not secure the best men. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States." In his Third Annual Message (page 4109) the President reports the appointment by him of a board to revise rules and regulations to effect the needed reforms. In his Fifth Annual Message (page 4209) the President asks Congress to appoint a committee to confer with his Civil-Service-Board regarding proper recognition of the rules formulated by it.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Grant stood as follows: July 1, 1869, $2,432,771,873.09; 1870, $2,331,169,965.21; 1871, $2,246,994,068.67; 1872, $2,149,780,530.35; 1873, $2,105,462,060.75; 1874, $2,104,149,153.69; 1875, $2,090,041,170.13; 1876, $2,060,925,340.45.

In his First Annual Message (page 3983) President Grant said: "The vast resources of the nation, both developed and undeveloped, ought to make our credit the best on earth. With a less burden of taxation than the citizen has endured for six years past, the entire public debt could be paid in ten years. But it is not desirable that the people should be taxed to pay it in that time. Year by year the ability to pay increases in a rapid ratio." The President advocates the payment of the interest and the funding of the public debt. On page 3991, the President highly commends the action of Congress in passing the joint resolution providing that the debt be paid, both principal and interest in coin.

Finance.—In his First Annual Message (page 3983) the President said: "Among the evils growing out of the rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil that I hope will receive your earnest attention. It is a duty and one of the highest duties of Government to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis and no substitute for it can be devised. I earnestly recommend to you then such legislation as will secure the gradual return to specie payments, and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency." When, in 1874, Congress passed the "Inflation Bill" increasing the paper currency of the country $100,000,000, the President vetoed it (page 4223) and stated that the opinions formerly expressed by him had undergone no change. The bill was not passed over his veto and the whole country sustained his action. Writing on June 4, 1874, President Grant said: "I believe it a high and plain duty to return to a specie basis at the earliest practical day, not only in compliance with legislative and party pledges, but as a step indispensable to national lasting prosperity." Congress as a result of the President's earnestness and unanswerable argument passed the "Resumption Act" in 1875. The financial results of President Grant's administrations may be summed up thus: There had been a reduction of over $300,000,000 in the taxes, over $450,000,000 in the public debt, over $60,000,000 in the interest, and a change from $130,000,000 of balance of trade against the country to that amount in its favor.

Grant, Ulysses S.:
- Advancement and progress made by United States discussed by, 4286.
- Annexation of Santo Domingo discussed by. (See Santo Domingo.)
- Annual messages of, 3981, 4050, 4096, 4138, 4189, 4238, 4286, 4353.
- Biographical sketch of, 3957.
- Brigadier-general, thanks of President tendered, 3305.
- Captain-general of Army, appointment of, as, recommended, 4572.
- Civil Service discussed by, 4063, 4108, 4159, 4177, 4208, 4217. (See also Civil Service.) 4254.

Grant, Ulysses S.—*Continued.*
- Congress requested by, to postpone adjournment, 4034.
- Constitutional amendment regarding—
  - Approval of separate items of bill and veto of others recommended by, 4196.
  - Election of President and Vice-President referred to by, 4196.
  - Legislation during last 24 hours of Congress recommended by, 4196.
  - Legislation in extra session of Congress recommended by, 4196.
- Cuban insurrection and policy of United States regarding, discussed by, 3985, 4018, 4051, 4101, 4143, 4245, 4290.
  - Referred to by President McKinley, 6259, 6286, 6291.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4893, 4900, 4901, 4902.
- Executive acts performed during absence of President from seat of Government discussed by, 3559.
- Exequatur issued vice-consul of Portugal revoked by, 4038.
- Finances discussed by, 3983, 3991, 4061, 4101, 4146, 4197, 4238, 4247, 4268, 4301, 4354, 4379.
- First lieutenant by brevet, nomination of and reasons therefor, 2520.
- Foreign policy discussed by, 3985, 4006, 4016, 4018, 4050, 4053, 4082, 4101, 4143, 4176, 4192, 4245, 4290, 4365.
- General of United States Army—
  - Nomination of, 3595.
  - Nomination of, upon retired list, 4867.
    - Recommended, 4858.
  - Requested to proceed to Mexican frontier and communicate with American minister, 3641.
  - Relieved from duty, 3641.
- *Habeas corpus*, writ of, suspended in South Carolina by, 4090, 4093.
  - Revoked as to Marion County, 4092.
- Inaugural address of—
  - First, 3960; Second, 4175.
- Legislation in last 24 hours of Congress, 4829.
- Lieutenant, first, by brevet, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2520.
- Lieutenant-general—
  - Commander of armies of United States assigned to, 3435.
  - Negotiations for and correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3461.
  - Nomination of, 3400.
  - Report of, referred to, 3471.
- Major-general, thanks of Congress tendered, and gold medal presented to, 3432.
- Monroe doctrine reasserted by, 4015, 4054, 4083.
- Official and civil career of, discussed by, 4353.
- Pension to, recommended, 4840.
- Pocket veto of, 4274.
- Portrait of, 3957.
- Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 3992, 4126, 4170, 4196, 4259.
- Proclamation of—
  - Admission of Colorado, 4346.
  - Alabama Claims, extending time of Commission of, 4278.
  - American citizens in Ottoman dominions, rights of, 4231, 4344.
  - Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, 4181.
  - Consular jurisdiction over crews of foreign vessels in American waters, 4038, 4129.
  - Day for submitting constitution to voters of—
    - Mississippi, 3970.
    - Texas, 3971.
    - Virginia, 3967.
  - Directing discontinuance of proceedings to remove persons from office, 4130.
  - Discriminating duties suspended on vessels of—
    - France, 3969, 3973, 4182.
      - Revoked, 4132.
    - Japan, 4131.
    - Portugal, 4080.
    - Spain, 4128.
  - Enforcement of fourteenth amendment, 4088.
  - Exequatur of vice-consul of Portugal revoked, 4038.
  - Extraordinary session of Senate, 3966, 4087, 4171, 4278, 4390.
  - Military expedition to Canada, 4039.
  - Neutrality in Franco-German War, 4040, 4043, 4045.
  - Recommending filing of historical sketches of counties and towns, 4345.
  - Reduction in hours of labor not to affect wages of Government employees, 3969, 4129.
  - Thanksgiving, 3972, 4046, 4092, 4132, 4182, 4231, 4279, 4346, 4351.
  - Treaty with—
    - Great Britain, acts to give effect to, 4179, 4227.
    - Hawaiian Islands, 4348.
  - Unlawful combinations in—
    - Arkansas, 4226.
    - Louisiana, 4177, 4230.
    - Mississippi, 4276.
    - South Carolina, 4086, 4089, 4350.
      - *Habeas corpus* suspended, 4090, 4093.
        - Revoked as to Marion County, 4092.

Grant, Ulysses S.—*Continued.*
Reconstruction of Southern States discussed by, 3982, 4050.
  Recommendations regarding, 3965.
  Referred to, 4354.
Removals from office discussed by, 3992.
Report of, on condition of Southern States, 3571.
Restoration of Southern States recommended by, 3965.
Secretary of War, authorized to act as, *ad interim*, 3754, 3781.
  Correspondence with President Johnson regarding vacation of office of, 3800.
State of the Union discussed by, 3981, 4050, 4107, 4138, 4238, 4259, 4286, 4353.
Swords and testimonials of, offered to government by Mrs. Grant, recommendation regarding, 4857.
  Schedule of, 4859.
Tariff discussed by, 3984, 4061, 4102, 4201, 4247, 4303.
Termination of official career of, referred to, 4367.
Thanksgiving proclamations of, 3972, 4046, 4092, 4132, 4182, 4231, 4279, 4346, 4351.
Veto messages of—
  Abolishing police board in District of Columbia, 4384.
  Advertising of Executive Departments, 4388.
  Amendment to act for improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers, 4336.
  Congratulations from Argentine Republic and Pretoria, 4384.
  Equalizing bounties of soldiers in war, reasons for applying pocket veto, 4274.
  Fixing salary of President, 4334.
  Homestead entries, 4383.
  Indian trust funds, 4332.
  New trials in Court of Claims, 4168.
  Paving Pennsylvania avenue, 4341.
  Pension to—
    Blumer, Eliza Jane, 4338.
    Crawford, Richard B., 4126.
    Hinely, Lewis, 4274.
    Montgomery, Mary Ann, 4126.
    Ryan, Abigail, 4126.
  Placing Daniel H. Kelly's name on muster roll, 4386.
  Post-office statutes, 4336.
  Recording conveyances in District of Columbia, 4335.
  Relief of—
    Best, J. Milton, 4126.
    Brock, Michael, 4339.
    Burtch, Alexander, 4273.
    Children of John M. Baker, 4125.
    Contractors for war vessels, 4079.
    Cooper, Charles, and other signers of bond, 4078.
    Denniston, William H., 4222.
    East Tennessee University, 4169.
    Hanks, John F., estate of, 4124.
    Hile, James A., 4333.
    Johnston, James T., 4125.
    Jussen, Edmund, 4168.
    Leland, Edward A., 4389.
    McCullah, James A., 4170.
    Owners of salt works, 4170.
    Spencer and Mead, 4225.
    Tiffany, Nelson, 4337.
    Turner, Junius T., 4343.
      Objections to bill withdrawn, 4343.
    Tyler and Luckett (assignees), 4334.
    Wallace, Thomas B., 4127.
    White, Rollin, 4034.
    Willman, Henry, 4070.
  Removal of charge of desertion from record of Alfred Rouland, 4387.
  Restoration of Edward S. Meyer's name to army list, 4339.
  Sale of Indian lands, 4341.
    President requests that bill be returned for approval, 4342.
      Request denied, 4342.
  Union troops in Alabama and Florida, fixing status of, 4035.
  United States notes and national bank circulation, 4222.
Grantsville Forest Reserve proclaimed, 6979.
Great Britain. (See British Empire for History and Description.)
Great Britain (see also British Empire, Canada, Dominion of; London):
  Action of United States in Boer War to preserve neutrality and to produce peace, 6371.
  Aid to American interests in Spanish jurisdictions rendered by consuls of, 6331.
  American citizens—
    Attacked by force from, discussed, 1618.
      Militia called forth to protect, 1620.
    Claims of, against, 6932.
    Illegally taken by, 485.
    Prisoners of war in, 6683.
    Treatment of, referred to, 3718.
    Unlawfully put to death in, and retaliatory measures discussed, 522.
  American interests in Spanish jurisdiction confided to consuls of, 6331.
  Arbitration, negotiations with United States for. (See Arbitration.)
  Attempted occupation of portion of Alaska by Canada and, referred to, 6097.
  Attempts of Canada and, to establish post routes in Alaska referred to, 5501.

Great Britain—*Continued.*
- Attempts of, to draw recruits from States during war with Russia discussed, 2864.
- Attempts to draw United States into its contest with France, 437.
- Bering Sea questions discussed. (See Bering Sea Fisheries.)
- Blockade declared by, without presence of adequate force, 486.
- Boundary dispute of, with Liberia, 4716, 4762.
- Boundary dispute of, with Venezuela regarding British Guiana, 5204, 5471, 5616, 5873, 5958, 6064, 6087, 6154, 6380.
  - Arbitration of—
    - Discussed, 6337.
    - Recommended by President Cleveland, 6064.
    - Treaty regarding, 6154.
  - Monroe doctrine reasserted and attitude of United States respecting, discussed by President Cleveland, 6064, 6087.
- Boundary line with (see also Alaska; Ghent, Treaty of; Northeastern Boundary; Northwestern Boundary)—
  - Commission for determining, dissolved, 3989.
  - Commission to settle, recommended, 4056, 4141.
  - Commission selected referred to, 4191.
  - Expenses of commission referred to, 3899.
  - Referred to, 965, 3112, 3117, 4098, 4191.
  - Settlement of, 4138, 4357.
  - Treaty regarding, referred to, 3894, 3956.
- Canal navigation in Canada discussed. (See Canada, Dominion of.)
- Central America, relations between United States and, regarding. (See Central America.)
- Cession of keys on Bahama Banks to United States, negotiations regarding, 913.
- Claims of, against United States, 242, 621, 1125, 1258, 2995, 3247, 3580, 4191, 4243, 4975, 5662. (See also *Lord Nelson*, The.)
  - Agreement to discharge, 329.
  - Award of commission, 4191.
    - Payment of, 4243.
  - Commission for adjustment of, 2741.
  - Convention regarding, 2726, 3894, 6097.
- Claims of, growing out of War between the States, 4191.
- Claims of United States against (see also Alabama Claims; Fisheries; Fortune Bay Outrages; Vessels, United States, seized)—
  - Arising from injuries to United States during War between the States. (See Alabama Claims.)
  - Commission for adjustment of, 2741, 2917.
    - Recommended, 4056.
  - Convention regarding, 932, 935, 2726, 3894, 3956.
  - Correspondence regarding, 3999.
  - Discussed and referred to by President—
    - Adams, John, 242, 253.
    - Adams, J. Q., 869, 895, 919, 932.
    - Grant, 3964, 3965, 3987, 4191.
    - Jackson, 1109, 1268.
    - Jefferson, 383, 411, 433.
    - Johnson, 3565, 3655, 3777, 3890.
    - Madison, 458.
    - Tyler, 2111, 2112, 2191, 2219.
    - Van Buren, 1732, 1784.
    - Washington, 88, 89, 145, 146, 192.
  - Indemnification to be allowed, 2111.
  - Letter from minister regarding it, 383.
  - Payment of, 242, 935, 945, 986, 4625.
  - Treaty regarding, rejected by Senate, 3987.
- Colonial trade of United States with—
  - Prohibited by proclamation, 941, 947.
  - Proposition made to Great Britain in regard to, 1043, 1064, 1134, 1135.
  - Referred to, 920, 932, 1095, 1109, 4122, 4123.
- Commerce of United States—
  - Decrees affecting. (See Berlin and Milan Decrees.)
  - Restrictions placed upon by, during South African War, 6429.
  - Spoliations committed on. (See Claims against, *ante*.)
- Commercial reciprocal conventions concluded with, on behalf of colonies, 6381, 6757, 6776.
- Commercial relations of United States with colonies of. (See British Colonies.)
- Commercial relations with, and questions regarding—
  - Convention in regard to, 548, 554, 608, 628, 764, 946.
    - Proclamation regarding, transmitted, 555.
  - Discussed, by President—
    - Adams, John, 251.
    - Adams, J. Q., 919, 933, 941, 967, 974.
    - Jackson, 1043, 1064, 1115.
    - Madison, 459, 467, 476.
    - Monroe, 608, 628, 645, 669, 818.
    - Polk, 2428.
    - Taylor, 2548.
    - Washington, 88, 114, 138, 175, 184, 190, 191, 458, 476, 941, 948.
  - Renewal of, 453, 457.

Great Britain—*Continued.*
    Suspension of, 458, 476, 941, 948.
  Commissioners' award in the claims of United States against, 6276.
  Conduct of, toward United States before War of 1812, discussed, 484.
  Confederate envoys sent to. (See Mason and Slidell.)
  Confederate States, aid furnished to, by, and claims of United States arising out of. (See Alabama Claims.)
  Consuls of, to United States, exequaturs to, revoked, 2924, 2925.
  Convention with—
    Proposition to refer differences regarding, to arbitration, 2895.
    Referred to, 771, 935, 958, 969, 2763, 2776, 2908, 2917.
  Conventional regulations of passage of Chinese laborers across American frontier proposed to, 5544.
  Copyright privilege extended, by proclamation, 5582.
    Referred to, 5625.
  Distressed operatives of Blackburn, Referred to, 3358.
  Duties—
    Claims of, for return of, settled, 2296.
    Remitted to citizens of United States by recommendations regarding, 568.
  Edicts of, unjust, 487.
  Export duties, return of, to American merchants demanded, 2112.
    Claims regarding, settled, 2296.
  Financial policy of, discussed, 2504.
  Fisheries, controversy with United States regarding. (See Bering Sea Fisheries.)
  Fisheries of, referred to, 1127.
  Flag of, order directing salute to, by Army and Navy forces at Yorktown, 4624.
    Referred to, 4625.
  Fortifications of, on northern frontier of United States, 1803, 1815, 1817.
    Gen. Macomb's letter regarding, 1815.
    Gen. Scott's letter regarding, 1804.
  Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2016, 4989, 5470.
    Demands made under, 2131, 2213.
    Discussed, 4917.
    Questions arising under, 4419.
    Referred to, 4802, 5545.
    Refusal of, to comply with, 4321. 4324, 4368.
  Fugitive slaves in. (See Fugitive Slaves.)
  Greytown bombardment and claims arising out of. (See Greytown, Nicaragua.)
  Hostile disposition of, toward United States, 476, 479, 483, 484.
  Import duties collected in contravention of treaty between United States and, 596, 2274, 2296.
  Importation of American products to, restrictions upon, discussed, 4519, 5764, 6178.
  Importations of, suspension of act prohibiting, recommended, 399.
  Imposition of commercial restrictions upon the products and manufactures of the United States sought to be introduced into, 4519, 5764, 6178.
  Imprisonment of American citizens by authorities of, 963, 969, 990, 1123, 1575, 1622, 1687, 1909, 1928, 2521, 3718, 3827, 3897, 4005, 4602, 4674, 6101.
    Correspondence regarding. (See Greely, Ebenezer S.)
    Released, 1110.
    Trial and conviction of, 3800, 3827, 3833, 3834, 4782.
  Imprisonment of citizens of, by United States, 1840.
    Referred to, 1894, 1927, 2286, 2303.
  Improper publication regarding proposition to adjust claims discussed, 2691.
  In state of war with United States while latter remains in state of peace, 489.
  Interference with cargoes in neutral bottoms during Boer War by, 6429.
  Invasion of northern frontier of United States by troops of, discussed, 1618, 1676, 1695, 1840, 1929.
  Island of Tigre, forcible seizure and occupancy of, by, referred to, 2570, 2601.
  Lease of station by Hawaii to, for submarine telegraph cable, recommendations regarding, 5991.
  Licenses of, acceptance of, prohibited. (See Licenses.)
  Light-house dues of, referred to, 4117.
  Long-standing differences with, settled, 8048.
  Mediation offered by, in dispute between United States and France, 1432, 1434.
    Accepted by United States, 1432.
    Correspondence in regard to, 1436.
    Rendered unnecessary, 1435.
  Military operations of, against China terminated by treaty, 2066.
  Military preparations of, referred to, 1803, 1815, 1817.
  Minister of, to United States—
    Intercourse with, terminated by President Pierce, 2908.
      Resumed, 2972.
    Interference of, in political affairs of United States and action of President Cleveland regarding, 5365, 5396.

Great Britain—*Continued.*
    Recalled, 459.
    Received, 2972.
    Title of ambassador conferred upon, 5874.
  Minister of United States to—
    Correspondence of, transmitted, 463.
    Letter of, transmitted, 6254.
    Nomination of, 146.
    Pretoria protects British and other interests, 6371.
    Recall of, referred to, 4070.
    Title of ambassador conferred upon, 5874.
  Monetary disturbances in, referred to, 5549, 5556.
  Naturalization treaty with, 3894, 3956, 4014, 4056, 4077.
  Naval force on Lakes, agreement with, regarding, 581, 602, 605, 1805, 1817, 5768.
    Desire of Great Britain to annul, 1818.
    Proclamation regarding, 605.
  Navigation acts of, alterations in, referred to, 2548.
  Navigation with, referred to, 331, 559, 960, 2548.
  Negotiations with, 843, 913.
    Transmission of information regarding, refused, 2690.
  Neutral rights of United States disregarded by, 486.
  Neutral trade between ports unfriendly to, interdicted by, 415.
  Neutrality, alleged violation of, by, referred to, 1738.
  Neutrality of United States in war with—
    Austria-Hungary, 8355.
    Germany, 8354.
  Nicaragua, authority and aggressions of, in, discussed, 2571.
  Northeastern boundary line with United States. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
  Northwestern boundary line with United States. (See Northwestern Boundary.)
  Officers of, misbehavior of, toward American vessels of war, 271.
  Operations against China terminated by treaty, 2066.
  Oregon Territory dispute with United States regarding boundary of. (See Northwestern Boundary.)
  Payment of duties due, recommended, 568.
  Postal arrangements to be made with, 2413.
    Referred to, 2175, 2428.
  Postal convention with, 2528, 2560, 2724, 3650, 3775, 3833, 3883.
  Ramsden, Fred W., Consul at Santiago de Cuba, death of, referred to, 6331.
  Refusal of, to abide by action of minister to United States, 458.
  Relations with, discussed, 147, 251, 327, 328, 329, 434, 437, 778, 1617, 2690, 2691, 4024.
  Restrictions upon products, 4519.
  Renounces rights under Clayton-Bulwer treaty, 6923.
  Ruatan Island, convention with Honduras regarding, 2955.
  Salvador, differences with, 2643.
  Samoan affairs discussed. (See Samoan Islands.)
  San Juan Island, claim of United States and, to. (See San Juan Island.)
  Satisfaction demanded from, for outrages committed by vessels of, 414.
  Seamen of United States impressed by, referred to, 383, 430.
    Account of J. B. Cutting for expenses in liberating, 108.
    Search, right to, claimed by, but denied by the United States, 484, 1930, 2048, 2082.
      Mutual right to, discussed, 1943.
  Secret agent employed by, to foment disaffection in United States, 483, 488.
  Sioux Indians, pursuit of hostile bands of, referred to, 3399.
  Slave trade, convention with, for suppression of. (See African Slave Trade.)
  Slaves exported by, in contravention of treaty of Ghent, 629, 6280.
  Soldiers enlisted within United States by, discussed, 2864, 2895, 2908, 2943.
  Spoliations committed on commerce of United States by. (See Claims against, *ante.*)
  Tariff on productions of, referred to, 2571.
  Tariff system of, discussed, 2350.
  Territorial relations with, referred to, 1732, 1738.
  Trade-marks, treaty with regarding, 4408, 4419.
  Treaty and negotiations with, regarding—
    Canals. (See Nicaragua Canal; Panama Canal.)
    Tehuantepec route. (See Tehuantepec, Isthmus of.)
  Treaty of peace with, Commissioners were Albert Gallatin, John Quincy Adams and James A. Bayard.
      Appointed in May, 1813.
    Proclamation regarding, 545.
    Transmitted, 537.
  Treaty of, with—
    Honduras, referred to, 3170.
    Nicaragua, 3168.
  Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—

Great Britain—*Continued.*

- - - Adams, John, 251, 280, 282, 285, 296.
      - Adams, John Q., 932, 935.
      - Cleveland, 4917, 4989.
      - Fillmore, 2602, 2617.
      - Grant, 4055, 4086, 4097, 4161.
      - Harrison, Benj., 5470.
      - Jefferson, 327, 329, 409, 433.
      - Johnson, 3722.
      - Lincoln, 3272, 3281, 3395, 3401.
      - Madison, 537, 545, 548, 554.
      - Monroe, 605, 618, 619, 707, 764, 777, 810.
      - Pierce, 2775, 2780, 2810, 2951.
      - Polk, 2245, 2528.
      - Taylor, 2580.
      - Tyler, 2016, 2047, 2068, 2082, 2110.
      - Washington, 88, 143, 144, 170, 175, 184, 186, 190, 192, 197.
      - (See also Ashburton Treaty; Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; Geneva Tribunal; Ghent, Treaty of, and Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.)
    - Acts to give effect to, passage of, proclaimed, 4179, 4227.
      - Referred to, 4243.
    - Ashburton. (See Ashburton Treaty.)
    - Commissioners to conclude—
      - Communications from and instructions to, 536, 537.
    - Communications received in regard to, 536, 537, 2583.
    - Construction of, discussed. (See Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; Ghent, Treaty of.)
    - Emperor of Russia construes, 645, 672, 756.
    - Proclamation regarding, by President—
      - Arthur, 4867.
      - Madison, 545.
      - Pierce, 2858, 2922.
    - Ratification of, 767.
    - Referred to, 945, 946, 2760, 2943, 2944, 2952, 5196.
    - Regarding—
      - British North American fisheries. (See Fisheries.)
      - Dominion over Central America. (See Central America.)
      - Property and slaves taken in violation of treaty of Ghent, 932.
      - Trade with Canada, 4220.
    - Rejected by Senate, 3982.
    - Signed at Ghent. (See Ghent, Treaty of.)
    - Termination of, proclaimed, 4867.
    - Tribunal at Geneva to settle questions pending between United States and. (See Geneva Tribunal.)
  - Troops of—
    - About to encroach upon territory of United States, 147.
    - Landed in Nicaragua referred to, 5908.
  - Vessels of—
    - Committing depredations shall not reenter waters of United States, 390, 410, 419.
    - Contraband on, for use of American insurgents discussed, 3352.
    - Embargo on—
      - Imposed, 458.
      - Referred, 468, 476.
      - Removed, 457.
    - Intercourse with, forbidden, 419.
    - Interfered with by United States. (See *Albion*, The; *Glen*, The; *Perthshire*, The; *Sibyl*, The.)
    - Ports of United States opened to, by proclamation, 753, 1060.
        - Referred to, 755.
    - Presented to United States. (See Lady Franklin Bay Expedition.)
    - Restrictions on, removed, 603, 605.
    - Seized in Oregon, 2636.
    - To be restored to, 2953, 4856.
    - Violate American flag, 485.
  - Vessels of United States—
    - In Great Lakes granted facilities for returning, 6331.
    - Mutual right to search, discussed, 1943.
    - Question amicably settled, 3038, 3171.
    - Restricted in South Africa, 6429.
    - Right to search, claimed by, denied by United States, 484, 1930, 2048, 2082.
    - Referred to, 2286, 2297.
    - Seized or interfered with by, discussed by President—
      - Adams, John, 242, 264, 271.
      - Buchanan, 3062.
      - Cleveland, 4990, 5198.
      - Fillmore, 2603, 2675, 2680.
      - Grant, 4068, 4070, 4114.
      - Jefferson, 410, 414, 420, 433, 441.
      - Madison, 454, 478, 481.
      - Polk, 2286, 2297.
      - Tyler, 1909, 1920, 1929, 2016, 2076, 2111, 2215, 2219.
      - Van Buren, 1676, 1693, 1695, 1732, 1784, 1806, 1839, 1840, 1857.
      - Washington, 118.
      - (See also *Chesapeake*, The; War of 1812 discussed.)
  - War of France and, with China, neutrality of United States in, 3037, 3089, 3174.
  - War with France, neutrality of United States in, proclaimed, 148.
  - War with Russia—
    - Attempts of Great Britain to draw recruits from United States, 2864.
    - Neutrality of United States in, 2864.

Great Britain—*Continued.*

Wars with United States. (See Revolutionary War; War of 1812.)

Welland Canal, navigation of, and questions growing out of. (See Welland Canal.)

Workingmen in, correspondence of President Lincoln with, transmitted, 3358.

Great Britain, Treaties with.—Many of the treaties made between the United States and Great Britain have been either abrogated by wars or have been superseded by later treaties. All are, however, of great historic importance on account of the part they played in establishing the boundaries and determining the relations of the two countries.

Protocol Ending Revolution.—The provisional treaty of peace of 1782 was concluded at Paris, Nov. 30, 1782. By it, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, relinquished all claims, and specified the boundaries between the United States and Canada. It was the vagueness of the boundary description of the east that led to the difficulties with Canada, settled by the Webster-Ashburton treaty. Fishery rights were conferred upon, and confirmed to the United States in all parts in which its people had been accustomed to fish. The collection of debts was facilitated; recommendations were made for the restitution of confiscated estates; confiscations and persecutions were to cease; prisoners of war on both sides were to be liberated; and Great Britain was to withdraw all forces, and to restore all State records, archives, deeds, and papers, which had fallen into the hands of any British officers. The navigation of the Mississippi was to be open to the citizens both of the United States and Great Britain.

Armistice.—There was signed at Versailles on Jan. 20, 1783, an armistice declaring a cessation of hostilities, upon which the several provisions of the preceding treaty went into effect.

Peace.—The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States was signed at Paris on Sept. 3, 1783. It was in effect a reiteration of the terms and conditions of the protocol.

Amity Commerce and Navigation (Jay Treaty).—The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation of 1794 is known as the Jay treaty. A part of it expired by limitation in 1807, and the rest of it was annulled by the War of 1812. It contained more definite location of the St. Croix river—a part of the eastern boundary; and provided for the adjustment of claims on both sides.

Peace and Amity (Treaty of Ghent).—The treaty of peace and amity of 1814, known as the Treaty of Ghent, closed the war of 1812. It was signed at Ghent on Dec. 24, 1814. It declared peace between the two countries, provided for the restoration of territory and of archives; proclaimed a cessation of hostilities; and ordered the release of prisoners on both sides. The northeastern boundary was determined and laid down, the northern boundary from the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence, and the northern boundary from the St. Lawrence to Lake Superior, and thence from Lake Huron to the Lake of the Woods, were defined. It defined the powers of the boundary commission. The United States obligated itself to put an end to hostilities of the Indians; and slave trade was abolished. To this treaty were appended many annotations and explanations of the boundaries between the United States and Canada.

Commerce.—The convention of commerce and navigation of 1794 is continued in force by the treaties of 1815 and 1818, and indefinitely extended by the convention of 1827. It agreed to freedom of commerce and navigation throughout the dominions of both powers; provided for the equitable levying of imports, taxes, and tolls. It was stipulated that trade with the British West Indies and with British America should not in any degree be affected by this treaty. Trade with these parts of the British Empire was opened by the proclamation of President Jackson, on Oct. 5, 1830. (Page 1060.) The trade of the principal British ports of the East Indies was thrown open to the United States, but was limited to direct trade from a British to an American port. Coastwise trade was excluded from the provisions. Both countries were permitted to appoint consular representatives in the several ports to safeguard their commercial interests. A declaration was appended to the treaty to the effect that as the island of St. Helena was to be the abode of exile of Napoleon Bonaparte, American vessels were excluded therefrom.

Naval Forces on the Great Lakes.—In 1817 an arrangement was effected between the two countries which limited and prescribed the armed force that each country should maintain on the Great Lakes. (See Proclamation page 605).

Fisheries Boundary and the Restoration of Slaves.—The convention of 1818 respecting fisheries, boundaries, and the restoration of slaves, conferred upon the United States the privilege of taking fish on the southern, western, and northern coasts of Newfoundland, and upon the southern coast of Labrador. The United States relinquished the right to take or to cure fish within three miles of the coast in any other parts of the British dominions. Privilege was extended to the United States to enter ports, creeks, harbors, or bays, in any other part only for the purpose of procuring water, food, or for repairs, and protection from stress of weather. The boundary of the regions from Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains and thence west of the Stony Mountains, was defined. Commercial relations were extended for a period of ten years, in terms of the treaty of 1815. Compensation for the restitution of slaves was also provided for.

Indemnification for Slaves.—In 1822 a claims convention was agreed to for effecting the compensation for such slaves as had been carried away by British troops. Indemnity to the amount of $1,204,960 was awarded for this purpose by the convention of 1826.

Boundaries Suppression of Slave Trade and Extradition (Webster-Ashburton).—The convention of 1842 as to boundaries, suppression of slave trade, and extradition, defined the northeastern boundary, the northern boundary from Lake Huron to Lake of the Woods, and opened the river St. John, in New Brunswick, to both parties. Prior grants of land within the disputed territory were confirmed; the "Disputed Territory Fund" was provided to defray expenses and to pay claims arising from the dispute over territory. A commission was established to settle the northeastern boundary dispute. Channels in the St. Lawrence, Detroit, and St. Clair rivers were declared open to navigation by both parties. For the suppression of the slave trade on the coasts of Africa, it was agreed to support a naval force of sufficient strength. Remonstrances with other powers were decided upon to help suppress the trade in slaves. Provision was made for the extradition of fugitive criminals charged with the commission of the more serious crimes.

Great Britain, Treaties with—*Continued.*

Northwest Boundary.—The boundary of the country west of the Rocky Mountains was established by the treaty of 1846. The navigation of the Columbia River was free and open to both parties and the Puget Sound Agricultural Company was confirmed in its possessions.

Isthmian Canal (*Clayton-Bulwer*).—The convention of 1850, known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, dealt with the ship canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. It was superseded by the convention of 1901.

Ceding Horse-Shoe Reef.—Horse-Shoe Reef in the Niagara River was ceded to the United States by protocol of Dec. 9, 1850.

Reciprocity as to Fisheries, Duties and Navigation.—A reciprocity treaty was concluded in 1854 to settle by commission the question of fisheries, duties and navigation in British North America. The work of the commission was nearly concluded when in 1866 the United States exercised its right to terminate the treaty.

Suppression of African Slave Trade.—A treaty for the suppression of the slave trade was concluded in 1862, by which war vessels were empowered to search for slaves on suspected ships other than those of the navies of the two contracting powers. This right shall be exercised in a manner prescribed by the treaty and only within a distance of two hundred miles from the coast of Africa. In cases of illegal search and wrongful detention, the government of the country whose vessel was at fault shall be responsible for the payment of proper indemnity. Courts were established at Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope, and New York, for the convenient trial and settlement of cases. Conditions, apparatus, and supplies, which may be regarded as evidence of guilt, are specified in the treaty, and their presence on board a ship shall justify its detention or capture, and no indemnity may be collected by the owners of such vessel. Vessels engaged in such traffic shall be destroyed and the parts sold, or the vessel may be purchased by either of the contracting powers. The officers and crew of such condemned vessel shall be punished in accordance with the laws of their native country or that to which the vessel belongs. Slaves taken from such vessels are to be set at liberty and their freedom guaranteed by the country making the capture. The treaty was further supplemented by an agreement of 1863, and another in 1870, when mixed courts were abolished and the machinery of the ordinary courts of countries submitted therefor.

Alabama Claims, Fishery Rights, Navigation and Boundary.—The treaty of 1871, known as the Treaty of Washington, was drawn up for the settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries. The articles which referred to the Alabama claims, the Civil War claims commission, and the fisheries, are no longer effective. The River St. Lawrence in that part wholly within the Dominion of Canada is open to free navigation; the Yukon, Porcupine, and Stikine rivers are also open to free navigation by both parties. Reciprocal use of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and other canals of Canada, and of the State canals in the United States, is urged upon both governments. Lumber cut in the State of Maine upon the head waters of the River St. John, may be floated down the river to its mouth, and there shipped free of duty. In 1872, the Emperor of Germany, to whom was referred the question of the northwestern boundary, made an award of the island of San Juan to the United States. By protocol of 1873, the matter of the northwestern boundary was more fully established.

Fur Seals in Bering Sea.—The convention of 1892, relating to fur-seals in Bering Sea, established a tribunal of arbitration consisting of seven members—two named by the United States, two by Great Britain, one each by the president of France, the king of Italy, and the king of Sweden and Norway. All details for the meeting and conduct of the tribunal were laid down, their duties, the points for their decision, and the matter of the adjustment of the expenses were all clearly set forth. The award of the tribunal was made on Aug. 15, 1893. While the decision of the tribunal was pending a *modus vivendi* declared that all citizens of the United States and all subjects of Great Britain were prohibited from killing fur-seals in the eastern part of Bering Sea. The tribunal recommended that both governments prohibit the killing of fur-seals within a limit of sixty geographic miles of Pribilov Islands, or, during the season from May 1st to July 31st in each year anywhere north of the 35th degree of north latitude, and east of the 180th meridian of longitude. Sailing vessels are allowed to take part in seal fishing and these must bear a certificate from their home government and carry a distinguishing flag of their nation. The result as to number and sex of the catch, and the locality fished in during each day, must be entered in the vessel's log. Nets, firearms, or explosives must not be used. Men engaged in seal fishing must give to their respective governments evidence of their skill in the use of weapons. The regulations do not apply to Indians dwelling on the coasts who fish for food and livelihood by the customary means. The regulations to remain in force until superseded by a satisfactory agreement between the two countries.

For the extradition treaty of 1889, see Extradition Treaties.

Deserting Seamen.—By a treaty of 1892, deserting seamen may be arrested in ports by the consul of the country from whose vessels they have deserted, except such deserting seamen be citizens or subjects of the country in which he deserts.

Alaskan Boundary.—By a convention of 1892, provision was made for the appointment of a commission to conduct the survey for the determination of the Alaskan boundary between Canada and the United States. Also for a commission to mark the boundary in Passamaquoddy Bay. By a convention of 1894 the term of the Alaskan commission was extended until 1895, by reason of the difficulty of the task. In accordance with the decision of the tribunal, losses sustained by the seizure of British vessels by the United States in connection with the seal fisheries were paid by a claims convention commission of 1896. The award was $473,151.26 against the United States.

Disposition of Property of Deceased Persons.—A treaty of 1889 provides for the disposition of the real and personal property of citizens of one country within the dominions of the other, both as to the holding, the sale, and the succession and inheritance, as well as the administration of the affairs of deceased owners. The consular officers may personally, or by delegation to others, act for heirs until they be represented. This treaty was opened to accession by colonists of Great Britain, except Canada, and nearly all acceded to its provisions.

Alaskan Boundary.—A *modus vivendi* fixed a temporary boundary between Alaska and Canada in 1899, without prejudice to any rights of owners.

Great Britain, Treaties with—*Continued.*

Isthmian Canal (Hay-Pauncefote).—The treaty of 1901, known as the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, was concluded to facilitate the construction of a ship canal. It superseded the old treaty of 1850, or Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The construction of the canal is provided for under the auspices of the United States Government. The canal is to be free and open to vessels of commerce and war of all nations, on equitable conditions and charges for traffic. It shall never be blockaded, nor shall any act of war or hostility occur within it. A belligerent may not revictual or take on other than strictly necessary stores within the canal, nor shall the passage of such vessels through the canal be unnecessarily delayed. Prizes shall conform to rules just as do the vessels of the belligerent power. Troops may not be embarked or disembarked, nor shall munitions of war be loaded or unloaded within the canal, except in case of accident. The limits of the canal shall extend a distance of three marine miles beyond each end. Except in cases of distress, vessels of war of a belligerent power shall not remain within the canal longer than twenty-four hours, and a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours of the departure of a vessel of war of another. All the buildings, plant, and equipment of the canal, shall be regarded as a part thereof, and shall enjoy entire immunity, from injury and attack at all times.

Import Duties, Light and Harbor Dues of Zanzibar.—A treaty of 1902 fixed the import duties at the port of Zanzibar at a sum not to exceed ten per cent of the value of the goods at the port of importation. All of the rights, privileges and immunities of commerce are extended to the United States in the conduct of trade with the protectorate. A treaty of 1903 fixed the light and harbor dues at Zanzibar at one anna per registered ton for light and one anna per registered ton for harbor dues on all vessels of the United States entering ports on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. The payment of these dues is conditional upon the provision of adequate lights and buoys. Extraterritorial rights in Zanzibar were relinquished by treaty of 1905.

Alaskan Boundary.—The convention as to the Alaskan boundary was concluded on Jan. 24, 1903. It provided for the establishment of a tribunal of three members appointed by the President of the United States and three by the king of England. The details of procedure, the list of questions to be decided, the time of meeting, and the rendering of the decision, were all provided for in the convention. The decision was rendered Oct. 20, 1903. It was signed by Baron Alverstone for England (the two Canadian members not fully concurring in all of the decisions and answers), and by Elihu Root, Henry Cabot Lodge, and George Turner, for the United States. The agreement was effected by exchange of notes March 25, 1905.

Canadian Boundary.—April 11, 1908, a treaty was concluded providing for the appointment of commissioners to define the entire boundary line between Canada and the United States from Passamaquoddy Bay to the Pacific Ocean.

Fisheries.—A *modus vivendi* between the United States and Great Britain was effected in September, 1907, in regard to inshore fisheries on the treaty coast of Newfoundland. Rights of coast fishermen formed the subject of treaties of 1908 and 1909.

Arbitration.—Differences of a legal nature or as to the interpretation of treaties impossible of settlement by diplomacy are to be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague according to a convention signed at Washington, April 4, 1908, and in 1909 the whole matter of the North Atlantic coast fisheries was submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and an agreement was effected Sept. 8, 1909.

Further stipulations for the submission of differences to arbitration are contained in the following treaty, which is given almost entire for the reason that it follows the general terms and form of all arbitration treaties growing out of the Hague Conference:

Aug. 3, 1911, a general arbitration treaty, in the interest of peace, between the United States and Great Britain, was signed at Washington by Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State, on behalf of the United States, and James Bryce, the British Ambassador, on behalf of Great Britain.

On the same day a treaty of the same import between the United States and France was signed in Washington by Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State, on behalf of the United States, and in Paris by Jean Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador, on behalf of France.

The two treaties are alike except as to the necessary differences in phraseology pertaining to the respective names of the two countries and the persons who are parties to the agreements.

The following is the text of the British treaty:

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being equally desirous of perpetuating the peace, which has happily existed between the two nations, as established in 1814 by the Treaty of Ghent, and has never since been interrupted by an appeal to arms, and which has been confirmed and strengthened in recent years by a number of treaties whereby pending controversies have been adjusted by agreement or settled by arbitration or otherwise provided for, so that now for the first time there are no important questions of difference outstanding between them, and being resolved that no future differences shall be a cause of hostilities between them or interrupt their good relations and friendship;

The high contracting parties have, therefore, determined, in furtherance of these ends, to conclude a treaty extending the scope and obligations of the policy of arbitration adopted in their present arbitration treaty of April 4, 1908, so as to exclude certain exceptions contained in that treaty and to provide means for the peaceful solution of all questions of difference which it shall be found impossible in future to settle by diplomacy.

All differences hereafter arising between the high contracting parties, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other, under treaty or otherwise, and which are justifiable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other arbitral tribunal, as may be decided in each case by special agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of such tribunal if necessary, define the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, the question

Great Britain, Treaties with—*Continued.* or questions at issue, and settle the terms of reference and the procedure thereunder.

The provisions of Articles XXXVII to XC, inclusive, of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes concluded at the second peace conference at The Hague on Oct. 18, 1907, so far as applicable, shall govern the arbitration proceedings to be taken under this treaty.

The high contracting parties further agree to institute, as occasion arises, and as hereinafter provided, a Joint High Commission of Inquiry, to which upon the request of either party, shall be referred for impartial and conscientious investigation any controversy between the parties within the scope of Article I, before such controversy has been submitted to arbitration, and also any other controversy hereafter arising between them, even if they are not agreed that it falls within the scope of Article I; provided, however, that such reference may be postponed until the expiration of one year after the date of the formal request therefor, in order to afford an opportunity for diplomatic discussion and adjustment of the questions in controversy, if either party desires such postponement.

Whenever a question or matter of difference is referred to the Joint High Commission of Inquiry, as herein provided, each of the high contracting parties shall designate three of its nationals to act as members of the Commission of Inquiry for the purpose of such reference; or the commission may be otherwise constituted in any particular case by the terms of reference, the membership of the commission and the terms of reference to be determined in each case by an exchange of notes.

The Joint High Commission of Inquiry is authorized to examine into and report upon the particular questions or matters referred to it, for the purpose of facilitating the solution of disputes by elucidating the facts, and to define the issues presented by such question, and also to include in its report such recommendations and conclusions as may be appropriate.

Fur Seals Preservation.—The final treaty for the preservation of fur seals was signed July 7, 1911, by representatives of United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan.

Wrecking, Salvage and the Conveyance of Prisoners.—Reciprocal rights in the matters of conveyance of prisoners, and wrecking and salvage for the United States and Canada were provided for in a treaty concluded May 18, 1908.

Great Falls Land Case, opinion of Judge Brewer in, referred to, 3072.

Great Lakes.—Five large bodies of fresh water on the northern line of the United States. They are Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. Lake Superior is the largest sheet of fresh water in the world; elevation above sea level, about 600 feet; length, about 370 miles; area, about 32,000 square miles. Lake Michigan is about 340 miles long and has a depth of 870 feet; elevation above sea level, 582 feet; area, over 22,000 square miles. Lake Huron has a length of 270 miles; depth, from 300 to 1,800 feet; elevation above sea level, 581 feet; area, about 23,800 square miles. Lake Erie is the southernmost and shallowest of the lakes, and is about 250 miles long; elevation above sea level, 573 feet; area, 9,600 square miles. Lake Ontario is the smallest and easternmost of the lakes, and is 190 miles long; elevation above sea level, 234 feet; area, about 7,500 square miles.

Great Lakes (see also the several lakes):
- Canal from, to Atlantic Ocean, commission to consider construction of, 6179.
- Fortifications of, referred to, 3261.
- Jurisdictions of United States and Canada in, discussed, 6064.
- Naval force on—
  - Agreements with Great Britain regarding, 581, 602, 1805, 1817, 5768.
    - Desire of Great Britain to annul, 1818.
    - Proclamation regarding, 605.
  - Arrangement limiting, referred to, 3459.
  - Necessity for increasing, discussed, 3447.
  - Regulations with regard to rescue and savings of life and property on, referred to, 4519, 5366.
  - Vessels of United States in, granted facilities for returning, 6331.

Great Miami River, lands purchased on, 105.

Great Osage Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Great Sioux Reservation. (See Sioux Reservation.)

Greater Republic of Central America, establishment of, discussed, 6264, 6325.

Greece.—Greece is a maritime kingdom of southeastern Europe, the mainland and Eubœa lying between 35° 50′-41° N. lat. and 19° 20′-26° 15′ E. long., and occupying the southern portion of the Balkan Peninsula, with certain islands in the surrounding seas. In 1912-13 Greece took part in a successful war of the Balkan League (Greece, Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro) against Turkey, gained a great extension of territory northward, and seized many of the Ægean islands. In July, 1913, war broke out between Greece and Servia on the one side and Bulgaria on the other, and against the last named Rumania threw in the weight of an unexhausted army. By the treaty of Bucharest the Greco-Bulgarian frontier was fixed to start from the new Serbo-Bulgarian frontier, on the east of the Belashitza Range, to terminate at the mouth of the river Mesta, on the Ægean, leaving Serres, Drama and Cavalla to Greece, who thus increased her acquisitions at the expense of Bulgaria. An irregular land frontier on the north separates the kingdom from Albania, Servia and Bulgaria, and on the west, south and east are the Adriatic and Ionian, the Mediterranean and the Ægean Seas. The mainland comprises the Peloponnesus (Morea), joined by the narrow Isthmus of Corinth to a larger northern territory, which extends over portions of Albania and Macedonia wrested from Turkey in the war of 1912-13. In the western sea are the Ionian Islands of Corfu, Leucas, Ithaca, Cephalonia and Zante; in the Mediterranean are Crete, Cerigo and Cerigoto; and in the Ægean the Northern Sporades, the Cyclades, and the islands of Samothrace, Lemnos, Strati, Mitylene, Psara, Chios, Nikaria, Themina, Samos, and other Ægean islands captured from the Turks in 1912-13.

Greece—*Continued.*

Physical Features.—The kingdom is everywhere mountainous. The principal plains are those of Thessaly, Eubœa, Messenia, Argos, Elis, and Marathon, the last named (in Attica) being the site of battle of B. C. 490, in which the Athenians and Platæans defeated the armies of Persia. Macedonia extends three promontories southwards into the Ægean, and the easternmost of these peninsulas is known as Mount Athos. Mount Athos is a semi-independent tributary state with a total area of about 200 square miles, belonging to twenty Christian monasteries, and is ruled by an elective committee of twenty members, who appoint an executive council. The population is close on 9,000, of whom 3,000 are monks and the remainder lay brothers.

AREA AND POPULATION

Departments (Nomoi) and Capitals	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population 1907
Acarnania and Aetiolia (Missolonghi)	2,007	141,405
Achæa (Patras)	1,169	150,918
Arcadia or Morea (Tripolitsa)	1,682	162,324
Argolis (Nauplia)	995	81,943
Arta (Arta)	531	41,280
Attica (Athens)	1,207	341,247
Bœotia (Livadia)	1,196	65,816
Cephalonia (Argostoli)	290	71,235
Corfu (Corfu)	270	99,571
Corinth (Corinth	914	71,229
Cyclades (Hermopolis)	1,042	130,378
Elis (Pyrgos)	775	103,810
Eubœa (Chalcis)	1,505	116,903
Euritania (Karpenisi)	887	47,192
Karditsa (Karditsa)	1,022	92,941
Lacedemon (Sparta)	1,200	87,106
Laconia (Gythium)	493	61,522
Larissa (Larissa)	1,500	95,066
Leucas and Ithaca (Leucas)	177	41,186
Magnesia (Macrinitsa)	785	102,742
Messenia (Messini)	645	127,991
Phocis (Salona)	810	62,246
Phthiotis (Lamia)	1,775	112,328
Trikkala (Trikkala)	1,178	90,548
Triphylia (Kyparissia)	617	90,523
Zante (Zante)	160	42,502
	24,822	2,631,952
Acquired Territory, Mainland	14,200	1,400,000
Acquired Territory, Islands	4,500	600,000
Total in 1913	43,522	5,000,000

Ethnography.—The principal races are the Hellenes, the Albanians and the Vlachs, with a foreign element in which Turks preponderate. The Hellenes are the modern representatives of the ancient Greeks, the Albanians are descended from fourteenth century immigrants from the north; the Vlachs are believed to be descendants of the Roman colonists and owe their name to their rusticity (Βλήχας =a bleater). The Orthodox Church is the official religion of the kingdom.

History.—Greece formed part of the Ottoman Empire from the middle of the fifteenth century until the awakening of the national spirit led to a Greek War of Independence, 1821-1829, which culminated in the Treaty of Adrianople (Sept. 12, 1829), whereby an Independent Monarchy was constituted. The independence was confirmed by the Convention of London (May 7, 1832), and a Bavarian prince reigned from 1832-1862 as King Otto I. A constitution was granted in 1844.

In 1862 a revolution drove Otto from the throne, and by the Treaty of London (July 13, 1863) a new dynasty was inaugurated, the throne being accepted by Prince William George of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg (second son of King Christian IX. of Denmark), while the Ionian Islands Commonwealth was transferred to the new government. Successful wars in 1912-13 against Turkey and Bulgaria increased the Hellenic dominions both on the mainland and in the Ægean.

Government.—The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Nov. 28, 1864, the crown being hereditary in the male (and eventually in the female) line of King George I., who reigned from 1863-1913. King of the Hellenes: His Majesty Constantine, born at Athens July 21 (Aug. 3), 1868; succeeded to the throne (on the assassination of his father, King George) March 18, 1913.

The Executive authority is vested in the sovereign, who governs through a Council of Ministers, appointed by himself, but responsible to the Chamber.

There is a single-chamber legislature of 177 deputies, elected for 4 years by the direct vote of all males over the age of 21. No law can be passed without a clear majority of the House, and no sitting is valid unless one-third of the total number are present.

Justice is administered by correctional tribunals and justices of the Peace in minor cases, with 26 courts of first instance, 5 Courts of Appeal and a Court of Cassation at Athens.

The land and sea forces are in process of reorganization. (For the details see Armies of the World and Navies of the World.)

Production and Industry.—Agriculture conducted by primitive methods is the principal industry of the kingdom, and employs about half the population. About 10,000 persons are employed in the various mines and quarries. The industrial population does not exceed 30,000 hands.

Finances.—The revenue is chiefly derived from customs and direct taxes and monopolies; one quarter of the ordinary expenditure is for debt service.

January 1, 1913, the public Gold Debt of Greece amounted to $179,365,400, and the Currency Debt to $32,799,700. The total debt charges in 1913 were estimated at $7,957,860. In 1898 the administration of the debt was intrusted to an International Commission, sitting at Athens, consisting of representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. To them are assigned the revenues from all sources and proportional payments are made.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine of Greece in 1912 consisted of 298 steamers and 110 sailing vessels, all vessels of 100 tons and upwards with many smaller vessels. Much of the trade of the Ottoman Empire is carried in Greek vessels. A Ship Canal through the Isthmus of Corinth was opened for traffic in 1893, but its use is mainly confined to Greek vessels, owing to the higher rate of dues on foreign shipping. The principal harbors of Greece are the Piræus (the port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Volo and Corfu.

Cities.—Capital, Athens, in the southeast of Attica, a modern capital, occupying an extensive area around the site and remains of the classical city. There were, in 1913, 25 towns with a population exceeding 10,000. The unit of value is the gold drachma equal to $0.19.3 United States money.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Greece from the United States for the year 1913 was $1,216,195, and goods to the value of $3,179,816 were sent thither—a balance of $1,963,816 in favor of Greece.

Greece:
- Commercial relations with, 1647.
- Condition of Greeks referred to, 790.
- Currants from, duties imposed upon, discussed, 6410.
- Differences with, amicably settled, 2868.
- Diplomatic relations with, recommendations regarding, 3656, 4520, 4630, 4718.
- Expulsion of Greeks from—
  - Constantinople, 2774.
  - Egypt, 2828.
- Independence of, hope for, manifested by United States, 762, 786, 785, 950.
- Russia furnished aid to, 950.
- Sympathy of American people for, acknowledged by, in letters of thanks, 950.
- Treaty with, 1647, 1706.
- Vessels of, discriminating duties on, repealed by proclamation, 1539.
- War with Turkey, hope for independence of Greece manifested by United States, 762, 786, 828, 875, 950.

Greece, Treaties with.—A treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded Dec. 22, 1837, which conferred freedom of commerce, with attendant rights, privileges, protection, and security in all rivers, ports, and places where foreign commerce is permitted within the two countries. The treaty provides for the customary equitable tonnage duties and port charges; equal rights of imports into the two countries in vessels of either nation; and of exports from the two countries, except so far as coastwise trade is concerned, and passage from one port in the nation to another port in the same nation which is not permitted. No prohibition of the import of the products of one country into the other shall ever be made. A vessel may enter a port of the other nation, and if it is not desirable to break cargo, may proceed on its voyage without incurring any charges other than those of pilotage, wharfage, and light, so long as all regulations are conformed to. If only a part of a cargo be unloaded at a port, the charges to be levied at that port shall be *pro rata* for that port only. Charges due upon a vessel at one port are to be paid at the first port of entry and not again at another port visited.

No quarantine shall be imposed on vessels coming directly to a port from a port within its own dominions and possessing a clean bill of health, so long as there is no malignant disease on the vessel, nor shall have been since leaving the home port. Should a port be blockaded within either of the countries, no merchant vessel shall be subject to capture for making a first attempt to enter a port, but may be so if, after one warning, the attempt be repeated. The treaty was made to run ten years from date, with a year's notice of intention to terminate. Jan. 30, 1890, a protocol was signed explaining and clarifying certain clauses of the treaty of 1837. (See also Consular Conventions.) There are no extradition treaties with Greece.

Green Bay, cession of lands at, for benefit of New York Indians, 1127.

Greenback Party.—Opposition to the resumption of specie payments caused a political party to be organized at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 25, 1874, called the Greenback party. The platform adopted advocated the withdrawal of all national and State bank currency and the substitution therefor of paper currency, or greenbacks, which should be exchangeable for interconvertible bonds bearing interest sufficiently high to keep them at par with gold, and that coin should only be used in payment of interest on the national debt.

In 1876 the Greenback party nominated Peter Cooper, of New York, for President. He received 81,740 votes, mostly from the Western States. In 1878 the Greenback party united with the Labor Reform party, the two forming the Greenback-Labor party. The new party, in their platform adopted at Toledo, Feb. 22, 1878, reiterated the demands of the original Greenback party, and in addition declared for an eight-hour law, prohibition of Chinese immigration, suffrage without regard to sex, and against grants of land to railroads and special grants to corporations. Fourteen members of Congress were elected on this platform. June 9, 1880, at their national convention held at Chicago, they nominated Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, for President, and B. J. Chambers, of Texas, for Vice-President. Their popular vote reached 307,740. In 1884, with Gen. B. F. Butler as their candidate, they polled only 133,825 votes. The party has now become extinct.

Greenbacks.—The common name for the legal-tender Treasury notes, printed on one side in green ink, issued by the Government during the Civil War. The right of the Government to issue bills of credit was disputed by many statesmen and financiers, but the exigencies of the time seemed to render some such measure necessary and the Supreme Court finally established their validity. Issues of $150,000,000 each were authorized by the laws of Feb. 25 and July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1863. The result was that, as compared with greenbacks, gold was held at an average of 220 throughout 1864, and at one time actually rose to 285, and did not again touch par with greenbacks till Dec. 17, 1878, nearly seventeen years after the last previous sale of gold at par. By the specie resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, it was ordered that on and after Jan. 1, 1879, all legal-tender notes presented to the assistant treasurer of the United States at his office in New York should be redeemed in coin. The term "greenback" has been applied to other forms of United States securities printed in green ink. (See Currency.)

Greenbacks:
- Discussed, 6073.
- Retirement of, recommended, 6078, 6175.

Greenwich, Meridian of, starting point for computing longitude, 4827.

Greer County:
- Boundary dispute regarding, 4902, 4904.
- Proclamation against selling lands involved in, 5325.
- Proclamation declaring lands in, in state of reservation, 6122.

Grenada, Island of, duties on vessels from, suspended by proclamation, 5930.

Greytown, Nicaragua (see also Central America and Nicaragua):
- Bombardment of, and reasons therefor, 2814.
  - Claims arising out of, 2995, 3049.
  - Complaints of foreign powers regarding, 2817.
- Vessels from, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4872.

Grierson's Raid.—In the spring of 1863 Gen. Hurlburt, with the approval of Gen. Grant, ordered Col. B. H. Grierson to proceed from La Grange, Tenn., with the Sixth Illinois (his own regiment), the Seventh Illinois, and the Second Iowa, by way of Pontotoc, in the northern part of Mississippi, to Baton Rouge, La., cutting the southern railroads and destroying bridges on the way. April 17, 1863, the expedition started and on the 19th the Second Iowa was detached below Pontotoc and the two Illinois regiments proceeded to Baton Rouge, where they entered the Union lines May 2. The results of the expedition are thus summed up in Grierson's report: About 100 of the enemy killed and wounded; 500 prisoners (many of them officers) captured and paroled; between 50 and 60 miles of railroad and telegraph destroyed; more than 3,000 stand of arms and other stores captured and destroyed, and 1,000 horses and mules seized. Federal loss, 3 killed, 7 wounded, 5 left sick on the route, and 9 missing.

Griffon, The, seizure of, by Brazilian authorities, 2779.

Gros Ventre Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Groveton (Va.), Battle of, or Second Battle of Manassas.—After eluding Pope's army and destroying the military stores at Bristow Station and Manassas, Stonewall Jackson retired across the battlefield of Bull Run and awaited reenforcements. Longstreet arrived on Aug. 29, swelling the numbers of the Confederate army to 49,000. Pope's army numbered about 40,000. On the evening of the 28th Kearny had driven the Confederate rear guard out of Centreville, and Pope, feeling sure of crushing Longstreet and Jackson, ordered an attack to be made at daylight next morning. Sigel began the attack, which soon became general. McDowell's corps arrived upon the scene of battle late in the afternoon. Fitz-John Porter never came into action, though ordered up by Pope. For alleged disobedience of orders in this connection charges were preferred against Porter by Pope. At night both armies rested on the field. The next day, Aug. 30, the battle was renewed. The fiercest fighting took place about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the ground where the battle of Bull Run had been fought July 21, 1861. The result was a victory for the Confederates under Lee and the defeat of Pope's army. The loss of the Federals was about 15,000, that of the Confederates about 8,400. This battle is also called the Second Battle of Manassas.

Guadalupe Hidalgo, Treaty of.—Named from the Mexican village where Nicholas P. Trist, on behalf of the United States, Feb. 2, 1848, signed the treaty with Mexico (2423), terminating the war and ceding territory now comprising Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona, a large part of New Mexico, parts of Colorado and Wyoming, and all of California, to the United States, and accepting the Rio Grande as the boundary between Mexico and Texas. The United States agreed to pay Mexico $15,000,000 (page 2437) and to assume the claims of its citizens against Mexico arising before the treaty. Mexicans in the ceded territory were allowed to remain at their option and were assured protection as citizens. (See also Mexico, Treaties with.)

Guadalupe Hidalgo, Treaty of:
- Abrogation of eleventh article of, referred to, 2771.
- Amendments to, discussed, 2529.
- Claims arising out of, 2636, 2771.
- Discussed, 2423, 2437, 2529.
- Fraudulent claims arising under, 2683.
- Proclamation regarding, 2477.
- Ratifications of, exchanged at Queretaro, 2437.
- Referred to, 2545, 2551, 2565, 2566, 2580, 2623, 2636, 2665, 2705, 2744, 2765, 2903, 2926.

Guadeloupe:
- Extraordinary commission of, apply to Congress for aid, 143.
- Tonnage on American vessels at, referred to, 1123.
- Vessels of, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 5327.

Guam.—The island of Guam, the largest of the Mariana Archipelago, was ceded by Spain to the United States by Article II of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris Dec. 10, 1898. It lies in a direct line from San Francisco to the southern part of the Philippines, and is 5,044 miles from San Francisco and 1,506 miles from Manila. It is about 30 miles long and 100 miles in circumference, and has a population of 12,517. The inhabitants are mostly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Philippines, the original race of the Mariana islands being nearly extinct. The prevailing language is English. Spanish and Chamorro are also spoken. Nine-tenths of the islanders can read and write. The island is thickly wooded, well watered, and fertile, and possesses an excellent harbor. The productions are tropical fruits, cacao, rice, corn, tobacco, and sugar cane. The island of Guam was discovered by Hernando de Magallanes on March 6, 1521.

The island was captured by the U. S. S. Charleston, Captain Henry Glass commanding, June 21, 1898, the American flag raised over Fort Santa Cruz, and a salute fired. Later the island was made a naval station, and Commander E. D. Taussig, of the U. S. S. *Bennington*, took possession Feb. 1, 1899. The Governor is a naval officer, and the island has a marine garrison as well as a station ship.

During the year ending June 30, 1911, the imports, general cargo, were as follows: From United States, $28,112.69; Hawaiian Islands, $17,406.16; Philippines, $815.71; Japan, $89,469.07; Saipan, $3,115.76; Great Britain, $1,088.86; Germany, $197.83; total imports, $140,326.08. Exports, all copra to Japan, $51,058.80.

Guam, Island of, cable communication with, recommended, 6354.
- Release of prisoners on, 6775.

Guano:
- Claim of American citizens to, on Alta Vela Island, 3827.
- Deposits of, on Arcas Cays, 5679.

Guano—*Continued.*
- Discovery of, in Jarvis and Baker Islands, referred to, 3017.
- Importation of, from Peru—
  - Desired, 2619, 2745, 2764.
  - Negotiàtions regarding, 2764.
- Referred to, 3018, 3068.

Guantanamo (Cuba), Battle of.—As a preliminary step to the capture of Santiago, June 10, 1898, a force of 600 American marines, under the protecting fire of the *Oregon, Marblehead, Dolphin, Yankee, Yosemite, Porter,* and *Vixen,* was landed at Guantanamo Bay, on the south coast of Cuba, 35 miles east of Santiago, where it had been decided to establish a naval station. This important point was taken after a severe bombardment, and the position so won was held by the marines, assisted by 50 Cuban allies, despite desperate attempts to dislodge them. Seven Americans (including Surg. John B. Gibbs) were killed and 8 wounded, and 2 Cubans were killed and 4 wounded while holding Guantanamo prior to the arrival of Gen. Shafter's army. The enemy's loss was much greater, 40 of their dead being left on the field. Seventeen prisoners were taken. After several naval demonstrations on the north coasts of Cuba and Porto Rico it became evident that well-ordered land operations were indispensable to the reduction of the forts. Accordingly a land force of 15,738 men, under Gen. W. R. Shafter, sailed from Tampa, Fla., June 14, and by the 24th had landed at Daiquiri, near Guantanamo. The landing was assisted by Cubans under Gen. Garcia. Little resistance was encountered from the Spaniards.

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, landing of American marines and subsequent fighting at, discussed, 6317.

Guatemala.—The Republic is the most northerly of the Central American States, and is situated between 13° 42′-17° 49′ N. lat. and 88° 10′-92° 30′ W. long. It is bounded on the west and north by Mexico, on the northeast by British Honduras, east by the Republic of Honduras, and southeast by the Republic of Salvador, with a coast line washed on the east by the Gulf of Honduras (Atlantic) and on the west and south by the Pacific Ocean.

Physical Features.—The Sierra Madre traverses the country from west to east, and forms a precipitous barrier between the narrow plains of the Pacific Coast and the rest of the country. The mountain barrier contains several volcanic peaks, and earthquakes are frequent. The highest summits are Tacana (14,000), Acatenango, Tajamulco, Fuego, Santa Maria, Agua, Atitlán, and Pacaya, all except the first named being dormant or active volcanoes. On the Atlantic side of the Sierra Madre are highlands between parallel ranges.

There are numerous rivers in Southern Guatemala, in addition to the torrents flowing from the Sierra Madre to the Pacific. The Rio Grande or Motagua has a total length of 250 miles from its source in the Atlantic to its outflow into the Gulf of Honduras.

A northern extension of the republic from the Sierra de Chama to 7° 49′ N. lat., and between Mexico and British Honduras, consists of the great Plain of Peten, with a total area of nearly 16,000 square miles.

History.—Guatemala was conquered by the Spaniards under Pedro de Alvarado early in the sixteenth century, and formed part of the Spanish colonial dominions until 1821, when the Captaincy-General, in which it was included, revolted and established its independence. In 1823 the country formed part of a larger republic of Central America, from which it seceded in 1847, and since that year it has been an independent republic.

Ethnography.—Guatemala has an area of 47,424 English square miles, with an estimated population of 2,000,000. Of the people more than half are pure-blooded Indians, mainly of the Maya and Quiché stock, the remainder being largely mestizos, or half-caste Spanish Indians, with a proportion of Spaniards, descendants of the colonists of the sixteenth-nineteenth centuries. The foreign element, estimated at 12,000, includes Italians, Germans and other Europeans, and many Jewish immigrants from the United States. The language of the country is Spanish, and the majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

Government.—The government is that of a centralized republic, with a constitution fixed in the year 1879, and amended in 1887 and 1897. The President is elected by direct vote of the nation for six years. President of the Republic (March 15, 1911-1917), Manuel Estrada Cabrera, born Nov. 21, 1857, elected Oct. 2, 1898, reelected 1904 and 1910.

The President is assisted by a cabinet of six Secretaries of State.

Congress consists of a Council of State and of a National Assembly. The Council of State contains 13 members, partly elected by the Assembly and partly nominated by the President. The National Assembly consists of 69 members elected for 4 years by universal adult male suffrage.

The Republic is divided into twenty-three Departments, each under a *jefe politico,* and subdivided into districts and municipalities. There are municipal councils under the presidency of an alcalde (mayor), elected by direct vote of the inhabitants.

Service in the army is universal and compulsory on all subjects between the ages of 18-30, with a further term of 20 years in the reserve. The Peace Effective of the army is about 50,000; of the Reserve 30,000. The permanent force numbers about 7,000 in regular service.

Education.—Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but more than 75 per cent of the inhabitants are absolutely illiterate. Large planters are compelled to provide elementary school accommodation for their employés' children free of cost to the public.

Production and Industry.—Coffee is the principal crop. Sugar, bananas, tobacco, cocoa, indigo, rubber, vanilla, grain, sweet potatoes and beans are also grown. The workers on the plantations are mainly Indians, and many of them are attached to the soil by the burden of undischarged debts, due to their improvident expenditure of wages paid in advance. The coffee produced (over 70,000,000 lbs. in 1912) is of the finest quality, and the industry is mostly in the hands of German settlers. The Forest produce includes cedar, mahogany, and other cabinet woods, rubber and dye woods.

Gold and silver are found, and have been worked for many centuries. There are indications of lead, tin, copper, mercury, antimony, coal, salt and sulphur, but the extent and value of the deposits are unknown. Two strong mining companies have commenced operations in the Departments of Huehuetenango and Chiquimula.

Railways.—In 1911 there were 430 miles of railway in operation, the lines crossing the country from Atlantic (Puerto Barrios) to Pacific (San José) via the capital, and extending along the Pacific coast between

Guatemala—*Continued.*
the ports of San José and Champerico. The exports for 1912 amounted to 13,156,538 pesos, more than four-fifths being coffee. Textiles, manufactured metals, and provisions were imported—50 per cent from the United States and 25 per cent from Germany.

Cities.—Capital, Guatemala (Guatemala) population (1912) about 90,000. Other towns are: Quezaltenango, Totonicapam, Coban and Sololá.

The unit of value is the peso of 100 centavos of the nominal value of about $0.97 United States money, but the currency is in paper pesos varying in value from 70c. to 90c. United States money.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for the five years 1908-9 to 1912-13 are stated in paper pesos (for the value of which see "Currency" at end of article) as follows:

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1908– 9	37,336,000	44,930,000
1909–10	49,233,000	70,554,000
1910–11	51,571,000	45,959,000
1911–12	62,047,000	69,162,000
1912–13	71,014,726	44,970,483

The revenue is mainly derived from customs and excise; the service of the debt accounts for more than half of the expenditure.

The amount of outstanding indebtedness on Jan. 1, 1913, was stated to be:

4% External Debt	$7,414,000
4% Gold Debt (13,700,000 gold pesos)—	13,000,000
Arrears of interest	4,655,000
Internal Debt (84,786,000 paper pesos)—about	5,000,000

representing a total indebtedness of close on $30,000,000. By an arrangement concluded with the foreign bondholders in May, 1913, the government paid to them the current interest due on the loan for the fiscal year July 1, 1913—June 30, 1914, during the month of July. These payments are to be made annually.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Guatemala from the United States for the year 1913 was $3,658.587, and goods to the value of $3,106,981 were sent thither—a balance of $551,606 in favor of the United States.

Guatemala:

- Boundary dispute with Mexico, 4627, 4716, 4802.
  - Arbitration of, submitted to United States minister, 6066, 6265.
- Diplomatic relations with, 4562.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4067, 5123, 5179, 5199.
- Minister of United States to, action of, regarding seizure of Gen. Barrundia on the *Acapulco* and subsequent recall of, discussed, 5544.
  - Papers regarding, transmitted 5565.
- Political affairs of, referred to, 5870.
- Relations with, 4667.
- Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5716.
  - Discussed, 5747.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 2572, 4067, 5123, 5179, 5199.
  - Extension of time for ratification of, recommended, 2686.
- War in Central America caused by, discussed, 4911.
- War with Salvador, 5543.

Guatemala, Treaties with.—A treaty of peace, friendship, commerce, and navigation was signed March 3, 1849; two claims conventions were signed in 1900, and a trade-mark agreement in 1901. A convention of 1901 provides for the tenure and disposition of personal and real property. A period of three years, reasonably extended if necessary, is given to those who are by the laws of the country disqualified from holding inherited property within either country, to dispose of the property to advantage and to close up their affairs. Full power is given for the disposal by sale, testament, gift or otherwise by citizens of one country within the dominions of the other, on terms identical with those of native citizens. The consular office is empowered to act either directly or by delegation for distant heirs of a deceased owner until they may be properly represented. (See also Extradition Treaties, and Trade-Mark Conventions.)

Guatemala also became a party to the convention between the United States and the several republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claims and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 and proclaimed in Washington, July 29, 1914. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

Guerrière, The, capture and destruction of, by the *Constitution*, 502.

Guiana, British. (See British Guiana.)

Gulf of Mexico. (See Mexico, Gulf of.)

Guilford Court-House (N. C.), Battle of.—The American army, when arranged for battle at Guilford Court-House, N. C., March 15, 1781, consisted of 4,404 men, including 1,400 regular infantry and 161 cavalrymen, under command of Gen. Greene. The remainder were raw militia. Cornwallis's army was not more than 2,200 strong. The conflict lasted two hours, and the Americans were repulsed after having killed or wounded nearly one-third of the British army. Cornwallis and Leslie were the only British general officers not wounded. The exact number of British killed and wounded was officially reported at 544. The total American casualties were reported as 1,311. Lord Cornwallis retreated after the battle to the coast. Pitt and other great leaders in Great Britain regarded this engagement as the precursor of ruin to British supremacy in the South.

Gun Factory for Army, establishment of, at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., discussed, 5374.

Gun-Foundry Board:

- Appointed in 1890, report of, transmitted, 5565.
- Discussed, 4797, 4833.
- Referred to, 4798, 4849.

Gun Manufactory, erection of, recommended, 1608, 1714.

Gunboats. (See Vessels, United States.)

Gunnison Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7131.

Habeas Corpus.—In law a writ issued by a judge or court requiring the body of a person restrained of liberty to be brought before the judge or into the court, that the lawfulness of the restraint may be investigated and determined. The writ of habeas corpus is one of the chief bulwarks of civil liberty, being perhaps the best security against the grosser forms of tyranny ever devised. Its foundation is in the Magna Charta of England. The power to suspend it is naturally a subject of the gravest importance. The Constitution of the United States, Article I., section 9, provides: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." The writ has been suspended many times in England. It was suspended in Rhode Island by state authority during Dorr's Rebellion. July 5, 1861, Attorney-General Bates gave an opinion in favor of the President's power to suspend the writ. March 3, 1863, Congress approved this opinion, and thereafter many arrests were made for disloyal practices. Sept. 15, 1863, the suspension of the writ was made general so far as it concerned persons arrested by military officers for disloyalty. In 1866, in the case of Milligan, arrested in Indiana in 1864, and sentenced to death by a military tribunal, the Supreme Court, having been appealed to, decided that the privilege of the writ could not be suspended in districts where the action of the civil courts was not interrupted, except that military commissioners might be given jurisdiction to try residents of rebellious states, prisoners of war, and persons in the military and naval services. Milligian, being a civilian, was exempt from the laws of war, and could only be tried by a jury. (See also Merryman case; Milligan Case.)

Habeas Corpus:
- Authority given by President Lincoln to suspend writ of, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3240, 3300, 3313, 3322.
  - Referred to, 3225.
- Suspension of writ, by President Lincoln, 3299, 3371, 3420.
  - Revoked as to certain States by President Johnson, 3529, 3531.
- Suspension of writ, in South Carolina by President Grant, 4090, 4093.
  - Revoked as to Marion County, 4092.

Hague Peace Conference.—May 18, 1899, there assembled at The Hague an international conference of delegates from the principal countries of the civilized world. These representatives met in response to an invitation of the Czar of Russia, and their objects were to secure concerted action for the maintenance of a general peace between nations and the amelioration of the hardships of war, as well as the reduction of the naval and military armaments of the world. One hundred delegates were present representing the United States, Mexico, China, Japan, Persia, Siam and twenty-one European powers. No delegates from South or Central America attended. The sessions were presided over by Baron de Staal, of Russia, and continued from May 18 to July 29.

To facilitate the work of the conference three grand committees were formed dealing respectively with the three subjects of discussion, viz.: Armaments and engines of destruction; humane regulations in warfare; and mediation and arbitration. Each of the powers was represented on each committee and each had one vote on every proposal submitted to the conference. The conclusions of the conference were embodied in a final act signed July 29 by all the states represented. This act consists of three conventions, three declarations, and six resolutions. The conventions relate to the pacific adjustment of international disputes, and with the laws and usages of war on land, and provide for the adaptation of the rules of maritime warfare to the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1864 (q. v.) The three declarations prohibit the use of projectiles or explosives from balloons for a period of five years (adopted unanimously); the employment of projectiles which diffuse asphyxiating or other deleterious gases (not accepted by England and the United States); and the use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body. In the six resolutions the conference expresses the opinion that the military burdens which now weigh so heavily on the world may be lightened, in the interest of the moral and material well being of humanity (unanimously agreed to); that the duties of neutrals, the inviolability of private property in maritime warfare, and the question of the bombardment of towns should be referred to a future conference, and that the questions of the types and calibers of marine artillery and small arms and the size of naval and military budgets should be studied with a view to establishing uniformity in the former and a reduction of the latter.

The first convention, which relates to the pacific adjustment of international disputes, proved the most important work of the conference. According to this convention the signatory powers agree to resort to mediation in cases of serious international disputes, and agree that mediatory advances by a third party shall not be considered by the disputants as an unfriendly act; where neither honor nor essential interests are concerned a commission of inquiry is provided for.

With a view to the settlement of disputes between countries by arbitration a Permanent Court of Arbitration was created. This tribunal is composed of persons eminent in international law chosen by the parties to a dispute from a permanent list of arbitrators nominated by the signatory powers. Each power is allowed to nominate four members for a term of six years.

Oct. 21, 1904, the United States proposed a second Peace Conference for the purpose of granting jurisdiction to The Hague Tribunal through treaties of arbitration, and for other purposes. This second conference convened in the Hall of Knights, The Hague, June 15, 1907. It was presided over by M. Nelidoff, and the sittings continued from June 15 to Oct. 18, 1907. The permanent Court of Arbitration was perfected by making it to consist of fifteen judges, eight of whom should be appointed by the six great European nations, Japan and the United States, the other seven to be appointed by the minor powers and to sit in rotation, according to the maritime importance of the countries they represent. Other questions discussed were the declaration of war and the time to elapse between that event and the beginning of hostilities. It was finally decided that no military action was to be taken until a formal declaration of war was made and neutrals notified. In relation to naval warfare it was decided that before bombardment from the sea due notice

Hague Peace Conference—*Continued.*
would be given neutrals and non-combatants.

It was at this second Hague Peace Conference, which was attended by delegates from leading South American countries, that the "Drago Doctrine" came up for discussion and the power of a Pan-American alliance was disclosed to the world. Dr. Calvo, Argentine representative in European capitals, maintained that if European states do not make war upon each other for the sake of bondholders, they ought not to make war to collect debts, good or bad, in the case of South American nations. This doctrine was taken up by Dr. Drago, Argentine minister of foreign affairs, and has since been known as the Drago Doctrine, and has been called the "Monroe Doctrine of the Money Market."

The forcible collection by a foreign power of debts due its subjects by other governments was opposed by General Porter, of the United States. He proposed that the Peace Conference permit the employment of force for the collection of debts only after the debtor state had refused to conform to the decision of arbitrators. He declared that speculators and adventurers often dragged their governments into costly expeditions for the collection of paltry sums, and instanced a case where the actual debt turned out to be only three-fourths of one per cent of the amount claimed and the United States had used nineteen warships and spent nearly $4,000,000 to collect a debt of less than $100,000. The powers agreed "to take no military or naval action to compel the payment of such debts until an offer of arbitration has been made by the creditor and refused or left unanswered by the debtor, or until arbitration has taken place and the debtor state has failed to conform to the decision given."

No decision was arrived at on the great question of the disarmament of nations.

The actual accomplishments of The Hague Conference are as follows: It established the inviolability of neutral territory and the right of asylum in that territory for prisoners of war; prohibited belligerents from establishing wireless telegraph stations in neutral territory; forbade belligerent ships of war to take on fuel or revictual in neutral ports; provided that hostilities shall not begin without a previous declaration of war; ordered that neutral powers be notified of a state of war; revived the declarations which had lapsed in 1904, viz.: prohibition to drop projectiles from balloons, to diffuse deadly gases, or to use bullets of an unusually cruel kind; required indemnification by any belligerent who violates any of the rules of war; provided a definite period of grace allowance to belligerent merchantmen in the enemy's harbors at the beginning of hostilities; prohibited the use of submarine anchored torpedoes for the purpose of restricting commercial navigation; and the use of floating mines, unless they be made so as to become harmless within an hour after having passed beyond human control, and also the use of anchored mines which do not become harmless after they have broken their moorings; prohibited the bombardment of undefended places; insisted on the inviolability of fishing boats and of the postal service; ratified the humanitarian recommendations of the Geneva Red Cross Convention of 1906; established the international prize court; agreed to the American adaptation of the Drago Doctrine, namely, that one nation shall not attempt to collect by force debts claimed by its citizens from the government of another nation unless the question of indebtedness be first submitted to arbitration.

The Permanent Court of Arbitration was established under the act of July 29, 1899, signed (and subsequently ratified) by twenty-four nations. Under the protocol of June 14, 1907, for the accession of non-signatory powers, the number of powers represented in the court has been largely increased. The purpose is to facilitate arbitration for international disputes which it has been impossible to settle by diplomacy. The court is competent to hear all arbitration cases, unless the parties agree to constitute a special tribunal, and its jurisdiction may be extended to disputes to which one or both of the parties are non-signatory powers, if the parties so agree. When the signatory powers desire to have recourse to the court for the settlement of a dispute the arbitrators called upon to form the competent tribunal for the purpose must be chosen from the general list of members of the court. If the parties disagree on the composition of this tribunal, its members must be appointed in accordance with the course prescribed in the international agreement.

The court has an international bureau, under the direction and control of a permanent administrative council composed of the representatives of the signatory powers accredited in The Hague, and of the Netherlands minister for foreign affairs, who acts as president. The Secretary-General is Baron Michiels Van Verduÿnen. The first secretary is Jonkheer W. Roell. The permanent court consists of persons of known competency in questions of international law, of whom four at the most are selected by each of the signatory powers. Each appointment is for six years, and may be revoked.

The following powers are members of the court: Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, German Empire, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Salvador, Servia, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Hague Conference, first peace conference, 6662.
  Advancement made, 7498.
  Collection by governments of debts due their citizens, from other countries, by force of arms, referred to, 7440.
  Instrumental in maintaining peace between nations, 7666.
  Proposal for convening a second conference, 7053, 7371.

Hague, The, International Statistical Congress at, referred to, 4082.

Hague Tribunal, Arbitration of Venezuelan cases before, 7071.
  Mexican disputes referred to, 6758.

Hail Columbia.—A popular national song writen by Judge Joseph Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, in 1798, when war with France seemed imminent. The air to which Mr. Hopkinson's words are sung, and indeed for which they were expressly written, was first known as "General Washington's

Hail Columbia—*Continued.*
March" and latter as "The President's March." It was composed by Professor Feyles, leader of the orchestra of the John Street Theater, New York, in 1789, and played when Washington went to New York to be inaugurated President. The song was first sung by an actor named Fox in a Philadelphia theater, and immediately became a great favorite.

Haiti.—Haiti (or San Domingo, or Hispaniola) is the second largest of the Greater Antilles, in the "West India" Islands, and lies between 17° 37′-20° 10′ N. lat. and 68° 20′-74° 28′ W. long. Two-thirds of the island form the Dominican Republic (*q. v.*), the western third, between 18°—20° 10′ N. lat. and 70° 40′-74° 28′ W. long., being the Republic of Haiti.

Ethnography.—The inhabitants, numbering about 2,000,000, are almost entirely full-blooded negroes, descendants of the African slaves planted in the island by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, with a small proportion of mulattoes (about 10 per cent of the whole). The religion of the country is Roman Catholic, with an archbishop at the capital and two bishops, but all creeds are tolerated and heathen rites are practiced by some of the negroes in the interior, in spite of the opposition of the Church. Marriage is unusual and polygamy frequent. French is the official language and the people generally speak a patois known as Creole.

History.—The island was visited in Dec. 6, 1492, by Christopher Columbus, who named it Espagnola, the native name being Haïti (mountainous) or Quisquica (vast). The Spaniards explored the island and almost exterminated the 2,000,000 native Indians, whom they replaced with African negroes. By the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) the western portion of the island was ceded to France, and in 1803 the territory was abandoned by the French, and a republic was proclaimed under the aboriginal name of Haïti. In 1822 the rule of the Haïtian President was extended over the whole of the island, the eastern portion having declared its independence of Spain in 1821. Since 1844 the eastern portion has formed a separate republic (see Dominican Republic).

During its existence the so-called republic has had twenty-four rulers, the majority of whom have died at the hands of their enemies before the expiration of the terms for which they were elected. Aug. 8, 1912, President Cincinnatus Leconte was killed by an explosion which destroyed the national arsenal at Port au Prince, and Tancrede Auguste succeeded him. He was succeeded May 4, 1913, by Michel Oreste.

Education.—Elementary education is free and nominally compulsory, and there are about 400 primary schools. Secondary education is mainly in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church, and the children of the wealthier classes are generally sent to Paris to be educated.

Cities.—Capital, Port au Prince, with a fine harbor in the Gulf of Gonave. Population (estimated), 100,000. Other towns are: Cap Haitien, Les Cayes, Gonaives, Jérémie, Port de Paix.

Production and Industry.—The republic contains districts that are probably the most fertile in the whole of the West Indies, but enterprise is lacking and capital is not attracted owing to lack of stable government. All tropical plants and trees grow in perfection, and nearly all the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zones may be cultivated in the highlands. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cocoa, cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco and honey, while the forest products include cabinet and dye woods. The live stock industry is entirely neglected.

The unit of value is the gold gourde of 100 centavos equivalent to $0.965.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Haïti from the United States for the year 1913 was $6,640.265, and goods to the value of $874,731 were sent thither—a balance of $5,765,534 in favor of the United States.

Haiti:
- Claims of United States against, 1857, 2067, 2760, 4665, 4716, 4918, 5120, 5369, 6099, 6100.
  - Award referred to, 5123.
  - Settlement of, 6332.
- Correspondence with, transmitted, 5907.
- Diplomatic intercourse with, provision for, recommended, 4716.
- Dispute with Colombia settled by arbitration, 8037.
- Duties imposed upon American products by, retaliatory measures proclaimed, 5702.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 3459.
- Imprisonment of American citizens by, 3829, 4665, 4918, 5020, 5123, 5369, 5869, 6099.
- Independence of, recognition of, by United States recommended, 3248.
- Instructions to naval officers in command on coast of, referred to, 4023.
- Insurrections in, discussed, 4824, 4918, 5368, 5471.
- Mission to, elevation of, recommended, 5468.
- Naval force at, referred to, 3832.
- Recognition of, by United States referred to, 5471.
- Relations with, discussed, 3885.
- Social condition of, discussed, 3885.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 3329, 3459.
- Vessels of United States seized or interfered with by, 2680, 5368, 5390.
- Vessels refused clearance by, discussed, 5869.

Haiti, Treaties with.—A treaty of amity, commerce, navigation, and extradition was concluded Nov. 3, 1864, and provides for most favored nation treatment, immunity of the citizens of the one country in the dominions of the other in time of war between the two countries and of their goods for a period of six months after declaration of war, together with exemption from seizure of money debts or shares. The citizens of the one country shall be exempt from military service and forced loans or exactions and shall not pay any higher contributions than those demanded from the citizens of the other country. Perfect freedom in the conduct of trade is accorded to all in whatever direction they may legally elect. The books, papers, or accounts of citizens of either country residing within the jurisdiction of the other, may be ex-

Haiti, Treaties with—*Continued.*
amined only upon the order of a competent judicial authority. Liberty of conscience and protection of the dead is secured. Property may be disposed of by sale, testament, or gift, with full liberty and without embarrassment.

Importation and exportation of goods may be conducted with equal privileges, regardless of the nationality of the vessels so engaged. The coasting trade is not included in this agreement. The imposition of duties on products of both countries shall be the same for each as for the goods of other countries, and no prohibition of the import of the products of either country into the other shall be made. Provision is made for extension of humane treatment to the shipwrecked on the shores of both countries. Vessels of either nationality attempting to enter a blockaded port of the other shall not be captured on the first attempt, but may be if the attempt is repeated or persisted in. The principle that free ships make free goods is recognized by both parties, and that the property of neutrals on an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation unless contraband. Arms, munitions of war, and military equipment of all kinds form a class of contraband of war. Provision is made to facilitate the examination of ships' papers and the search during war as well as the disposition of captured vessels and goods. The customary provision is made for the establishment of consular offices on terms usually described in consular conventions. The terms of extradition recited in the treaty are to be found under Extradition Treaties. The term of the treaty was originally for eight years, with renewal, subject to one year's notice of intention to terminate. (See also Naturalization.)

Several claims conventions were signed between 1884 and 1900. A naturalization treaty was concluded in 1902, and supplemented the following year. An extradition treaty was signed in 1904 (see Extradition), and an international arbitration agreement in 1909.

Haiti also became a party to the convention between the United States and the several republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claims and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 and proclaimed in Washington, July 29, 1914. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

Half-Holiday for government employees in summer recommended, 7588.

Halifax Commission.—A commission consisting of representatives of the United States and Great Britain which met in 1877 at the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to decide what amount should be paid by the former country for the fishing privileges granted its citizens by the treaty of 1871. Great Britain and the United States each named one of the commissioners and the third was named by Austria. The Canadians insisted that the concessions granted to the citizens of the United States by that instrument were much more valuable than those obtained by themselves in the reciprocal privileges given them by it. The commission decided that the United States Government should pay the sum of $5.500,000, and Congress appropriated that amount with the proviso that the articles in the treaty relating to fisheries ought to be terminated at the earliest period consistent with other provisions of the same treaty. These articles were terminated on July 1, 1885, and three years later a new treaty was negotiated but was rejected by the United States Senate on Aug. 21, 1888. Since then the question has been in abeyance under a *modus vivendi.*

Halifax, Nova Scotia:
American prisoners of war in, 507.
Fishery Commission held at, under treaty of Washington referred to, 4419, 4435, 4437, 4438.
Award of commission and appropriation for, discussed, 4448.
(See also Geneva Tribunal.)

Hall of Fame.—March 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of $100,000, afterward increased to $250,000, from a donor, whose name was withheld, for the erection on University Heights, New York City, of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was built in the form of a semi-circle, 170 feet, connecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages. On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementos of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 400 feet long with provision for 150 panels, each about 2 feet by 6 feet. each to bear the name of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead ten or more years are eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration to wit: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional names every fifth year thereafter, until the year 2,000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed. In case of failure to fill all the panels allotted, the vacancies are to be filled in a following year.

Every nomination seconded by a member of the university senate is submitted to an electorate of one hundred eminent citizens selected by the University council. The number of names submitted to the electorate for first ballot was 252. Of these each judge returned a vote for fifty. The rule required that no candidate receiving less than fifty-one votes could be accepted. The returns showed that but twenty-nine candidates received the required number and were chosen. These were as follows: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart, Asa Gray.

In October, 1905, under the rules named above, the senate received the ballots of 95 electors out of 101 appointed, of whom only 85 undertook to consider the names of women. A majority of 51 was demanded, but in the case of the names of women, a majority of only 47. The following persons were found to be duly chosen: John

Hall of Fame—*Continued.*
Quincy Adams, 59; James Russell Lowell, 58; William Tecumseh Sherman, 58; James Madison, 56; John Greenleaf Whittier, 53; Alexander Hamilton, 88; Louis Agassiz, 83; John Paul Jones, 54; Mary Lyon, 58; Emma Willard, 50; Maria Mitchell, 48.

The hall was dedicated May 30, 1901, when twenty-five or more national associations each unveiled one of the bronze tablets in the colonnade, and on May 30, 1907, the eleven new tablets were unveiled, orations being given by the governors of New York and Massachusetts.

Since the deed of gift was amended to admit memorials to famous foreign born Americans, the roll of electors has been amended in like manner. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, a native of Scotland, succeeding to the place of ex-President Grover Cleevland, deceased.

In October, 1910, the next ballot was taken, the number cast being 97 and the number required for a choice being 51. The following persons had the requisite number of votes: Harriet Beecher Stowe, 74; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 69; Edgar Allen Poe, 69; Roger Williams, 64; James Fenimore Cooper, 62; Phillips Brooks, 60; William Cullen Bryant, 59; Frances E. Willard, 56; Andrew Jackson, 53; George Bancroft, 53; John Lothrop Motley, 51. There were 211 nominees.

Hamburg (see also Germany):
- International Agricultural Exhibition to be held in, referred to, 3348, 3398.
- International Cattle Exhibition at, 4714.
- International Polar Congress at, referred to, 4535.
- Minister of, received in United States, 949.
- Treaty with, 988, 991, 2686.
- Vessels of—
  - Application for rights regarding, 621.
  - Discriminating duties on, suspended, 607.

Hamburg, S. C., slaughter of American citizens in, referred to, 4329.

Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute. Indians to be educated at, 4455.

Hampton Roads (Va.), Battle of.—One of the most celebrated maritime conflicts known to history. Aside from the dramatic interest that surrounds the battle of Hampton Roads, it is important from the fact that it marks the transition from the old to the new style of naval warfare, the passing of the ancient wooden frigate and the advent of the modern navy. When the navy-yard at Norfolk was seized by the Confederates in April, 1861, they found the steam frigate *Merrimac* (40 guns) scuttled and sunk. She was afterwards raised and her deck covered with a slanting roof made of 3 layers of iron, each 1¼ inches thick. This armor extended 2 feet below the water line and rose 10 feet above. The bow was provided with a ram. Her armament consisted of eight 11-inch guns, 4 on each side, and a 100-pounder rifled Armstrong gun at each end. She was then named the *Virginia.* About noon March 8, 1862, she came down the Elizabeth River under command of Commodore Franklin Buchanan, who had been an officer in the United States Navy. The sloop of war *Cumberland,* 24 guns and 376 men, stood athwart her course and opened fire. The projectiles of the *Cumberland* from thirteen 9 and 10-inch guns struck the oncoming monster and glanced from her armor. Advancing with all her speed in the face of 6 or 8 broadsides, the massive hulk of iron rammed her prow into the *Cumberland* just forward of the main chains and instantly opened fire from every gun that could be brought to bear. The *Cumberland* sank in 54 feet of water, her flag flying, and guns firing as she went down, taking with her over 100 dead, sick, and wounded of the crew. The *Merrimac* (*Virginia*) then turned her attention to the *Congress.* One shot killed 17 men at one of the latter's guns. When the flag of surrender was run up only 218 survived of a crew of 434 men. At 7 o'clock in the evening the iron-clad retired behind Sewells Point. Next morning (Sunday, March 9) she approached the *Minnesota,* which had grounded on a bar. Before getting near enough to administer a shot a strange-looking vessel, called the *Monitor,* commanded by Lieut. John L. Worden, stood across her path. The *Merrimac* proceeded and sent a shell toward the *Minnesota.* The answer was 2 shots from the 11-inch guns in the revolving "cheese-box," which the turret of the *Monitor* resembled. The effect of these was to attract the undivided attention of the *Merrimac.* Rising only 10 feet out of the water, the *Monitor* was not a tempting mark, and the shot that did strike glanced off harmlessly. For the most part the shot flew over the low deck. Five times the *Merrimac* tried to run down the *Monitor,* and at each attempt received the fire of her 11-inch guns at close quarters. After having been twice aground and receiving 2 broadsides from the *Minnesota,* the *Merrimac* withdrew from the conflict, badly disabled and almost unmanageable. On the *Merrimac* 2 men were killed and 19 wounded. Lieut. Worden was injured. (See also *Merrimac,* The; *Monitor,* The.)

Hampton Roads, Va.:
- Conference at, discussed and correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3461.
- *Monitor-Merrimac* naval engagement in, 3313.
- Tercentenary of settlement at Jamestown, to be celebrated at, 7043, 7095, 7386.

Hanging Rock (S. C.), Battle of.—On the evening of Aug. 6, 1780, Col. Sumter, with a force of 150 men, attacked the British post at Hanging Rock, a large bowlder jutting out from the high bank of the Catawba River, in South Carolina, 11 miles from Rocky Mount. A body of North Carolina refugees under Col. Bryan fled upon the approach of Sumter, but the Prince of Wales Regiment defended the post for 4 hours and was almost annihilated, the British loss aggregating 269. The American loss was 12 killed and 41 wounded.

Hanover:
- Exequatur issued consul of, revoked, 3709.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2834.
- State dues, treaty with, for abolition of, 3260, 3265.
  - Referred to, 3328.

Hanover—*Continued.*
  Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 1811, 2303, 2479, 2834, 3260, 3265.
    Referred to, 1821, 3328.
  Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 970.

Hanover Court-House (Va.), Battle of.—May 24, 1862, while McClellan's army was advancing up the peninsula toward Richmond, Gen. Fitz-John Porter was sent with 12,000 men to Hanover Court-House, 17 miles north of Richmond, to meet and facilitate the advance of McDowell's corps, which was to join McClellan by way of Fredericksburg. Here, May 27, Porter met and defeated the Confederates under Gen. Branch. The Federal loss was 387; that of the Confederates between 200 and 300 killed and 730 taken prisoners. McDowell was recalled and Porter returned to his former camp at Gaines Mill.

Hans, The, appropriation to owners for detention of, recommended, 6298, 6336, 6457.

Hanseatic Republics, Treaties with.—These comprise Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck, and were incorporated into the North German Union on July 1, 1867. The treaty of 1827 on friendship, commerce, and navigation provides for equality of duties, import and export duties. Especial provision is made for conditions arising from the small population and area which these towns possess, and the three towns are considered an entity in the clearance of ships. Citizens may possess and dispose of property by sale, testament, or otherwise, and have full privileges of winding up estates and affairs in every respect as do citizens. (See also Germany, Treaties with.)

Harbor Island, referred to, 6741.

Harbors. (See Rivers and Harbors.)

Harlem Heights (N. Y.), Battle of.—After Washington had successfully withdrawn the American troops from Long Island he proceeded to strengthen and fortify his lines at Kings Bridge, on Harlem Heights. Sept. 15, 1776, the British ships in the East River landed a small force at Kips Bay, and on the 16th Gen. Howe sent a regiment and two battalions of infantry to dislodge the Americans. The British were driven back with a loss of nearly 200 in killed and wounded.

Harlem River, N. Y., navigation of, report of coast survey on the possibility and expense of rendering navigable for commercial purposes, 3120.

Harpers Ferry (Va.), Capture of.—After Stonewall Jackson was detached from Lee's army in Maryland he recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport Sept. 12, 1862, and proceeded down the Virginia side of the river to Harpers Ferry. Sept. 13 he occupied Loudon Heights, meeting with but little opposition. On the night of the 14th Col. Davis with 2,000 cavalry crossed the river between the Confederate forces and escaped. Jackson opened fire on the garrison on the evening of the 14th and continued on the morning of the 15th until Col. Dixon S. Miles, mortally wounded, surrendered 11,583 men, 73 guns, 13,000 small arms, 200 wagons, and large quantities of supplies. The killed and wounded on the Union side numbered 217, while the Confederates sustained no loss.

Harpers Ferry, Va., insurrection at, discussed, 3084.

Harrisburg Convention.—The high-tariff woolen bill of 1827 passed the House of Representatives, but was rejected in the Senate by the casting vote of the Vice-President. The protectionists thereupon called a convention to meet at Harrisburg, Pa., the following year. This body was made up mainly of delegates from the New England and Middle States. It presented the idea of protection to the people and decided to ask for an increased duty upon woolens and also upon other manufactured articles. The activity of the delegates to this convention and the sentiment aroused resulted in the passage of the high-tariff law of 1828, which its enemies nicknamed "The bill of abominations."

Harrison, Benjamin.—1889-1893.

Twenty-sixth Administration—Republican.
  Vice-President—Levi P. Morton.
Secretary of State—
  James G. Blaine.
  John W. Foster.
Secretary of the Treasury—
  William Windom.
  Charles Foster.
Secretary of War—
  Redfield Proctor.
  Stephen B. Elkins.
Attorney-General—
  William H. H. Miller.
Postmaster-General—
  John Wanamaker.
Secretary of the Navy—
  Benjamin F. Tracy.
Secretary of the Interior—
  John W. Noble.
Secretary of Agriculture—
  Jeremiah M. Rusk.

Nomination.—Harrison was elected by the Republican party at the election of 1888. The convention met at Chicago on the 19th of June. For some time the work of the convention was delayed awaiting word from Blaine, who was in Europe, as to his possible candidacy. On the withdrawal of his name, the leading candidates were Sherman, Gresham, Alger, and Harrison. Sherman led for the first six ballots but on the seventh the nomination went to Harrison.

Platform.—The platform of 1888 paid tributes to the memories of the great leaders of the party of the past; reaffirmed support of the Constitution; committed the party uncompromisingly to the policy of protection; opposed foreign cheap labor and Chinese immigration; opposed trusts, combines, and monopolies; restricted public lands to settlers' use; confirmed constitutional government by the Territories; condemned Mormonism; supported bimetallism; favored postage reduction; endorsed free schools; urged the rehabilitation of the merchant-marine; favored increase of the navy; advocated a more courageous foreign policy; condemned the Democratic party and the Republican deserters of 1884; urged greater pension relief for soldiers; and arraigned President Cleveland for excessive veto in this direction.

Opposition.—The Democratic party in convention at St. Louis, on June 5, 1888, unanimously renominated President Cleveland. Two Labor parties met at Cincinnati on May 15, 1888. The Union Labor party nominated Andrew J. Streator; and the United Labor party put forward Robert H. Cowdrey.

Popular Vote.—The popular vote on Nov. 6, 1888, gave Cleveland 5,536,242; Harrison, 5,440,708; Streator, 146,836; and

Harrison, Benjamin—*Continued.*

Clinton B. Fisk (Prohibitionist), 146,876. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 13, 1889, gave Harrison 233 and Cleveland 168.

Party Affiliation.—Benjamin Harrison's political career began with the birth of the Republican party. In 1860 he became conspicuous in Indiana by a thorough canvass of the State when a candidate for the office of reporter of the Supreme Court. By oversight of the respective campaign committees he and Governor Hendricks were cast to speak at Rockville on the same day, and by agreement divided the time between them. Harrison acquitted himself in debate in an amazingly creditable way. From that time, Harrison was active in every campaign in the State, except for the interruption by his Civil War career. For his support in the campaign of 1880, President Garfield offered Harrison a Cabinet position. In the Senate he was a strong partisan against the administration of Cleveland. His acceptability to what were regarded as doubtful States decided his nomination for President in 1888.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Fifty-first Congress (1889-1891) the Senate, of 84 members, was composed of 37 Democrats and 47 Republicans; and the House, of 330 members, was made up of 156 Democrats, 173 Republicans, and 1 Independent. In the Fifty-second Congress (1891-1893) the Senate, of 88 members, was composed of 39 Democrats, 47 Republicans, and 2 Alliance; and the House, of 332 members, was made up of 235 Democrats, 88 Republicans, and 9 Alliance.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Harrison stood as follows: July 1, 1889, $975,939,750.22; 1890, $890,784,370.53; 1891, $851,912,751.78; 1892, $841,526,463.60.

In his Second Annual Message (page 5549) President Harrison attributes the great reduction of the public debt to "the efforts of the Secretary to increase the value of money in circulation by keeping down the Treasury surplus to the lowest possible limit. That this substantial and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enormous reduction of the public debt and of the annual interest charge is a matter of increased satisfaction. There has been purchased and redeemed since March 4, 1889, 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds to the amount of $211,832,450 at a cost of $246,620,741, resulting in the reduction of the annual interest charge of $8,967,609 and a total saving of interest of $51,576,706."

Foreign Policy.—In his Third Annual Message (page 5617) the President makes suggestions regarding the rights of aliens domiciled in the United States as a deduction from the lynching in New Orleans of several Italian subjects. In the affair with the government of Chile the President was earnest and insistent in his demands, which after a display of great patience, became peremptory and were satisfactorily complied with. The onus of the Bering Sea adjustment was thrown upon the President by the illness of Secretary Blaine, and it was not long until treaty adjustment was made. There is no doubt that the presentation of the "five points" upon which the arbitrators were asked to arbitrate was the work of President Harrison and are a good illustration of his legal acumen.

Civil Service.—In his First Annual Message (page 5488) the President acquaints the country with the fact that the book of eligibles in the hands of the Commission is now open for inspection and no longer secret. "This secrecy was the source of much suspicion and many charges of favoritism in the administration of the law."

Tariff.—President Harrison was an out-and-out protectionist. In his First Annual Message (page 5473) he said: "I recommend a revision of our tariff law both in its administrative features and in the schedules. . . . The inequalities in the law should be adjusted, but the protective principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as of our shops. . . . The free list can very safely be extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply. . . . If safe provision against fraud can be devised, the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and manufactures would also offer an unobjectionable method of reducing the surplus." In speaking of the McKinley tariff act of 1890, in his Second Annual Message (page 5556) the President said while the act had been in force at the time of speaking only sixty days, "it is curious to note that advance in prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act." "No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval of even a party caucus. Such legislation is always the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception." In his Third Annual Message (page 5627) the President said: "I think there are conclusive evidences that the new tariff has created several great industries, which will within a few years give employment to several hundred thousand American working men and women." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 5744) the President said: "I believe the protective system, which has now for something more than thirty years continuously prevailed in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread, but supply a comfortable margin for these home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither comfortable nor sweet." He expressed regret that the results of the recent elections indicate a change of tariff policy and the accompanying disruption of trade conditions which uncertainty in tariff legislation invariably brings.

Harrison, Benjamin:

Annual messages of, 5467, 5542, 5615, 5741.

Arbitrator in boundary dispute between Argentine Republic and Brazil. (See Cleveland, Grover, arbitrator.)

Biographical sketch of, 5438.

Bland-Allison Act discussed by, 5475.

Civil Service discussed by, 5487, 5555, 5642, 5766. (See also Civil Service.)

Commercial and industrial interests of United States discussed by, 5741.

Constitutional amendment regarding selection of Presidential electors recommended by, 5644.

Harrison, Benjamin—*Continued.*
- Finances discussed by, 5472, 5548, 5628, 5753.
- Foreign policy discussed by, 5445, 5618, 5750, 5783.
- Inaugural address of, 5440.
- Interoceanic canal construction begun by an Amercian company, 5470.
- Member of Mississippi River Improvement Commission, resignation of, referred to, 4589.
- Portrait of, 5438.
- Powers of Federal and State Governments, discussed by, 5489, 5562, 5766.
- Proclamations of—
  - Admission of—
    - Montana, 5459.
    - North Dakota, 5455.
    - South Dakota, 5457.
    - Washington, 5460.
  - Agreement with Great Britain for *modus vivendi* in relation to Bering Sea fisheries, 5581.
  - Anniversary of discovery of America, 5724.
  - Centennial celebration of inauguration of Washington, 5453.
  - Collisions at sea, 5537.
  - Contracts for grazing on Cherokee Outlet declared void, 5532.
    - Time for removing stock extended, 5534.
  - Copyright privilege to—
    - Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Switzerland, 5582.
    - Germany, 5713.
    - Italy, 5736.
  - Division of portion of Sioux Reservation, 5529.
  - Duties on vessels from Tobago suspended, 5598.
  - Duties upon imports from—
    - Colombia, 5700.
    - Haiti, 5702.
    - Venezuela, 5703.
  - Extraordinary session of Senate, 5817.
  - Indian titles to lands in Nebraska extinguished, 5535.
  - Insurrection in Idaho, 5723.
  - Lands—
    - Opened to settlement, 5450, 5579, 5591, 5707, 5710, 5727.
    - Set apart as public reservation, 5577, 5590, 5595, 5686, 5695, 5705, 5719, 5722, 5786, 5792, 5795, 5797, 5804, 5810, 5811, 5814, 5815.
  - Pardons to polygamists, 5803.
  - Prevent extermination of seals in Bering Sea, 5449, 5533, 5578, 5581, 5697.
  - Tariff laws of—
    - Austria-Hungary, 5718.
    - Brazil, 5576.
    - British West Indies, 5688.
    - Cuba and Puerto Rico, 5583.
    - Dominican Republic, 5588.
    - Germany, 5693.
    - Guatemala, 5716.
    - Honduras, 5714.
    - Nicaragua, 5698.
  - Thanksgiving, 5454, 5536, 5597, 5736.
  - Tolls upon Canadian vessels, 5725.
    - Revoked, 5812.
  - Unlawful combinations in—
    - Idaho, 5723.
    - Wyoming, 5725.
  - World's Columbian Exposition, 5575.
- Samoan Islands, treaty with Germany concerning, 5469.
- Sherman Act discussed by, 5548, 5628.
- State of the Union discussed by, 5467, 5542, 5741.
- Tariff discussed by, 5473, 5556, 5626, 5744.
- Thanksgiving proclamations of, 5454, 5536, 5597, 5736.
- Veto messages of—
  - Authorizing Ogden, Utah, to assume increased indebtedness, 5518.
  - Authorizing Oklahoma City to issue bonds to provide right of way for railroad, 5571.
  - Bookmaking and poolselling in District of Columbia, 5528.
    - Referred to, 5551.
  - Changing boundaries of Uncompahgre Reservation, 5522.
  - Declaring retirement of C. B. Stivers from Army legal, 5526.
  - Establishing circuit courts of appeals and regulating jurisdiction of United States courts, 5679.
  - Establishing Record and Pension Office of War Department, etc., 5573.
  - Extending time to purchasers of Indian lands in Nebraska, 5525.
  - Issuance of railroad bonds by Maricopa County, Ariz., 5523.
  - Number of district attorneys and marshals in Alabama, 5785.
  - Public building at—
    - Bar Harbor, Me., 5571.
    - Dallas, Tex., 5519.
    - Hudson, N. Y., 5521.
    - Tuscaloosa, Ala., 5521.
  - Relief of—
    - Administratrix of estate of G. W. Lawrence, 5574.
    - Charles P. Choteau, 5528, 6115.
    - Portland Company, of Maine, 5527.
  - Submitting claim of William McGarrahan to Court of Private Land Claims, 5680.
  - Suits against United States, 5682.

Harrison, William Henry.—March 4, 1841-April 4, 1841.

Fourteenth Administration—Whig.

Vice-President—John Tyler.

Secretary of State—
Daniel Webster.
Secretary of the Treasury—
Thomas Ewing.
Secretary of War—
John Bell.
Secretary of the Navy—
George E. Badger.
Postmaster-General—
Francis Granger.
Attorney-General—
John J. Crittenden.

Nomination.—William Henry Harrison was elected by the Whig party in the election of 1840. He was nominated at the National Whig Convention that met at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4-7, 1839, to consider the claims of several rivals for the nomination, especially Harrison, Clay, and Scott. No platform was adopted by the Whigs.

Opposition.—The Democrats met in convention at Baltimore, May 5, 1840, and nominated Martin Van Buren for reelection, but chose no Vice-Presidential candidate.

Platform.—For the first time in election history, a national party platform was adopted. It set forth strict construction, opposed Federal assumption of State debts; opposed Federal fostering of one industry to the exclusion or neglect of another; and national banks; strongly asserted State rights; separation of government money from banking institutions; and endorsed the principles of Jefferson, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence. The Liberty party met in convention at Warsaw, N. Y., and, later, at Albany, N. Y., on April 1, 1840, and nominated James G. Birney on a platform of abolition of slavery. The party thus formed was the beginning of the modern Republican party. The campaign of 1840 was one of the most remarkable in the political history of the United States. It was the first in which all of the people manifested intense interest and excitement. The attempts to belittle Harrison on account of his humble origin were taken up as catch-words, and the "Hard Cider and Log-Cabin" campaign became the "political hurricane of 1840."

Popular Vote.—The popular vote cast at the election of Nov. 3 by twenty-six States stood: Harrison, 1,275,017; Van Buren, 1,128,702; and Birney, 7,059. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 10, 1841, gave Harrison 234 votes, and Van Buren, 60.

Party Affiliation.—The great services that made Harrison so popular were military rather than political. His first nomination for the Presidency was in 1835 by a Whig convention. The second nomination, in 1839, was by a convention composed of Whigs, National Republicans, and Anti-Masons. His failure of election in 1835 was largely due to the fact that the opponents of Van Buren and Jackson did not concentrate upon Harrison as they did in 1840. President Harrison was not a strong party man. In his Inaugural Address (page 1847) he deprecates party influence. "If parties in a republic are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functionaries within the bounds of law and duty, at that point their usefulness ends." And again: "To me it seems perfectly clear that the interest of the country requires that the violence of the spirit by which these parties are at this time governed must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of."

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Twenty-seventh Congress (1841-1843) the Senate, of 52 members, was made up of 22 Democrats, 28 Whigs, and 2 Independents; and House, of 242 members, was composed of 103 Democrats, 132 Whigs, 6 Independents, and 1 vacancy. In the Twenty-eighth Congress (1843-1845) the Senate, of 52 members, was made up of 23 Democrats and 29 Whigs; and the House, of 223 members, was composed of 142 Democrats and 81 Whigs.

Foreign Policy.—In his Inaugural Address (page 1874) the President outlines his policy in these words: "Long the defender of my country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow-citizens will not see in my earnest desire to preserve peace with foreign powers any indication that their rights will ever be sacrificed or the honor of the nation tarnished by any omission on the part of their Chief Magistrate unworthy of their former glory."

Harrison, William Henry:
- Biographical sketch of, 1858.
- Death of—
  - Announcements of, 1877.
  - Certificate of, 1885.
  - Day of fasting and prayer recommended in consequence of, 1887.
  - Honors to be paid memory of, 1879.
  - Report of physicians on, 1886.
  - Resolution of Congress on, 1908.
- Foreign policy discussed by, 1873.
- Governor of Indiana Territory, success of troops under command of, 481.
- Inaugural address of, 1860.
- Major-general, military talents of, commented on, 520.
- Nominations of, unacted on, withdrawn by, 1876.
- Portrait of, 1856.
- Proclamation of, convening extraordinary session of Congress, 1876.
- Provisions for family of, for expenses incurred in removing to Washington recommended, 1893.
- Remains of, removal of, to North Bend, Ohio, for interment, 1907.
  - Correspondence regarding, 1906.

Hartford Convention.—Hartford, Conn., has been the scene of two historic conventions with almost opposite purposes. In the autumn of 1780 delegates from all the Northern States assembled there to devise means to strengthen the financial system of the Federal Government and to raise and equip troops for the prosecution of the War of Independence. A second convention was held there Dec. 15, 1814-Jan. 5, 1815, and had for its object the denunciation of the war with Great Britain. It consisted of delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont, and was held behind closed doors. The New England Federalists were much opposed to the War of 1812, as it wrought great damage to their commercial interests. They denounced the policy of the Government in drafting men for the Army and demanded reforms in the direction of state's rights. Having been accused of an attempt to disrupt the Union, the convention denied "any present intention to dissolve the

Hartford Convention—*Continued.* Union," but admitted that "if a dissolution should become necessary by reason of the multiplied abuses of bad administration it should, if possible, be the work of peaceable times and deliberate consent." It laid down the general principle that "it is as much the duty of the state authorities to watch over the rights reserved as of the United States to exercise the powers that are delegated." The resolutions of the convention were endorsed by the legislatures of Connecticut and Massachusetts and passed upon by Congress. No attention was there paid to them. They are of interest as showing that secession was contemplated in New England at an early date in our history. The strength of the Federalist party in the states where it had been strongest began to wane after the holding of this convention.

Hatchers Run (Va.), Battle of.—Oct. 27, 1864, in an attempt to seize the South Side Railroad and get nearer Richmond, the Second Army Corps, under Hancock, and two divisions of the Fifth Corps forced a passage of Hatchers Run, the termination of the Confederate works on the right, and moved up on the south side of it to the point where the run is crossed by the Boydton plank road. In support of the movement Butler made a demonstration on the north side of the James River and attacked the Confederates on both the Williamsburg and York River railroads. The Confederates moved across Hatchers Run and made a fierce attack upon Hancock, but were driven back into their works. During the night Hancock retired to his old position, having lost 1,900 men, one-third of whom were missing. Feb. 5, 1865, Grant made another attempt to turn the Confederate lines at Hatchers Run. The only gain was an extension to the westward of the Federal lines. The losses in the attempt were 2,000 on the Federal and about 1,000 on the Confederate side.

Hatteras Expedition.—Aug. 26, 1861, an expedition against Forts Hatteras and Clark was sent out from Fortress Monroe under Commodore Stringham and Gen. Butler. The naval force consisted of the *Minnesota* and four other vessels and transports and the land force about 900 men. Fort Clark was occupied on the 27th without serious opposition. On the morning of the 28th bombardment of Fort Hatteras began, and on the 29th at eleven o'clock, the fort surrendered. Butler occupied the works with his land forces. Capt. Barron and 615 prisoners were sent north on the flagship *Minnesota.* Twenty-five pieces of artillery, 1,000 stands of arms, and a large quantity of ordnance stores, provisions, etc., fell into the hands of the victors.

Havana, Cuba (see also Cuba):
- Destruction of the *Maine* in harbor of, 6277, 6290, 6305.
    - Findings of court of inquiry discussed, 6277, 6290.
    - Number of lives lost in, report on, 6296.
    - Proposition of Spain to investigate causes of, referred to, 6290.

Hawaii.—A dependent territory of the United States consisting of a group of twelve islands (four of which are uninhabited), lying near the middle of the Pacific Ocean, between 18° 54′ and 22° 2′ north latitude and between 155° and 161° west longitude. From Honolulu, capital of Oahu, to San Francisco the distance is 2,100 miles; to Yokohama, 3,440 miles; to Hong Kong, 4,893 miles. The group was named by Capt. Cook, their discoverer, Sandwich Islands, in honor of the Earl of Sandwich, first lord of the British admiralty at the time of their discovery, but the natives called them the Hawaiian islands and that term is now officially recognized. The eight principal islands are Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Lanai, Kahulaui, Molokai, and Niihau. They are mountainous and volcanic. The total area of the group is 6,449 square miles, of which 4,000 is the island of Hawaii.

History.—During the greater part of the nineteenth century the islands formed an independent kingdom. Jan. 17, 1893, Queen Liliuokalani was deposed and a provisional government was formed, with Sanford B. Dole at the head; and annexation to the United States asked. A treaty of annexation was concluded with President Harrison, but before it could be ratified by the Senate President Cleveland was inaugurated; he at once withdrew it and sent James H. Blount as special commissioner to investigate the affairs of the islands. The restoration of the Queen was attempted, but failed, mainly because she refused to grant an amnesty. On July 4, 1894, a Republic was proclaimed with Mr. Dole as its president. During President McKinley's first term, another treaty of annexation was sent to the Senate, but, pending its consideration, a joint resolution passed Congress annexing the islands. The resolution was approved on July 7, 1898, and the formal annexation occurred on Aug. 12 of the same year. The islands were constituted the Territory of Hawaii in June, 1900, and by act of April 30 of the same year citizenship of the United States was bestowed on all citizens of the former Republic of Hawaii; territorial franchise has been given to those who had been resident in the territory for one year, provided they were able to read and write the English or Hawaiian language. The government rests in a legislature of two houses—a senate of fifteen members (elected for four years) and a house of representatives of thirty members (elected for two years). The governor and secretary are appointed for four years by the President of the United States. The territory is represented in the United States House of Representatives by a delegate elected biennially.

The first United States census of the islands was taken in 1900 with the following result: Hawaii Island, 46,843; Kauai Island, 20,562; Niihau Island, 172; Maui Island, 25,416; Molokai Island and Lanai Island, 2,504; Oahu Island, 58,504. Total of the Territory, 154,001. The population of the city of Honolulu was 39,306. The population of Hawaii according to the 1910 census, made by the United States Census Bureau, was 191,909, Honolulu City having a population of 52,183.

Trade with the United States.—The exports from Hawaii to the United States in the twelve months ending June 30, 1911, were valued at $41,180,195. The imports into Hawaii from the United States for the same period were valued at $21,677,213. The imports from foreign countries for the same period were $5,190,449, exports $730,642.

Sugar and rice are the staple products, but coffee, hides, sisal, bananas, pineapples and wool are exported. The sugar crop of 1908 amounted to 521,123 tons. For the year ended June, 1908, the imports from foreign countries amounted to $4,682,399, and the exports to foreign countries, $597,640. The shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Hawaii amounted to $15,303,325, and those from Hawaii to the United States to $41,640,815.

Several lines of steamers run regularly

Hawaii—*Continued.*
between Hawaii and the United States, Canada, Australia, the Philippines, China, and Japan. There are seventeen steamers plying between island ports. There are 160 miles of railway and 600 miles of telephone line. The city of Honolulu has electric lights and electric street railways.

The total population was found by the census of 1910 to be 191,909.

Hawaiian Islands:
- American policy in, 6658, 6873, 7051, 7398, 7431, 7611.
- Annexation of, to United States, 6332, 6399. (See also Control over, *post.*)
  - Action of American minister regarding, discussed by President Cleveland, 5873, 5892.
  - Discussed by President—
    - Harrison, Benj., 5783.
    - McKinley, 6332.
    - Roosevelt, 7436.
  - Dispatch of Henry A. Pierce regarding, 4085.
  - Information regarding, refused, 2691, 2695.
  - Pearl Harbor, improvement of, urged, 7484.
  - Shipping interests between Pacific mainland and, discussed, 7484.
  - Treaty for, transmitted by President Benj. Harrison, 5783.
    - Withdrawn by President Cleveland, 5825.
      - Discussed, 5873, 5892.
- Cable communication with, recommended, 4565, 5086, 5368, 5751, 6354, 6449, 6661, 6758.
  - Surveys for, in progress, 5623, 5663, 5679.
- Commission to report upon legislation concerning, 6333.
- Control over—
  - Must not pass to foreign powers, 2064, 2555, 2650, 3887, 5783.
  - Not sought by United States, 2064.
- Customs relations with foreign powers after annexation to the United States discussed, 6333.
- Differences of, with France referred to, 2656.
- Discussed by President—
  - Cleveland, 5085, 5873, 5892.
  - Fillmore, 2656, 2691, 2695.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5783.
  - Johnson, 3887.
  - McKinley, 6399, 6453.
  - Taylor, 2555.
  - Tyler, 2064.
- Duties wrongfully levied, 5545.
- Efforts of, to seek replenishment of population discussed, 4630.
- Fortification of, proposed, 7398.
- Government of—
  - Change in, and interference of American minister in, discussed, 5873, 5892.
    - Proposed change referred to, 5181.
  - Troops landed under direction of American minister in, discussed, 5873, 5892.
  - Recognition of, by United States, 5958.
- Independence of—
  - Desired by United States, 2064, 2555, 2656, 3887.
  - First recognized by United States, 2656.
- Instructions to diplomatic and naval representatives of United States in, transmitted, 5904.
- Insurrection in—
  - Report on, transmitted, 5998.
  - Treatment of American citizens and action of United States Government discussed, 6065.
- Invitation to, to attend international conference at Washington, extension of recommended, 5468.
- King of—
  - Coronation of, discussed, 4761.
  - Death of, in United States, 5623.
  - Visit of, to United States, 4630.
- Lease of station to Great Britain by, for submarine telegraph cable, recommendation regarding, 5991.
- Lighthouse establishment in, 6497.
- Minister of, to United States, recall of, discussed, 6065.
- Minister of United States to—
  - Instructions to, and correspondence with, referred to, 5905, 5906, 5907, 5908, 5909, 5910, 5911, 6000.
  - Letter of Sanford B. Dole to, referred to, 5906, 5907.
  - Provisional Government recognized by, discussed by President Cleveland, 5873, 5892.
- Mission to, elevation of, recommended, 5468.
- Queen of—
  - Referred to, 5623.
  - Restoration of, to throne discussed, 5783.
  - Surrender of sovereignty by, discussed, 5903.
- Questions between Japan and, settled, 6333.
- Relations with, referred to, 5784.
- Special commissioner sent to, report of, discussed by President Cleveland, 5873, 5892.
- Transfer of, to United States, 6264, 6332.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 2563, 2619, 2870, 2884, 3399, 3664, 3721, 3891, 3996, 4272, 4289, 4296, 4358, 4842, 5783.
  - Extension of, recommended, 5058.
    - Proposition regarding, 4805, 4824.
    - Referred to, 5368.

Hawaiian Islands—*Continued.*
Modification of, discussed, 4716, 4761.
Proclaimed, 4348.
Recommended, 3882.
Referred to, 5121, 5782.
Withdrawn, 5825.
Discussed, 5873, 5892.
Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 3713.

Hay.—The hay crop of the United States is important and profitable, its annual value amounting to something like 600 million dollars. The yield is something less than two tons per acre, and the price advanced in ten years from $8 per ton to $15 per ton.

The acreage and total value since 1904 is shown in the annexed table:

Year	Acreage	Value
1904	39,998,602	$529,107,625
1905	39,361,960	515,960,000
1906	42,476,224	592,539,671
1907	44,028,224	743,507,000
1908	46,486,000	635,423,000
1909	51,041,000	722,401,000
1910	51,015,000	842,252,000
1911	43,017,000	694,570,000
1912	49,530,000	856,695,000

The following table shows the yield and value by states for 1912, as ascertained by the Department of Agriculture:

State	Acreage	Value
Maine	1,231,000	$19,564,000
New Hampshire	501,000	9,390,000
Vermont	1,010,000	21,210,000
Massachusetts	477,000	12,814,000
Rhode Island	58,000	1,465 000
Connecticut	379,000	9,810,000
New York	4,720,000	87,910.000
New Jersey	362,000	10,420,000
Pennsylvania	3,173,000	70,777,000
Delaware	72,000	1,440,000
Maryland	381,000	8,280,000
Virginia	741,000	13,513,000
West Virginia	745,000	15,420,000
North Carolina	293,000	6,363,000
South Carolina	194,000	4,014,000
Georgia	234,000	5,372,000
Florida	43,000	977,000
Ohio	2,960,000	52,338,000
Indiana	1,885,000	29,435,000
Illinois	2,512,000	41,152,000
Michigan	2,395,000	40,450,000
Wisconsin	2,250,000	43,560,000
Minnesota	1,661,000	16,262,000
Iowa	3,537,000	47,044,000
Missouri	3,187,000	40,601,000
North Dakota	364,000	2,805,000
South Dakota	460,000	4,099,000
Nebraska	1,150,000	13,037,000
Kansas	1,627,000	18,544,000
Kentucky	815,000	13,727,000
Tennessee	888,000	18,233,000
Alabama	209,000	3,811,000
Mississippi	201,000	3,712,000
Louisiana	142,000	2,972,000
Texas	387,000	5,637,000
Oklahoma	385,000	3,559,000
Arkansas	286,000	4,224,000
Montana	640,000	10,093,000
Wyoming	452,000	7,387,000
Colorado	870,000	16,574,000
New Mexico	187,000	3,706,000
Arizona	113,000	4,608,000
Utah	368,000	8,184,000
Nevada	227,000	5,924,000
Idaho	692,000	12,209,000
Washington	776,000	17,241,000
Oregon	790,000	14,425,000
California	2,500,000	52,402,000
United States	49,530,000	$856,695,000

Hay-Herran Treaty, terms of, 6902, 6903. (See Colombia, Treaties with, under Ship Canal.)

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, terms of, 6902.
Invoked in opposition to control of Panama Canal, 8138.
(See Great Britain, Treaties with, under Isthmian Canal.)

Hayes, Rutherford B.—1877-1881.

Twenty-third Administration—Republican.
Vice-President—William A. Wheeler.
Secretary of State—
William M. Evarts.
Secretary of the Treasury—
John Sherman.
Secretary of War—
George W. McCrary.
Alexander Ramsey.
Secretary of the Navy—
Richard W. Thompson.
Nathan Goff, Jr.
Secretary of the Interior—
Carl Schurz.
Postmaster-General—
David McK. Key.
Horace Maynard.
Attorney-General—
Charles Devens.

Nomination.—Hayes was nominated by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, June 14-15, 1876, on the seventh ballot, after a most exciting contest with James G. Blaine.

Platform.—The Republican platform of 1876 pledged the party to the complete pacification of the South and the protection of its people; demanded specie payment; sought improvement in the civil service; recommended non-sectarian schools; advocated tariff for revenue and equalized protection; opposed grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies; advocated naturalization treaties with foreign powers; questioned the moral and material effect of Chinese immigration; sympathized with equal rights for women; denounced polygamy; renewed pledges to soldiers and sailors; deprecated sectional feeling; and severely criticised the Democratic party and its administrations.

Opposition.—The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, June 27-29, 1876, nominated Samuel J. Tilden. The Greenback Convention at Indianapolis, May 17, 1876, nominated Peter Cooper, on a platform opposing specie payment. The Prohibition Convention at Cleveland, May 17, 1876, nominated Green Clay Smith. The American party nominated James B. Walker.

Popular Vote.—The popular vote of thirty-seven States on the election on Nov. 7, 1876, gave Tilden 4,284,757; Hayes, 4,033,950; Cooper, 81,740; and Green Clay Smith, 9,522. The popular vote in Florida and Louisiana was in dispute between the two parties; and Congress passed an act creating an Electoral Commission as a court of last resort to settle the dispute. By a vote of 8 to 7, the Commission decided in favor of Hayes and the electoral vote was declared on March 2, 1877, to stand 185 for Hayes and 184 for Tilden.

Party Affiliation.—In his early career, Hayes always voted with the Whig party, supporting Clay in 1844, Taylor in 1848, and Scott in 1852. From long-cherished anti-slavery feelings, he joined the Republican party on its organization and supported Frémont in 1856, and Lincoln in 1860. General Hayes was in the field when he was nominated for Congress in 1864 by a Republican convention at Cincinnati. To a friend who suggested that

Hayes, Rutherford B.—1877-1881—*Con.*
he take leave of absence to go home to canvass, General Hayes replied: "Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was certainly made without reflection. An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped." In Congress he voted with his party on reconstruction, voted against repudiation, voted for the impeachment of President Johnson; advocated Civil Service reform. In his career as three times Governor of his State, he strongly advocated the honest money system. In his letter of acceptance, General Hayes laid especial stress upon civil service reform, the currency, and pacification of the South.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Forty-fifth Congress (1877-1879) the Senate, of 76 members, was composed of 36 Democrats, 39 Republicans, and 1 Independent, and the House, of 293 members, was made up of 156 Democrats and 137 Republicans. In the Forty-sixth Congress (1879-1881) the Senate, of 76 members, was composed of 43 Democrats and 33 Republicans; and the House, of 293 members, was made up of 150 Democrats, 128 Republicans, 14 Nationals, and 1 vacancy.

Civil Service.—In his letter of acceptance, General Hayes said "that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people," and that "the officer should be secure in his tenure so long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory." In his Inaugural Address (page 4396) he asked for "a reform that shall be thorough, radical, and complete." He points out that reform was advocated by both great political parties prior to the election, a demonstration of its necessity. In his First Annual Address (page 4418) he says: "I have endeavored to reduce the number of changes in subordinate places usually made upon change of the general administration, and shall most heartily cooperate with Congress in the better systematizing of such methods and rules of admission to the public service and of promotion within it as may promise to be most successful in making thorough competency, efficiency, and character the decisive tests in these matters." The recommendations of the President were not acted upon by Congress and no appropriation was made for the Civil Service Commission. Republican senators and congressmen were dissatisfied with the efforts of the President in this direction and great opposition was experienced.

Finances.—The President favored the coinage of silver but only in moderate quantity. In his Third Annual Message (page 4511) he said: "I would, however, strongly urge upon Congress the importance of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the coinage of silver dollars upon the present legal ratio. The market value of the silver dollar being uniformly and largely less than the market value of the gold dollar, it is obviously impracticable to maintain them at par with each other if both are coined without limit." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 4568) the President said: "It is obvious that the legislation of the last Congress in regard to silver, so far as it was based on an anticipated rise in the value of silver as a result of that legislation, has failed to produce the effect then predicted. The longer the law remains in force, requiring as it does the coinage of a nominal dollar which in reality is not a dollar, the greater becomes the danger that this country will be forced to accept a single metal as the sole legal standard of value in circulation, and this a standard of less value than it purports to be worth in the recognized money of the world." He urges that the coinage of silver dollars containing only 412½ grains of silver be stopped and that silver dollars be made the equivalent of gold.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Hayes stood as follows: July 1, 1877, $2,019,275,431.37; 1878, $1,999,382,280.45; 1879, $1,996,414,905.03; 1880, $1,919,326,747.75.

In his First Annual Message (page 4415) the President advocated the refunding of the public debt so as to reduce the interest by one-third and the repayment of the debt in gold. He said: "During the time of these issues the only dollar that could be or was received by the Government in exchange for these bonds was the gold dollar. To require the public creditors to take in repayment any dollar of less commercial value would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforeseen fall in silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin thus made so much less valuable. It was the great merit," he said, "of the act of March, 1869, in strengthening the public credit, that it removed all doubt as to the purpose of the United States to pay their bonded debt in coin."

Hayes, Rutherford B.:
  Annual messages of, 4410, 4444, 4509, 4553.
  Arbitrator in boundary question between Argentine Republic and Paraguay, 4449.
  Biographical sketch of, 4391.
  Bland-Allison Act—
    Discussed by, 4511, 4568.
    Vetoed by, 4438.
  Civil service discussed by, 4396, 4417, 4501, 4502, 4507, 4513, 4555. (See also Civil Service.)
  Constitutional amendment regarding election of President recommended by, 4397.
  Cuban insurrection and policy of United States regarding, discussed by, 4438, 4448.
  Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5818.
  Election of, discussed by, 4398.
  Finances discussed by, 4397, 4413, 4422, 4450, 4509, 4523, 4566.
  Foreign policy discussed by, 4418, 4420.
  Inaugural address of, 4394.
  Portrait of, 4391.
  Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 4445, 4466, 4475, 4484, 4488, 4493, 4497, 4512, 4543, 4544, 4553.
  Proclamations of—
    Discriminating duties on vessels of China suspended, 4552.
    Extraordinary session of—
      Congress, 4399, 4472.
      Senate, 4591.

Hayes, Rutherford B.—*Continued.*
- Thanksgiving, 4409, 4442, 4500, 4551.
- Unauthorized occupancy of Indian Territory, 4499, 4550.
- Unlawful combinations in—
  - Maryland, 4400.
  - New Mexico, 4441.
  - Pennsylvania, 4401.
  - West Virginia, 4399.

Reconstruction of Southern States discussed by, 4394, 4410, 4445.
Special session messages of, 4404, 4472.
State of the Union discussed by, 4410, 4444, 4509, 4553.
Tariff discussed by, 4422, 4511.
Thanksgiving proclamations of, 4409, 4442, 4500, 4551.
Veto messages of—
- Appropriations—
  - For judicial expenses, 4493.
  - For legislative, executive, and judicial expenses, 4488.
  - For support of Army, etc., 4475.
  - To pay fees of marshals, etc., 4497.
  - To supply deficiencies, etc., 4543.
- Coinage of standard silver dollars, 4438.
- Military interference at elections, 4484.
- Mississippi courts, 4440.
- Refunding national debt, 4589.
- Regulations of pay and appointments of deputy marshals, 4544.
- Relief of Joseph B. Collins, 4496.
- Restricting Chinese immigration, 4466.

Haymarket Riot.—A riot which took place at Haymarket Square, Chicago, May 4, 1886, involving the police and a number of anarchists. An open-air meeting, in which certain labor troubles were under discussion, was in progress The police attempted to break up the meeting because of the inflammatory utterances of some of the speakers. In the fight which ensued a bomb was thrown and 7 policemen were killed and 60 wounded. Albert R. Parsons, August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, Michael Schwab, Louis Lingg, Samuel Fielden and Oscar W. Neebe, prominent anarchists, were arrested and tried for complicity in the outrage.

The case attracted universal attention and resulted in the hanging of the first four Nov. 11, 1887. Lingg escaped the gallows by committing suicide in prison. Fielden and Schwab were sentenced to imprisonment for life and Neebe for 15 years. They were pardoned by Governor Altgeld in 1893.

Hayti. (See Haiti.)

Haytien Republic, The, seizure and delivery of, referred to, 5390.

Health, Board of. (See National Board of Health.)

Health, Public. (See Quarantine Regulations.)

Health Service.—The United States Public Health Service is a bureau of the Treasury Department. The head of the bureau is Rupert Blue, a commissioned medical officer, with the title of Surgeon-General. The work of the Service is administered, under direction of the Surgeon-General, by seven bureau divisions—Personnel and Accounts, Scientific Research, Foreign and Insular Quarantine, Domestic Quarantine, Sanitary Reports and Statistics, Marine Hospitals and Relief and Miscellaneous.

Appointments in the corps are made to the grade of Assistant Surgeon, after successful examination. Qualifications for examination are graduation from a reputable medcial college, one year's hospital experience or two years' professional work after graduation, and testimonials from responsible persons as to professional and moral character. Applicants for examination must be between the ages of 23 and 32 years.

The Public Health Service maintains twenty-two marine hospitals and 125 other relief stations throughout the country. Fifty-one quarantine stations in the United States and twenty-five stations in its insular possessions are also operated, and eighty-one stations for the medical inspection of immigrants. Eighteen officers are stationed at American consulates abroad to assist in the administration of quarantine and the inspection of immigrants.

At the Hygienic Laboratory, located in the city of Washington, research work in connection with investigations of disease, sanitation and water pollution is carried on, and tests are made of the purity and potency of viruses, serums and toxins, with the supervision of the manufacture and sale of which the Public Health Service is charged by law.

The Public Health Service co-operates with state and local Boards of Health in the eradication of epidemic diseases, such as plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox and leprosy. Details of officers are also made, on request from state and municipal health authorities, to assist in the suppression of typhoid fever, infantile paralysis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and other diseases. The Public Health Service has supervision of measures for the prevention of the spread of infectious and contagious diseases in interstate traffic; the administration of matters in relation to the Interstate Quarantine Regulations regarding the prevention of the use of the common towel and common drinking cup on vehicles or vessels operating in interstate traffic and the certification of water and ice furnished by common carriers for passengers in interstate traffic. Among the signal achievements of the Service in recent years in the field of public health work have been the eradication of bubonic plague in California and Porto Rico, and the suppression of yellow fever in the South.

In addition to the commissioned medical corps, the services of 241 Acting Assistant Surgeons (physicians appointed locally and not subject to change of station) were required to conduct the operations of the Service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. During this year 50,604 patients were treated—14,097 in hospitals and 36,507 at dispensaries. At quarantine stations 7,821 vessels, carrying 599,955 passengers and crews, were inspected and 1,737 vessels disinfected. Immigrants to the number of 1,574,371 were inspected and 38,558 certified for rejection on account of physical and mental defects. At the immigrant hospitals at Ellis Island, N. Y., conducted by Service officers under the supervision of Commissioner of Immigration, 10,165 patients were admitted to treatment.

Health Service:
Transferring Deadman's Island to, 8359.

Helderberg War.—Demonstrations made at various times between 1839 and 1845, by the Anti-Renters of Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, Delaware, Schoharie, and Otsego counties, N. Y., and the efforts of the State government to suppress them. Large tracts of land in these counties had been granted by the Government of Holland to the early Dutch settlers or patroons. The patroons sublet the land in perpetuity to tenants who agreed to pay the rent in produce. On the death of Stephen Van Rensselaer in 1839 his tenants, who had long been dissatisfied, refused to pay his successor the rent. Men disguised as Indians terrorized the region. A sheriff and posse who attempted to collect the rents were outnumbered and their efforts proved futile. In 1844 there was again armed opposition to the payment of rent. In 1845 an officer named Steele was shot while trying to collect rent in Delaware County. Governor Wright proclaimed the county in a state of insurrection. Two persons were convicted and sentenced to death for this murder, but they were afterward pardoned. The court of appeals in 1852 rendered a decision which in the main sustained the tenants and practically ended the movement.

Helena (Ark.), Assault on.—To strengthen the army before Vicksburg, Grant had withdrawn troops from all the neighboring posts. Helena, Ark., was left in charge of 3,800 men under Gen. B. M. Prentiss. June 26 the Confederate Generals T. H. Holmes and Sterling Price left Little Rock with about 8,000 men to surprise and capture the place. July 4, 1863, the day Vicksburg surrendered, they made an assault on one of the batteries with 3,000 men. They were repulsed with a loss of 1,111 men. Four regiments then attacked a fort on Hindman Hill, but were defeated. A third assault was made by Marmaduke, with 1,750 men, upon a fort on the north side of the place, but was likewise repulsed with a loss of one-fifth of the assailants. The Confederate loss was officially reported as 173 killed, 687 wounded, and 776 missing—in all, 1,636. The Federal loss did not exceed 250 in all.

Hell Gate Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7345.

Hemp, Russian, import duties on, referred to, 3990.

Henrick, The, indemnification for loss of claimed, 344, 365, 634.

Henry Crosby, The, fired upon at Azua, Santo Domingo, 6095.

Henry Documents.—Sir James H. Craig, the Governor of British North America, in January, 1809, sent an adventurer, John Henry by name, into the New England States to report the feeling of that section of the country on the question of secession from the Union, and possibly to increase the discontent already caused among these people of commercial interests by the Embargo Act and the Non-Intercourse system of the government. Failing of the reward he sought from the British ministry, Henry sold to President Madison for $50,000 his correspondence with the English officials, and these papers became known as the Henry documents. Madison submitted the letters to Congress and claimed that they proved a design on the part of England to annex the New England States. The evidence of the documents was not conclusive.

Henry's Lake Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7171.

Hepburn vs. Griswold.—One of the Supreme Court cases involving the constitutionality of the issue of United States legal-tender notes. June 20, 1860, Mrs. Hepburn proposed to pay Mr. Griswold $11,250 on Feb. 20, 1862. At the time gold and silver only were legal tender. Feb. 25, 1862, the United States issued $150,000,000 of its own notes, to be received as lawful money in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. This was five days after the note became due. Mrs. Hepburn in March, 1864, after suit had been brought, tendered these notes in payment, and they were refused. The notes were then tendered and paid into court in Louisville, Ky. The Louisville court of chancery declared the debt absolved. The Kentucky court of errors and appeals reversed the chancellor's judgment, and the United States Supreme Court at the December term, 1867, affirmed the judgment of the court of errors and appeals. This ruling was afterwards reversed. (See Juilliard *vs.* Greenman.) Chief Justice Chase, in delivering the opinion of the court, said: "We can not doubt that a law not made in pursuance of an express power, which necessarily and in its direct operation impairs the obligation of contracts, is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution." "We are obliged to conclude," he continued, "that an act making mere promises to pay dollars in legal tender in payment of debts previously contracted * * * is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and that it is prohibited by the Constitution." Justices Miller, Swayne, and Davis dissented.

Hermitage, The.—The name given by Andrew Jackson to his home, situated about 10 miles from Nashville, Tenn., near the Cumberland River. At this place President Jackson died and is buried. The premises and a portion of his farm have become the property of the State of Tennessee and have been converted into a state home for aged, indigent or disabled ex-Confederate soldiers.

Hermitage, The, tendered to United States, 2954.
Appropriation for keeping in repair asked, 7484.

Hermosa, The, slaves taken from wreck of, and liberated, referred to, 2064.

Hero, The, seizure of, and claims arising out of, 4114, 5198, 5547, 5673, 5873, 5962.
Award in case, 6070.

Hesse, convention with, 2169, 2210.

Hesse-Cassel:
Convention with, 2297.
Treaty of, with France, 185.

Hesse, Electorate of, exequatur issued consuls of, revoked, 3709.

Hiatt & Co., relief of, draft of bill for, transmitted, 5119.

Hickey Plot.—A conspiracy headed by Thomas Hickey, one of Washington's Life Guards, to assassinate the general at New York in 1776. The plot was discovered. Hickey was hanged in June, 1776, and David Matthews, mayor of New York, was imprisoned for his connection with the affair; Governor Tryon was also suspected of complicity.

High License.—A term generally used to specify a high tax on the retail sellers of intoxicating liquors. The objects of high license are to increase the price of liquor to some extent, so as to limit its consumption and place its sale on a more respectable basis, and to collect large sums of money for public purposes. Several states have passed high-license laws, and some communities have in addition placed local restrictions on the traffic in intoxicants.

Higher Law.—William H. Seward, while making an anti-slavery speech in the United States Senate March 11, 1850, in referring to the moral law, declared: "There is a higher law than the Constitution."

Highlander, The, watch to be presented to commander of, by British privy council for services rendered, 3400.

Highwood Mountains Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6943.

Hobkirks Hill (S. C.), Battle of.—April 25, 1781, Lord Rawdon, with about 950 British, made a sudden attack on the Americans under Greene at Hobkirks Hill, two miles north of Camden, S. C. The American force consisted of 1,446 men. Greene was defeated, but both armies withdrew from the field. The British lost 258 in killed, wounded and missing. The total casualties on the American side were 271.

Hockaday & Leggit, act for relief of, vetoed, 3201.

Holidays, Legal.—There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In the second session of the Fifty-third Congress it passed an act making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and it has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes, but, with the exception named, there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the president designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the territories.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a legal holiday in California in public offices, Illinois (in cities of 200,000 or more inhabitants), Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, the District of Columbia (for banking purposes), and in New Orleans, La., and Charleston, S. C.; in Louisiana in all cities exceeding 10,000 inhabitants; in Missouri in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants; in Tennessee, for state and county officers, and in Colorado during June, July and August; in Indiana, first Saturday in June to last Saturday in October, inclusive, for all public offices in counties having a county-seat of 100,000 population or more; in New Hampshire in state offices.

Sundays and Fast Days are legal holidays in all the states which designate them as such.

There are no statutory holidays in Mississippi, but by common consent the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas are observed. In New Mexico, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Labor Day, Flag Day (June 14) and Arbor Day are holidays when so designated by the Governor. In South Carolina, Thursday of Fair Week is a legal holiday.

Arbor Day (*q. v.*) is a legal holiday in many states, although in some it is observed as designated by the Governor.

Jan. 1st, New Year's Day.—In all states (including District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska), except Arkansas and Massachusetts. (In Maine a bank holiday only legally.)

Jan. 8th, Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.—In Louisiana.

Jan. 19th, Lee's Birthday.—In Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas

Mardi-Gras.—In the parish of Orleans, Louisiana.

Feb. 12th, Georgia Day.—In Georgia.

Feb. 12th, Lincoln's Birthday.—In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Feb. 22d, Washington's Birthday.—In all the states, District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska.

Mardi-Gras Day, Shrove Tuesday.—In Alabama and Florida (in counties having a carnival).

March, First Wednesday prior to Spring election at which Circuit Judges are elected and in counties and cities where offices are filled at Spring election in Michigan.

March (Third Tuesday), Primary Election Day.—(Every Presidential year) in North Dakota.

March 2d, Anniversary of Texan Independence.—In Texas.

March 4th, Inauguration Day.—In District of Columbia in years when a President of the United States is inaugurated.

March 22d, Emancipation Day.—In Porto Rico.

April (First Monday in 1916 and every four years thereafter), Presidential Primary.—In Michigan.

Good Friday—In Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Tennessee.

April 12th, Halifax Independence Resolutions.—In North Carolina.

April 13th, Thomas Jefferson's Birthday. —In Alabama.

April 19th, Patriots' Day.—In Maine and Massachusetts.

April 21st, Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto.—In Texas.

April 26th, Confederate Memorial Day.—In Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi.

May 10th, Confederate Memorial Day.—In North Carolina and South Carolina.

May (Second Friday), Confederate Day.—In Tennessee.

May 20th, Anniversary of the Signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.—In North Carolina.

May 30th, Decoration Day.—In all the states (and District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska) except Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas.

June 3d, Jefferson Davis's Birthday.—In Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas and South Carolina. In Louisiana, known as "Confederate Memorial Day." In Virginia, in public schools.

June 11th, Kamehameha Day.—In Hawaii.

June 15th, Pioneer Day.—In Idaho.

June (Last Wednesday), Primary Election Day.—In North Dakota.

July 4th, Independence Day.—In all the states, and District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska.

July 10th, Admission Day.—In Wyoming.

July 24th, Pioneers' Day.—In Utah.

July 25th, Landing of American Troops. —Porto Rico.

Holidays, Legal—*Continued.*

July (Fourth Saturday), Primary Election Day.—In Texas.

August, Primary Election Day.—In Missouri. In Michigan (last Tuesday in August preceding every general November election).

Aug. 1st, Colorado Day.—In Colorado.

Aug. 16th, Bennington Battle Day.—In Vermont.

Sept. (First Monday), Labor Day.—in all the states (and District of Columbia and Alaska). In Louisiana, observed in Orleans Parish.

Sept., Primary Election Day.—In Wisconsin, First Tuesday. In Oregon, even years.

Sept. (Third Saturday), Regatta Day.—In Territory of Hawaii.

Sept. 9th, Admission Day.—In California.

Sept. 12th, "Old Defenders' Day."—In Baltimore, Md.

Sept. (Second Monday), Election Day.—In Arkansas, Maine.

Oct. 12th, Columbus Day.—In Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington.

Oct. 18th, Alaska Day.—In Alaska.

Oct. 31st, Admission Day.—In Nevada.

Nov. 1st, All Saints' Day.—In Louisiana.

Nov. (first Friday), Pioneer Day.—In Montana, observed in public schools.

Nov. 3d, General Election Day.—In Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio (from 5.30 A. M. to 9 A. M. only), Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island (biennially in even years), South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming, in the years when elections are held therein. In 1914 in states holding such elections the date is November 3d.

Nov. 26, 1914, Thanksgiving Day (usually the last Thursday in November).—Is observed in all the states, and in the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska, though in some states it is not a statutory holiday.

Dec. 25th, Christmas Day.—In all the states and District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska.

Holland. (See Netherlands.)

Holland Company, treaty of, with Seneca Indians, 335.

Holland Patent.—A grant of land made in 1686 by Governor Dongan, of New York, to 6 Dutch patentees. The land was situated in what is now Orange County, N. Y., and was to be held in free and common socage of King James II.

Holstein-Schleswig War referred to, 2548.

Holston, Treaty of, referred to, 118.

Holy Cross Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7299.

Home Department.—A name given for a time to the office of Foreign Affairs (see Foreign Affairs, Sec. of) which afterward developed into the State Department. The term Home Department was also given for a time to the Interior Department (q. v.).

Home Squadron, proposed extension of duties of, referred to, 2129.

Homestead-Exemption Laws.—Legislation enacted by most of the states to secure a home and shelter for a family or individual by exempting, under certain conditions, the residence occupied by the family or individual from liability to be sold for the debts of its owner and by restricting his right of free alienation. The purpose of the homestead-exemption laws are to protect the family, secure to it a home, and to provide against its members being deprived thereof by misfortune, improvidence, or incapacity of the head of the family. These laws exist in nearly all the states, varying in their terms and limitations. In 15 states homestead-exemption is part of the constitution.

Homestead Law.—A law enacted by Congress May 20, 1862. It provided that any citizen might, upon payment of the nominal fee of $5 or $10, enter upon and hold any unappropriated quarter section of the public lands valued at $1.25 per acre or any one-eighth section valued at $2.50 per acre, and after 5 years' residence become the sole owner. This measure proved of great value in settling the lands of the West.

Homestead Laws (see also Lands, Public, opened to settlement):

- Act—
  - Granting Indians privileges of, recommended, 4428, 4528.
  - In relation to proof required in homestead entries vetoed, 4383.
  - To secure homesteads to settlers on public domain vetoed, 3139.
- Amendment of, recommended, 5107.
- Bill to allow Indian homestead entries referred to, 4783.
- Confirmation of entries in Michigan referred to, 4665.
- Discussed, 3560, 3651, 5484.
- Working of, in the West, 6765.

Honduras.—Honduras is the middle state of Central America, between 13° 10′-16° N. lat. and 83° 10′-88° 40′ W. long., bounded on the south by Salvador, on the east by Nicaragua, and on the west by Guatemala.

Physical Features and Climate.—Close to the southern boundary an eastern arm of the Sierra Madre traverses the republic from west to east with heights of 10,000 feet, and along the Atlantic coast the Sierra de Pija rises to a considerable height. The rest of the country is generally mountainous, with intervening plains, of which the plains of Comayagua and Plancho are the most considerable. The largest rivers on the Atlantic side are the Ulua, the Chamelecon, the Roman, the Negro, and the Aguan. Into the Pacific flow the Goascoran, the Nacome and the Choluteca. The wet season lasts from May to November and the climate of the lowlands of the Atlantic coast is oppressive, but the elevated plateaus of the interior are salubrious and temperate.

History.—Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502, and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 Hernando Cortes founded the city of Puerto Cortes, and from 1539 to 1821 the country formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. The republic was part of the Confederation of Central Amer-

Honduras—*Continued.*

ica from 1821 to 1839, but since that date has been independent. Politically the country is divided into seventeen departments.

Government.—The Constitution rests upon a charter proclaimed in October, 1894, and re-invoked in September, 1907. The Government is that of a centralized republic, with a President elected for 4 years by the direct vote of all male subjects of 21 years (or married citizens of 18 who can read and write). The President is eligible for one successive term. President of the Republic (1913), Dr. Don Francisco Bertrand.

The President is aided by six Secretaries of State.

Congress consists of one house of 42 deputies, elected for 4 years by universal adult male suffrage.

The Supreme Court at the capital consists of five judges elected by the people, and there are four Courts of Appeal.

Army and Navy.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 35, with a further liability of 5 years in the Reserve. The permanent force is limited to about 2,000 of all ranks, the effective war strength exceeding 50,000.

The Navy consists of the armed cutter General Barahona.

Area and Ethnography.—The area of the republic is given as 42,658 square miles, with a population of 553,500 as ascertained by the last census. Politically the country is divided into seventeen departments. The aboriginal Indians include Xicagues and Poyas in the eastern districts and Caribs in the coastal regions of the north and in the Bay Islands, where they were transported from the British Island of St. Vincent at the end of the eighteenth century. The most numerous element is the Spanish-speaking half-caste or mestizo, while in the Mosquitia district are the mixed Indian-negroes, known as Sambos.

Production and Industry.—The principal agricultural products are bananas, coconuts, coffee, indigo and tobacco, while cereals, rubber, sugar and cocoa are also grown. The forest products include mahogany and other cabinet woods, and dye woods. The republic contains great mineral wealth. Gold and silver are produced, and platinum, copper, lead, antimony, nickel, iron and coal, and nitrate deposits are believed to be fairly plentiful and await development. Almost all the common necessaries of life are imported, including provisions, textiles and metal, and hardware, the only local industries being the plaiting of straw hats, distilling, and brick making.

Education.—Primary education is free, secular and compulsory, and there are schools in every centre. Ability to read and write is the qualification for the franchise. There are Government secondary schools and training colleges in each department, a school of jurisprudence at Comayagua, and a central institute and university at the capital.

Finance.—The expenditures keep nearly even pace with the revenues, which average about 4,500,000 pesos annually. There is a foreign public debt of 64,800,000 pesos ($1,620,000), upon which interest has not been paid since 1872. The peso is equal to about $0.40 United States money.

Most of the trade is with the United States, the imports generally exceeding the exports. The principal export is bananas, others being coconuts, coffee, hides, rubber and timber; the imports are principally textiles, with metal and hardware, and provisions. The capital is Tegucigalpa and there are some half a dozen towns with a population in excess of 10,000.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported from the United States into Honduras for the year 1913 was $3,168,762, and goods to the value of $3,200,591 were sent thither—a balance of $31,829 in favor of Honduras.

Honduras:
  Diplomatic relations with, discussed, 5468.
  Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4161, 4210.
  Imprisonment of American citizens by, 5825.
  Postal convention with, 5377.
  Refusal of, to receive American commercial agent, 2917.
  Report of Thomas C. Reynolds on condition and commerce of, transmitted, 5116.
  Ruatan Island, convention of, with Great Britain regarding, 2955.
  Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5714.
    Discussed, 5747.
  Treaty of, with Great Britain referred to, 3170.
  Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 3116, 3458, 4161, 4210.
    Regarding Honduras Interoceanic Railway, 3116.
  Vessels of United States—
    Fired upon by authorities of, and disavowal of act by, discussed, 5869.
    Seized and used by insurgents in, questions regarding, 5869.

Honduras and Nicaragua Treaties proposed by President Taft, 8043.

Honduras, Treaties with.—A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation of 1864 provides for freedom of commerce, except in the coasting trade, with the customary immunity from higher, other, or discriminating duties, charges, or restrictions. The importation and exportation of goods is conducted upon equal terms by vessels of either nationality. Citizens are protected in all conditions, and under all circumstances have the same rights and privileges as those of the dominions of each of the parties at home. In case of death of a citizen of one country residing in the other the administration of his estate and the protection of his property may be conducted by consular authorities. Privileges in the use of the Honduras Interoceanic Railway are accorded to the United States by this treaty.

A naturalization treaty was signed in June, 1908, and an extradition convention in 1909. Honduras also became a party to the convention between the United States and the several republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claim and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 and proclaimed in Washington, July 29, 1914. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

Hongkong, consulate at, referred to, 4534.

Hops.—The hop plant can be grown generally throughout the United States, but up to the present its production in com-

Hops—*Continued.*
mercial quantities has been confined to California, Oregon, New York and Washington. American hops find ready sale in England, where the consumption is about 66,000,000 pounds annually against a production of 36,000,000 pounds. A machine has been invented which is capable of picking 60,000 pounds of hops a day. For 1909, when the latest computation was made by the Department of Commerce and Labor, there were 44,693 acres in hops in the United States. The yield was 40,718,748 pounds, valued at $7,844,744, an increase of 92 per cent. in ten years.

Hornet, The.—An American sloop of war carrying 18 guns, commanded by Capt. Lawrence during the War of 1812. Feb. 24, 1813, near the mouth of the Demerara River, she attacked the British brig *Peacock*, of 18 guns. The *Peacock* was soon in a sinking condition, and struck her colors. Before the wounded could be removed she went down, carrying with her 9 British and 3 American seamen. March 23, 1815, off the Cape of Good Hope, the *Hornet* captured and sunk the British brig *Penguin*, also of 18 guns, the latter losing her commander in the engagement. Shortly after the battle the *Hornet* was chased by the British frigate *Cornwallis*, 74 guns, and only escaped capture by throwing her guns and heavy stores overboard.

Hornet, The, British sloop of war destroyed by, 513.

Horse Shoe Bend (Ala.), Battle of.—When Gen. Jackson was informed of the arrival of Creeks in considerable numbers in Tallapoosa County he resolved to strike a decisive blow. He sent his stores down the Coosa River from Fort Strother in flatboats and marched his army against the gathering Indians. March 27, 1814, with 2,000 effective men, he halted within a few miles of the breastworks at the Horse Shoe Bend of the Tallapoosa River, where 1,200 Indians (one-fourth of whom were women and children) had entrenched themselves with an ample supply of food. The whites and their Indian allies soon surrounded the camp. The Indians fought desperately. They were attacked in front with bayonet and ball, and the torch was applied to their camp in the rear. The battle lasted all day, and in the evening 557 Creek warriors were dead in the little peninsula and some 200 more were killed while trying to escape. The loss to the whites was 32 killed and 99 wounded. The Cherokees lost 18 killed and 36 wounded. Some 300 women and children were taken prisoners. The spirit of the Indians was broken by this battle. Weathersford, the chief, appeared personally before Gen. Jackson and offered to surrender. He was permitted to go free and counsel peace among his dejected followers.

Hospitals. (See Marine Hospitals.)

Hot Springs, exploration party ascends Washita River, 387.

Hot Springs Commission discussed, 4456.

Hot Springs Reservation, Ark. (see also Parks, National):
- Appropriation for improvement of, recommended, 4661.
- Bath houses and bath-house sites at, granting leases of, referred to, 4787.
- Condition, occupancy, and area of, referred to, 3665.
- Payment of damages to persons in, recommended, 4668.

Hough, Judge, opinion cited in anti-trust decision, 7511.

Hours of Labor:
- Referred to, 6348.
- Uniform course regarding, recommended, 1819.
- Wages of Government employees not to be affected by reduction in, proclaimed, 3969, 4129.

House of Representatives.—The lower house of the Congress of the United States. The Constitution provides (Article I., sections 1 and 2) that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states. * * * No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen." Members of the House of Representatives are apportioned among the several states acording to population as shown at each decennial census, and are elected by a direct vote of the people in Congressional districts fixed by state law. The original proportion was 1 to 30,000; at present it is 1 to 194,182. Each organized territory is entitled to 1 delegate in the House of Representatives. Delegates may participate in debate, but may not vote. The sole power of impeachment is given to the House of Representatives, and in this House must originate all general appropriation bills and bills for raising revenue. Members of the House receive a salary of $7,500 a year, besides mileage. They are privileged from arrest during attendance at the sessions of the House and in going to and returning from the same, and may not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in the House. The membership at present (1909) consists of 386 representatives and 4 delegates. (See also Apportionment; Congress; Gerrymander.)

House of Representatives. (See Congress.)

Houston, James, district judge, nomination of, 390.

Huamantla (Mexico), Battle of.—Gen. Lane set out from Vera Cruz about the 1st of October, 1847, with 2,000 men to reenforce the garrisons between there and the City of Mexico. Santa Anna, learning of Lane's approach to Puebla, set out to intercept him with 4,000 men and six pieces of artillery. On the night of Oct. 8, 1847, the Mexicans were encamped in the city of Huamantla and Capt. Walker was sent forward with a company of cavalry to give them battle. Walker's cavalry fought desperately in the face of superior numbers until the arrival of the infantry put the Mexicans to flight, with a loss of 150. Capt. Walker was killed in the fight and of his company of 75 men only 17 were able to keep the saddle at the close of the engagement.

Hubbardton (Vt.), Battle of.—Upon Burgoyne's advance toward Albany, July 6, 1777, Gen. St. Clair, whom Schuyler had left in command at Ticonderoga, being hard

Hubbardton (Vt.), Battle of—*Continued.* pressed by the enemy under the Hessian General Riedesel, began a retreat toward Rutland. The left wing of the British army, under Gen. Fraser, pursued the Americans, and in the afternoon of the 7th came upon Colonels Warner, Francis, and Hale, with about 900 effective men, at Hubbardton, Vt. The British force was officially reported as 858. The Americans maintained their ground with resolution and bravery, but the arrival of Riedesel forced them to retire. Col. Francis was killed and Col. Warner fled toward Rutland. The American casualties were about 360. The British loss amounted to 183, including Maj. Grant.

Hudson, The:
- Seizure of, by British authorities referred to, 4114.
- Thanks of Congress to officers and men of, for rescuing the *Winslow* at Cardenas, Cuba, recommended, 6302.

Hudson, N. Y., bill for erection of public building at, vetoed, 5521.

Hudson River, act to authorize New York and New Jersey Bridge Companies to construct bridge across, at New York, vetoed, 5912.

Hudsons Bay Company.—A trading corporation chartered by Charles II. in 1670 to Prince Rupert and other noblemen, to discover a new passage to the South Sea and to trade in the products of British North America. The original charter secured to Prince Rupert and his associates the absolute proprietorship, subordinate sovereignty, and exclusive traffic of an undefined territory which, under the name of Rupert's Land, comprised all the regions discovered or to be discovered within the entrance of Hudson Strait. The company afterwards combined with the Northwest Company and became a formidable rival of the United States in claiming the northwestern portion of America. Notwithstanding the fact that the treaty of 1783 vested the right to certain territory in the United States, the Hudson Bay Company persisted in making settlements therein and discouraging American colonists. Their efforts to hold Oregon by force almost resulted in a war with England, but the boundary was finally settled in 1846.

Hudsons Bay Company:
- Claim of, against United States, 3888.
  - Award of commission referred to and appropriation for, recommended, 3989.
- Encroachments of agents of, upon trade and territory of Alaska, 3898.
- Extinguishment of rights of, in Oregon Territory, referred to, 2453.
- Fur trade of, referred to, 1097.
- Lands in Oregon Territory granted to, by British Government, 2073.
- Location of, 4056.
- Rights of, in Oregon, 2633.
- Rights of, to navigation of Columbia River, 2811.
- Treaty with Great Britain regarding, 3395, 3401.
  - Commissioners appointed under, 3447.
- Value of possessory rights of, referred to, 2866.

Hugh McCulloch, The:
- Mentioned, 6297.
- Recognition of services of commander of, in battle of Manila Bay, Philippine Islands, recommendations regarding, 6305.

Huguenot Society of America.—This Society was organized April 13, 1883, and has its office in New York at No. 105 East Twenty-second Street. Descent from Huguenot ancestors is the qualification necessary for membership.

Humaco, Puerto Rico, land reserved for custom house at, 6840.

Hundred.—An ancient English subdivision of a county. It was used to a limited extent in the American colonies, notably Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The chief officer of the hundred was the constable. It corresponds roughly to the present township.

Hungary (see also Austria-Hungary):
- Agent of United States sent to, during war with Austria, referred to, 2550, 2579, 2632.
- Exiles from, report on, 2612.
- Kossuth liberated. (See Kossuth, Louis.)
- War of, with Austria, sympathy of American Government with Hungary, 2550, 2579.

Hunkers.—A name applied to a faction of the Democratic party of New York and later to the conservative element of that party in other states. The name came into use in 1844. The Hunkers in New York opposed the Locofocos, the Barnburners and the Radicals. (See Barnburners.)

Hunkpapa Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Hyde vs. Continental Trust Co. (See Income Tax Cases, also Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.)

Hydrographic Commission of the Amazon, claims of members of, against Panama, 6099.

Hydrographic Office, transfer of, to Navy Department recommended, 5973.

Hygienic Congress at Turin, 4626.

Hylton vs. United States.—This was a case first coming before the United States Supreme Court in the May term, 1795, involving the question of direct or indirect taxes. Hylton was indicted before the circuit court for the district of Virginia for refusing to pay duty upon certain carriages which he claimed were kept for his own private use. The decree was against the defendant. When the case came before the Supreme Court the argument turned upon the question of the tax being direct or indirect. The justices read their opinions *seriatim*. Judgment was affirmed for defendant. Justice Wilson briefly stated that he upheld the constitutionality of the law of 1794, under which the case arose. The other justices differed in their treatment of the law, whether to deny its constitutionality in express terms or not. (See Income Tax Cases.)

Idaho.—One of the western group of states; motto, "Esto perpetua" ("May it last forever"). It lies between lat. 42° and 49° north, and long. 111° and 117° 10′ west. The area is 83,888 square miles. It is bounded on the north by British Columbia and Montana, on the east by Montana and Wyoming, on the south by Utah and Nevada, and on the west by Washington and Oregon. The Bitter Root and Rocky Mountains form the eastern border. It also contains the Salmon River Mountains. It was a part of the Louisiana Purchase. Later it formed part of Oregon Territory and was also at one time part of Washington Territory. In 1863, together with the present Montana and part of Wyoming, it was organized as a separate Territory. It was admitted as a State in 1890.

The State has constructed 3,789 miles of irrigating ditches to reclaim the arid lands and the federal government has supplemented this work with 300 miles. In this way 3,346,386 acres have been rendered productive and the reclamation of 400,000 acres more is under way. Wheat is the most important crop, 232,000 acres being sown to this cereal in 1908, the yield amounting to 6,960,000 bushels, valued at $5,150,000. Other breadstuffs produced the same year were 5,588,000 bushels of oats, 2,132,000 bushels of barley, besides potatoes and hay. Some 25,000 tons of beet sugar are manufactured. Live stock is extensively raised. In 1908 the number of sheep reported was 3,575,000, from which 5,692,000 pounds of scoured wool was clipped, valued at $3,757,000.

The State has about 20,000,000 acres of timber lands, which supply the raw material for 260 lumber mills, one of these, at Potlatch, having a capacity of 750,000 feet daily, the largest in the world.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census, place the number of farms in the State at 30,807, as compared with 17,471 in 1900, comprising 5,183,604 acres, and valued, with stock and improvements, at $305,317,185. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $49,775,309; including 453,807 cattle, valued at $11,330,639; 197,772 horses, $19,832,423; 4,036 mules, $481,301; 178,346 swine, $1,398,727; 3,010,478 sheep, $15,897,192. In 1911, 15,860,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $10,468,000, was produced on 517,000 acres; 14,564,000 bushels of oats, $5,826,000, on 331,000 acres, and 330,000 bushels of corn, $280,000, on 11,000 acres.

The mineral product of chief value in Idaho, according to the United States Geological Survey, is lead, which forms about 60 per cent of the state's total mineral production, having somewhat more than twice the value of Idaho's silver output, which ranks second among the state's mineral products. The total value of the mineral products of Idaho increased from $21,816,390, in 1912, to $24,565,826, in 1913.

In 1913 the recoverable lead content of the ores mined in Idaho amounted to 158,936 short tons, valued at $13,986,366, against 142,093 short tons, valued at $12,788,355, in 1912. Idaho ranks second among the states in the production of lead ores, its output of this product being exceeded by that of Missouri. The recoverable silver content of the ores mined in Idaho in 1913 was valued at $6,033,473, against $5,101,268, in 1912. Copper, gold and zinc are also produced in significant quantities in Idaho, the output of each having a value of over $1,000,000, in 1913. The total value of the metals contained in the ores mined in Idaho in 1913 was $24,168,339, or 98 per cent of the total mineral production. The total value of the nonmetallic products—coal (lignite), gem materials, clays, lime, mica, phosphate rock, salt, sand and gravel, sandlime brick, and stone—was $397,487. Small quantities of iron and tungsten ores are also produced in the state. The nonmetallic resource of greatest promise is phosphate rock, extensive deposits of which lie in the southeastern part of the state and extend into northeastern Utah and southwestern Wyoming. As the agricultural industries of the western states are developed this necessary plant food, which is abundant in this region, should become one of the most important items in the mineral production of Idaho.

Idaho:
- Admission of, into Union discussed, 5553.
- Governor of, removal of, referred to, 3794.
- Insurrection in, proclamation against, 5723.
- Lands in—
  - Opened to settlement, 6026.
  - Set apart as public reservation, 6213, 6218, 6697, 6700, 6842, 7157, 7167, 7171, 7175, 7179, 7191, 7207.
- Partial organization of, referred to, 3451.
- Town sites reserved in, 6962, 6963.
- Unlawful combinations in, proclamations against, 5723, 5932.

Ikisima Island, Japan, Japanese subjects in, injured by target practice of American vessel; recommendations regarding, 5367, 5386.

Illegal Combinations (see also Amelia Island; Arizona; Arkansas; Boston; Burr, Aaron; California; Colorado; Dorr's Rebellion; Expeditions Against Foreign Powers; Harpers Ferry, Va.; Idaho; Illinois; Kansas; Ku-Klux-Klan; Louisiana; Maryland; Mississippi; Montana; New Mexico; New York, North Dakota; Pennsylvania; Rifle Clubs; Secret Lodges; South Carolina; Utah; Washington; West Virginia; White Leagues; Wyoming):
- Discussed, 424, 4153.
- Legislation for suppression of, recommended, 4640.
- Proclamation against, 438.

Illinois.—One of the middle western group of states; nickname, "Prairie State," or "Sucker State"; motto, "National Union; State Sovereignty." It is bounded on the north by Wisconsin and Lake Michigan, on the east by Lake Michigan and Indiana, on the south by Kentucky (separated by the Ohio River), and on the west by Missouri and Iowa (separated by the Mississippi River). It has an area of 56,665 square miles. The surface is generally level. It is one of the leading states in the production of wheat, corn and oats. Though it is mainly an agricultural state, it has many flourishing manufactures, taking third rank among the manufacturing states. Its chief industries are slaughtering, meat packing, distilling, iron-founding, and the manufac-

Illinois—*Continued.*

ture of general and agricultural machinery. It is the second State in the Union in the extent of its railways and the third in population.

Illinois was settled by the French in 1682; was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 and to the United States in 1783. It became part of the Northwest Territory in 1787 and part of Indiana Territory in 1800. It was made a separate Territory in 1809 and admitted into the Union in 1818.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 251,872, a decrease of 4.6 per cent, compared with 1900, and comprising 32,522,937 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $3,905,321,075, an increase of $1,901,004,178. The average value of land per acre was $95.02. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $308,804,431, including 2,440,577 cattle, valued at $73,454,745; 1,452,887 horses, $163,363,400; 147,833 mules, $18,140,335; 4,686,362 swine, $36,210,179; 1,059,846 sheep, $4,843,736. In 1911, 334,950,000 bushels of corn was produced on 10,150,000 acres, and was valued at $184,222,000; 121,536,000 bushels of oats, $51,045,000, on 4,220,000 acres; 42,000,000 bushels of wheat, $37,380,000, on 2,625,000 acres; 6,900,000 bushels of potatoes, $6,210,000, on 138,000 acres; 1,948,000 tons of hay, $33,116,000, on 2,376,000 acres.

The mineral products, consisting of coal and petroleum in 1910, were valued at $141,809,121, a decrease from the previous year. The production of coal in the State in 1910 was 42,900,246 short tons, as valued at $52,405,897, as against 50,904,990 tons in 1903. The State was the scene of a strike of the mine workers which began April 1, 1910, and tied up the industry in most of the mining districts for nearly six months. As a result of the strike Illinois lost to West Virginia second place as a producer of coal. During the year 67,218 men out of a total of 72,264 mine operators were idle an average of 136 days.

For the biennial period ending Sept. 30, 1910, the state treasurer reported receipts of $21,611,919, and disbursements, $21,046,572, balance in treasury, $4,424,610. The bonded debt of the State outstanding Oct. 1, 1910, was $17,500, consisting of bonds which have been called in by the governor and have ceased to draw interest, but have not been surrendered. The tax levy for 1909 was $83,269,865.

Chicago, next to New York, the largest city in the United States, and one of the greatest in the world, is a port on Lake Michigan, and has an immense trade through the great lakes.

The population, by the official United States census of 1910, was 5,638,591.

Illinois (see also Chicago):
- Admission of, into Union, 615.
- Bill relating to division of, into judicial districts, etc., returned, 5122.
- Canal in, recommendations regarding, 3334.
- Decisions of Supreme Court requested by legislature of, 2212.
- Defalcation of officers in, 941.
- Illinois and Michigan Canal tendered United States by, 4783.
- Lands in, ceded to United States by Indians, 1257.
- Mineral lands in, referred to, 2218.
- Unlawful combinations in—
  - Discussed, 4424.
  - Proclamation against, 5931.
- Volunteers from, thanks of President tendered, 3442.

Illinois and Michigan Canal tendered United States by Illinois, 4783.

Illinois Central Railroad, transportation of mails over, referred to, 2896.

Illinois Indians, treaty with, 127.

Immigration.—No official statistics of immigration were kept previous to 1820. By the act of Congress of March 2, 1819, collectors of customs were required to keep a record and make a return to the Treasury Department of all passengers arriving in their respective districts from foreign ports. As early as 1700 large numbers of Germans from the districts along the Rhine emigrated to America, most of them settling in Pennsylvania. Some 5,000 are said to have arrived in Pennsylvania from Germany in 1729.

The outbreak of the Revolution of course retarded immigration for a time. Then the breaking out of the European wars and their continuance until 1815 absorbed nearly all the surplus population for about forty years.

Various estimates have been made of the number of immigrants coming to the United States prior to 1820. These range from an average of 4,000 to 7,800 a year, some of the calculators, however, basing their estimates on returns for only a part of the time. Dr. Loring, of the United States Statistical Bureau, calculates that 250,000 immigrants came to the United States between 1775 and 1820. This is an average of 5,500 per year. In 1820, the first year of record, there were 8,385 arrivals. The following years showed a steady increase up to 1854, when the number reached 427,833. Almost every year's figures show an increase over those of the preceding year. After 1854 there was a gradual falling off, until during the first year of the Civil War the number was reduced to 89,724—but little more than half the number of arrivals for the preceding year. The following year (1862) showed but 89,207, but this number was nearly doubled the next year, notwithstanding the result of the war was yet in doubt. After the war the tide of immigration again set toward our shores and in 1882 the arrivals reached 788,992.

The total immigration from Jan. 1, 1820, to the close of 1893 was more than 20,000,000. This large influx of foreigners so disturbed the existing social conditions that remedial legislation was demanded. By an act of Congress in 1882 a head tax was laid upon every immigrant by sea, and commissioners were appointed to inspect vessels entering American ports, who should have the power to prevent the landing of any "convict, lunatic, idiot, or person likely to become a public charge." Such persons were to be returned to the port from which they came at the cost of the owners of the vessels bringing them to this country. A further law, passed in 1885, makes it unlawful to pay the transportation or to encourage in any way the immigration of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor or service in the United States. The penalties attached to this act are $1,000 fine upon the person so encouraging such immigrant and $500 upon the captain of a vessel who knowingly transports the laborers.

The immigration laws were amended in 1887, 1888, 1891 and 1892 in the direction

Immigration—*Continued.*

of protecting American workingmen from the ruinous competition with foreign pauper labor. These laws have served to reduce the number as well as to improve the class of arrivals. Between 1894 and 1901 the tide of immigration again ran low, falling below the half million mark. In 1905 more than a million arrivals were recorded and this number has been frequently exceeded since.

The problem of immigration is one of much concern to the public mind because of the accretion to our population of many undesirable elements in spite of existing restricting laws. In his fourth annual message (Dec. 6, 1904), President Roosevelt made a plea for the better regulation of the service. While there is no danger of having too many immigrants of the right kind, he said, in effect, "we should not admit masses of men whose standards of living and whose personal customs and habits are such that they tend to lower the level of the American wage-worker, and above all we should not admit any man of an unworthy type, any man concerning whom we can say that he will himself be a bad citizen, or that his children and grandchildren will detract from instead of add to the sum of the good citizenship of the country." (7046.)

The following table shows the immigration into the United States from 1824 to 1913:

Year	Total Alien Passengers	Year	Total Alien Passengers
1789 to 1822 est.	266,038	1869	352,569
1824	7,912	1870	387,203
1825	10,199	1871	321,350
1826	10,837	1872	404,806
1827	18,875	1873	459,803
1828	27,382	1874	313,339
1829	22,520	1875	227,498
1830	23,322	1876	169,986
1831	22,633	1877	141,857
1832	60,482	1878	138,469
1833	58,640	1879	177,826
1834	65,365	1880	457,257
1835	45,374	1881	669,431
1836	76,242	1882	788,992
1837	79,340	1883	603,322
1838	38,914	1884	518,592
1839	68,069	1885	395,346
1840	84,066	1886	334,203
1841	80,289	1887	490,109
1842	104,565	1888	546,889
1843	52,496	1889	444,427
1844	78,615	1890	455,302
1845	114,371	1891	560,319
1846	154,416	1892	623,084
1847	234,968	1893	502,927
1848	226,527	1894	314,467
1849	297,024	1895	279,948
1850	369,986	1896	343,267
1851	379,466	1897	230,832
1852	371,603	1898	229,299
1853	368,645	1899	311,715
1854	427,833	1900	448,572
1855	200,877	1901	487,918
1856	195,857	1902	648,743
1857	246,945	1903	857,046
1858	119,501	1904	812,870
1859	118,616	1905	1,027,421
1860	150,237	1906	1,100,735
1861	89,724	1907	1,285,349
1862	89,207	1908	782,870
1863	174,524	1909	751,786
1864	193,195	1910	1,041,570
1865	247,453	1911	878,587
1866	163,594	1912	838,172
Fiscal year end'g June 30		1913	1,197,892
1867	298,967		
1868	282,189	Total	30,808,944

Immigrants arriving in the United States in 1910 numbered 1,041,570. Reports show Italy to have been the previous home of the majority, 182,882 arriving from that country and the adjacent islands of Sicily and Sardinia in 1911, and 215,537 in 1910. The Russian Empire and Finland contributed 158,721 in 1911. Austria and Hungary each averaged more than 100,000 a year for the two years. Arrivals of Jews are not reported as such, but are credited to the country whence they embark for America. Chinese to the number of 5,107 arrived in 1911, and 4,282 Japanese. During the fiscal year 119,753 persons left the United States for Canada, while 105,512 emigrated from Canada to the United States.

Of the whole number of immigrants in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, 892,653 came through the customs district of New York, 32,833 through Baltimore, 54,740 through Boston, 59,466 through Philadelphia, 5,554 through San Francisco and 47,822 through other ports; also 104,824 through Canadian ports.

The reported occupations of immigrants arriving during the fiscal year 1913 were as follows: laborers, 220,992; servants, 140,218; farm laborers, 320,105; tailors, 22,934; merchants and dealers, 13,919; carpenters and joiners, 15,035; shoemakers, 11,578; clerks and accountants, 14,025; mariners, 4,979; miners, 9,510. The number of professional immigrants (including 911 actors, 1,917 engineers, 1,254 musicians and 2,389 teachers) was 13,469; of skilled laborers, 160,108; other miscellaneous (including unskilled), 14,396; no occupation (including women and children), 297,188.

It is a significant fact that more than 80 per cent of the recent arrivals came from three European countries.

IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRIES IN 1913.

Austria-Hungary	254,825
Belgium	7,405
Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro	1,753
Denmark	6,478
France, including Corsica	9,675
German Empire	34,329
Greece	22,817
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	265,542
Netherlands	6,902
Norway	8,587
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	14,171
Roumania	2,155
Russian Empire and Finland	291,040
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	6,167
Sweden	17,202
Switzerland	4,104
Turkey in Europe	14 128
England	43,363
Ireland	27,876
Scotland	14,220
Wales	2,745
Other Europe	371
Total Europe	1,055,855
China	2,105
Japan	8,281
India	179
Turkey in Asia	23,955
Other Asia	838
Total Asia	35,358
Africa	1,409
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand	1,229
Pacific Islands, not specified	111
British North America	73,802
Central America	1.473
Mexico	11,926
South America	4,248
West Indies	12,458
Other countries	23
Grand Total	1,197,892

Immigration—*Continued.*

Aliens debarred and deported 1902-1913:

Year Ended June 30	Total Immigration	Debarred	Deported
1902	648,743	4,974	465
1903	857,046	8,769	547
1904	812,870	7,994	779
1905	1,026,499	11,879	845
1906	1,100,735	12,432	676
1907	1,285,349	13,064	995
1908	782,870	10,902	2,069
1909	751,786	10,411	2,124
1910	1,041,570	24,270	2,695
1911	878,587	22,349	2,770
1912	838,172	16,057	2,456
1913	1,197,892	19,938	3,461

According to races, the following shows the amount of money brought by immigrants, and the number debarred in the fiscal year 1913:

Race	Amount of Money	Debarred
Chinese	$69,784	302
English	4,352,365	1,189
French	1,332,572	563
German	4,309,865	868
Hebrew	2,307,345	1,224
Irish	1,985,703	575
Italian	7,376,161	4,149
Japanese	290,635	268
Polish	4,033,440	1,741
Scandinavian	2,084,546	259
Scotch	1,775,314	400

Chinese seeking admission to the United States for the year ended June 30, 1913:

Classes	Admitted	Deported
United States citizens	2,171	121
Wives of United States citizens	126	9
Returning laborers	1,036	5
Returning merchants	986	13
Other merchants	105	16
Members of merchants' families	738	92
Students	370	11
Travellers	19	..
Teachers	33	1
Officials	38	..
Miscellaneous	40	116
Totals	5,662	384

December 15, 1913, by a vote of more than two to one, the House Immigration Committee favorably reported the Burnett Immigration bill, with its stringent provisions barring from entry into the United States all Asiatics, militant suffragettes, advocates of sabotage and anarchists. The literacy test, requiring aliens to read or write one language, was also included.

EMIGRATION FROM UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30	Emigrant Aliens	Non-Emigrant Aliens	Total
1908	395,073	319,755	714,828
1909	225,802	174,590	400,392
1910	202,436	177,982	380,418
1911	295,666	222,549	518,215
1912	333,262	282,030	615,292
1913	308,190	303,734	611,924

Immigration:
- Act to amend laws regarding, vetoed, 6189.
- Amendments recommended, 7386.
- Chinese—
  - Act to execute certain treaty stipulations approved and discussed, 5215.
  - Acts regarding, vetoed, 4466, 4699.
  - Conventional regulation of passage of laborers across borders proposed to Mexico and Great Britain, 5544.
  - Discussed by President—
    - Arthur, 4716.
    - Cleveland, 4914, 4968, 4975, 5083, 5194, 5215, 5868.
    - Grant, 4242, 4309.
    - Harrison, Benj., 5469, 5476, 5632.
    - Hayes, 4521, 4540.
    - McKinley, 6240.
  - Execution of acts regarding, 5495.
  - Head tax collected from Chinamen entering Canada, 5476, 5632.
  - Registration of Chinese laborers required—
    - Extension of time for, 5838, 5868.
    - Law regarding, sustained by Supreme Court, 5868.
  - Reports on, referred to, 4973, 4975.
  - Through Canada and Mexico discussed, 5476, 5632.
  - Treaty regarding, 4561, 4581, 5195, 5908, 5956.
    - Discussed, 4629, 4823, 5194, 5386.
    - Referred to, 4691, 5212, 5215.
    - Rejected by China, discussed, 5367, 5386, 5387, 5469.
  - Violation of laws restricting, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4762, 5632.
- Consular reports on emigration and, referred to, 5121.
- Convention for protection of emigrant passengers proposed, 3990.
  - Discussed by President—
    - Cleveland, 5370, 5877, 6157.
    - Lincoln, 3383, 3447.
    - Roosevelt, 6755, 6862, 7045, 7345.
- Inland passage tickets for emigrants referred to, 3001.
- Involuntary deportation of convicts, idiots, and paupers to United States discussed, 4219, 4588.
- Laws, amendment of, recommended, 6649, 6862, 7045, 7046, 7386, 7387.
- Legislation for protection of immigrants recommended, 4108, 4120, 4650.
- Measures for health and safety of immigrants discussed, 2772, 2775, 4120.
- Of citizens of United States into Turkey referred to, 3661.
  - Dissatisfied citizens of United States into Mexico referred to, 3571.
- Laborers and *padroni* system discussed, 6055.
- Mormons, laws to prevent, recommended, 4947.
- Pardons granted foreigners on condition of emigration to United States discussed, 3653.
- Paupers introduced into United States discussed, 1686, 2368.

Immigration—*Continued.*
    Legislation respecting, recommended, 4757.
    Request of President to withdraw articles regarding, from consideration of House, 1692.
  Questions with Switzerland regarding, 4520, 4627.
  Southern States, to, to be encouraged, 7387.
  Treaties regarding, information respecting conflict of Senate bill with, transmitted, 5768.
  Treaty regarding, with—
    Bavaria, 3834.
    China. (See Chinese, *ante.*)
    Germany and claims arising under, discussed, 4419.
    Prussia, 3827.
Immigration, Superintendent of, report of, discussed, 5877.

Impeachment.—The exhibition of charges of maladministration against a civil officer before a competent tribunal. In the United States the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment of the president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States. The Senate has the sole power to try all impeachments. The Chief Justice presides at the trial of a president. A two-thirds vote is necessary to convict. Most states have similar regulations regarding impeachment. This mode of trial of public officials comes to us from England, where impeachments are made by the House of Commons and tried by the House of Lords.

The Constitution of the United States, Article II., Section IV., provides that civil officers of the United States may be removed from office on impeachment and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors; that the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate the sole power to try impeachments; that the Vice-President shall preside at impeachments except when the president is tried, when the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside; and that two-thirds of the members present must vote for conviction before a person impeached shall be deemed guilty. Only nine persons have been impeached and tried before the Senate, and only three of them have been convicted. The record is as follows:

William Blount, Senator from Tennessee; impeached July 7, 1797, for conspiring to wage war with Spain in favor of Great Britain, to excite the Cherokee Indians against Spain, and to create disaffection among the Indians toward the United States; trial December 17, 1798, to January 14, 1799; vote, 11 guilty, 14 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

John Pickering, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire; impeached 1803 for drunkenness and disregard of the terms of the statutes; trial, March 3 to March 12, 1803; vote, 19 guilty, 7 not guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Samuel Chase, Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; impeached 1804 for misconduct at trials of persons charged with breach of the Sedition Law; trial, November 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805; vote, 9 guilty, 30 not guilty, and 15 guilty, 19 not guilty, on different counts; verdict, acquittal.

James Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri; impeached for tyrannous treatment of counsel, 1830; trial, May 11 to May 30, 1830, and from December 13, 1830, to January 31, 1831; vote, 21 guilty, 22 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee; impeached 1862 for supporting the secession movement and unlawfully acting as Judge of the Confederate District Court; trial May 22 to June 26, 1862; vote, 32 guilty, 4 not guilty, and 38 guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States; impeached for usurpation of the law, corrupt use of the veto power, interference at elections and high crimes and misdemeanors; trial, March 30 to May 26, 1868; vote, 35 guilty, 19 not guilty; verdict, acquittal. (Page 3907.)

William W. Belknap, Secretary of War of the United States; impeached for accepting bribes; trial, April 5 to August 1, 1876; vote, 5 guilty, 25 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida; impeached 1905 for misconduct in office; trial, Feb. 6 to Feb. 7, 1905; vote, 55 guilty, 37 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

Robert W. Archbald, Associate Judge of United States Commerce Court, was impeached July 11, 1912, on thirteen articles charging him with corrupt collusion with coal mine owners and railroad officials while in office. The Senate began his trial December 3, 1912, and ended January 13, 1913. Verdict guilty; removed from office.

Following are the Governors of states who have faced impeachment proceedings in the past, with the results that followed:

Seth Sothell, Colony of North Carolina, 1689, removed.
Charles Robinson, Kansas, 1862, acquitted.
Harrison Reed, Florida, 1868, charges dropped.
William W. Holden, North Carolina, 1870, removed.
Powell Clayton, Arkansas, 1871, charges dropped.
David Butler, Nebraska, 1871, removed.
Henry C. Varmoth, Louisiana, 1872, term expired and proceedings dropped.
Adelbert Ames, Mississippi, 1876, resigned.
William Sulzer, New York, 1913, removed.

Impeachment of President Johnson:
  Articles of, exhibited by House of Representatives, 3907.
    Answer of President, 3926.
      Replication of House of Representatives, 3951.
  Letter of Chief Justice Chase respecting proper mode of procedure, 3916.
  Proceedings of Senate sitting for trial of, 3918.
  Verdict of acquittal, 3955.
Imperial Mexican Express Co., organization of, referred to, 3575.
Imperialism. (See Expansion, Territorial.)
Import Duties (see also Tariff; Revenue, Public):
  Act—
    In relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods returned, 5502.

Import Duties—*Continued.*
    - Regulating duties on copper, vetoed, 3903.
    - To extend for limited period present laws for laying and collecting, vetoed, 2033.
    - To provide revenue from imports etc., vetoed, 2036.
        - Protest of President Tyler against action of House in adopting report assailing his conduct regarding, 2043.
- *Ad valorem* duties—
    - Offer strong temptations to fraud, 2620, 2662, 2706.
    - Recommended, 629, 667, 757, 870, 923, 952, 977.
- Amount of, and statement in regard to, 1159, 1246, 1895, 4633.
- Change of rate of, cause halt in business, 7760.
- Collected by Great Britain and United States in contravention of treaty discussed, 596, 2274, 2296.
- Commercial tariff should be regulated, 470.
- Commission to revise, recommended, 4636, 4722.
- Complaints of Spain and Portugal against operations of revenue act, 1956.
- Compromise act, diminution of duties under, referred to, 1955.
- Constitutionality of tariff questioned, 1086.
- Correspondence with foreign governments regarding laws of, 2086.
- Discussed by President—
    - Adams, J. Q., 979.
    - Arthur, 4636, 4721, 4839.
    - Buchanan, 2964, 3052, 3181.
    - Cleveland, 4926, 5093, 5169, 5359, 5890, 5984, 6173.
    - Fillmore, 2619, 2659, 2661, 2705.
    - Grant, 3984, 4061, 4102, 4201, 4247, 4303.
    - Harrison, Benj., 5473, 5556, 5626, 5744.
    - Hayes, 4422, 4511.
    - Jackson, 1012, 1086, 1119, 1160, 1247, 1380, 1470.
    - Jefferson, 397.
    - Johnson, 3773.
    - Madison, 470, 552.
    - Monroe, 675, 760, 784.
    - Pierce, 2747, 2871, 2941.
    - Polk, 2253, 2301, 2348, 2366, 2403, 2497, 2506.
    - Roosevelt, 7463.
    - Taft, 7663.
    - Taylor, 2556.
    - Tyler, 1934, 1955, 1961, 2033, 2036, 2053, 2119.
    - Van Buren, 1752.
- Effect of, on treaties with foreign powers, 2086.
- Frauds in importation of foreign merchandise, discussed, 989, 4797.
- Free List—
    - Increase in, recommended, 4102, 4247, 4723, 5474.
    - Sugar placed on, discussed, 5626.
- Imposition of, as war measure, proposed, 2352, 2366.
- Increase in, recommended, 760, 1961.
- Laws levying, repealed. (See Vessels, Foreign, tonnage on.)
- Moderate schedule of, recommended, 2054, 2620, 2662.
- On—
    - American vessels. (See Vessels, United States.)
    - British vessels returned. (See Great Britain.)
    - Cotton from British North American colonies, 996.
    - Distilled spirits. (See Distilled Spirits.)
    - Flour, 1115.
    - Foreign mail matter, recommended, 4527.
    - French vessels. (See France.)
    - Hawaiian commodities wrongfully levied, discussed, 5545.
    - Luxuries discussed, 397.
    - Rice discussed, 1243, 1931, 2112, 2181, 2274.
    - Russian Hemp, and treaty obligations regarding, discussed, 3990.
    - Salt discussed, 397, 1470.
    - Tea and coffee—
        - Recommended by President—
            - Grant, 4303.
            - Hayes, 4422, 4511.
            - Polk, 2366, 2405.
        - Repeal of, recommended, 4062.
    - Tonnage repealed. (See Vessels, Foreign.)
    - Wines, 1131, 1321, 2127, 2250.
    - Wools discussed, 1247, 4247.
    - Works of foreign artists discussed, 4794, 4824, 4924, 5091.
- Payment of amount due Great Britain, recommended, 568.
- Protective tariff, discussed. (See Discussed, *ante.*)
- Protest of Germany against discriminating duty on sugar, recommendations regarding, 5957.
- Reduction in, 1707, 1752, 2349, 2497, 4765.
    - Recommended by President—
        - Cleveland, 4926, 5093, 5165, 5359, 5374, 5890, 5984.
        - Grant, 4102, 4247.
        - Harrison, Benj., 5473.
        - Jackson, 1013, 1119.
        - Johnson, 3773.
        - Pierce, 2747, 2871, 2941.
        - Polk, 2253, 2301.
        - Taft, 7749, 7760.

Import Duties—*Continued.*
  Revision of Dingley act recommended, 7663.
  Salt, rice and luxuries on, considered and discussed, 397.
  Specific duties recommended, 2556, 2620, 2661, 2706, 3052, 3181, 4422.
  Tariff discussed—
    Of 1816, 760.
    1842, 2254, 2301, 2349, 2402, 2497.
    1846, 2402, 2497, 3051.
    1890, 5556, 5626.
    1894, 5984, 5998.
    1909, 7902, 8005, 8011.
  Tariff unsatisfactory, 980, 1013, 1961, 2253, 2301.
  Warehousing system discussed, 1015, 2053, 2119, 2405.
Import Duties, Foreign. (See Foreign Import Duties.)
Imported Goods, misbranding of, 8108.
Imports:
  Duties on. (See Import Duties; Vessels, Foreign, tonnage on.)
  From France referred to, 768.
  Increase in, 1155.
  Into Cuba, modification of laws regarding, 2869.
    Indemnity for, discussed, 2869.
  Prohibition on—
    Proclamation removing, 6025.
    Recommendations regarding, 399, 527.
  Reduction in, 1707.
  Restrictions upon. (See Animals and Animal Products.)
  Value of, for year ending June—
    1845, 2252.
    1846, 2346.
    1847, 2401.
    1848, 2496.
    1851, 2658.
    1852, 2705.
    1877, 4422.
    1881, 4633.
    1884, 4830.
    1885, 4925.
    1886, 5092.
    1891, 5626.
    1892, 5743.
    1893, 5875.
    1894, 5964.
    1896, 6155.
    1899, 6357.
    1900, 6439.
Impressment.—The act of compelling persons to enter the public service, usually applied to the seizure of sailors for service on naval vessels. Great Britain has always claimed the right to levy land and naval forces in time of war by compulsory process. This method has been limited in the case of land forces to times of actual invasion; but that country still claims the right to impress British seamen into service wherever they may be found. The exercise of this claim was among the causes that led to the War of 1812. Great Britain refused to allow the right of her seamen to change their allegiance by naturalization and claimed the right to search neutral vessels and decide by her visiting officers who among the crew of such neutral vessels were British subjects. Many American sailors were in this way wrongfully impressed into the British navy. Although by the treaty of Ghent Great Britain did not relinquish this claim, it has been abandoned so far as United States vessels are concerned. She has acceded to the doctrine of Webster that in every regularly documented American vessel the crew who navigate it will find protection in the flag which is over them. (See also Ghent, Treaty of.)
Impressment. (See Naturalized Citizens; Seamen, American.)
Imprisonment:
  Citizens of United States and claims arising out of, in—
    Algiers, 80, 90, 115, 140, 169, 192, 197, 199, 539.
    Argentine Republic, 632.
    Austria, 2742, 2889.
    Brazil, 970, 2779.
    Colombia, 4798.
    Cuba, 329, 2538, 2676, 2677, 2765, 3115, 4023, 5516, 6068, 6100, 6181, 6182, 6184, 6345. (See also Spain.)
      Persons claiming to be American citizens, 6180, 6183.
      Released, 6367.
    Ecuador, 4856.
      Released, 4915, 4990.
      Treaty to settle claim regarding, 5369.
    France, 6060.
    Great Britain, 963, 969, 990, 1123, 1575, 1622, 1687, 1909, 1928, 2521, 3590, 3718, 3827, 3897, 4005, 4602, 4674, 4678, 4679, 4693, 4699, 6101.
      Colonies of. (See the separate British Colonies.)
      Correspondence regarding. (See Greely, Ebenezer S.)
      Released, 1110.
      Trial and conviction of, referred to, 3800, 3827, 3833, 3834, 4782.
    Haiti, 3829, 4665, 4918, 5120, 5123, 5369, 5869, 6099.
    Honduras, 5825.
    Ireland, 2521, 3590, 4678, 4679, 4693, 4699.
      Released, 3902, 4713.
      Trial and conviction of, referred to, 3800, 3827, 3833.
    Mexico, 2720, 2834, 2837, 4376, 4672, 4678, 4692, 4696, 4852, 4991, 5086.
    New Brunswick, 963, 969, 990, 1575, 1622, 1687.
    Paraguay, 3884, 3898.
    Peru, 5988, 6092, 6335.
    Portugal, 3884.
    Prussia, 1136.
    Russia, 4162, 4789, 4793.
    Santo Domingo, 4004, 4013.
    Spain, 594, 2643, 4116, 5905. (See also Cuba.)
      Pardon of, discussed, 2689, 2692.
      Release, 6367.
    Tripoli, liberated, 373.
    Venezuela, 4789, 4803, 5198.
  For debt. (See Imprisonment for Debt.)

Imprisonment—*Continued.*
- Jails, use of, granted to United States, 103.
- Of loyal citizens by forces in rebellion, 3235.
- Prisoners—
  - Duties of sheriffs regarding, 67.
  - Provision for, recommended, 183.

Imprisonment for Debt:
- Abolition of, except in case of fraud, recommended, 1017, 1119.
- Referred to, 251.

Improvements, Internal. (See Internal Improvements.)

Inaugural Addresses of President—
- Adams, John, 218.
- Adams, J. Q., 860.
- Arthur, 4620.
- Buchanan, 2961.
- Cleveland, 4884, 5821.
- Garfield, 4596.
- Grant, 3960, 4175.
- Harrison, Benj., 5440.
- Harrison, W. H., 1860.
- Hayes, 4396.
- Jackson, 999, 1222.
- Jefferson, 309, 366.
- Johnson, 3503.
- Lincoln, 3206, 3477.
- McKinley, 6236, 6465.
- Madison, 451, 509.
- Monroe, 573, 655.
- Pierce, 2730.
- Polk, 2223.
- Roosevelt, 6638.
- Taft, 7748.
- Taylor, 2542.
- Tyler, 1889.
- Van Buren, 1530.
- Washington, 43, 130.
- Wilson, 8248.

Inauguration Day.—After the ratification of the Constitution by the several states the Congress of the old Confederation fixed upon the first Wednesday in January, 1789, for the choice of electors, the first Wednesday in February for the voting of the electors, and the first Wednesday in March for the inauguration of the president. The latter day fell on the 4th in that year, and the twelfth amendment to the Constitution settled upon this as the legal date. Bills have been frequently introduced in both Houses of Congress to change Inauguration Day from March 4th to various dates, some as late as April 30th. There has also been some agitation to make the date of inauguration considerably earlier, the advocates of this proposition claiming that the interval between election and inauguration is dangerously long.

Incendiary Speeches and mob violence discussed by President Roosevelt, 7412.

Income Tax.—A form of direct tax upon annual incomes in excess of a specified sum. According to the doctrine of Adam Smith, "the subjects of every state ought to contribute to the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities—that is, in proportion to the revenues which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state." In pursuance of this principle all incomes should be taxed, but it is generally conceded among the advocates of such a tax that incomes below a certain amount should be exempt.

Aug. 5, 1861, Congress, to secure funds to suppress the rebellion, authorized a tax of 3 per cent. on all incomes over $800 per annum. July 1, 1862, an act was passed taxing all incomes under $5,000 5 per cent., with an exemption of $600 and house rent actually paid. Incomes of more than $5,000 and less than $10,000 were taxed 2½ per cent. additional, and on incomes of more than $10,000 5 per cent. additional with no exemptions. A tax of 5 per cent. on incomes of Americans living abroad and of 1½ per cent. on incomes from United States securities was levied, expiring in 1865. In 1864 a special tax of 5 per cent. was imposed on all incomes between $600 and $5,000 and 10 per cent. on incomes of more than $5,000. This law was repealed in 1872. The amount collected under it was $346,911,760.48. In August, 1894, the Wilson tariff law imposed a tax of 2 per cent. on all incomes in excess of $4,000. The Supreme Court in 1895 declared this law unconstitutional. (See Income-Tax Cases.)

Income taxes have been collected in England since 1799, when Mr. Pitt carried a proposition through Parliament for a graduated tax on all incomes in excess of £60 per annum. In 1803 the rate was fixed at 5 per cent. on all incomes above £150. Sir Robert Peel's bill, passed in 1842, imposed a tax of 7d. per pound on annual incomes of £150 and upward, for three years. This law has since been extended at each period of its expiration, and the rate and exemptions frequently changed, but the law remains essentially the same in principle today as passed in the early forties. The rate has varied from 4d the pound (in 1865-67-70) to 1s. the pound (in 1904); yielded a revenue increasing irregularly from £571,055 in 1842, to £38,800,000 in 1903, and falling back to £31,860,000 in 1908. The immediate effect of Sir Robert Peel's measure was to cause the repeal of about £12,000,000 of direct taxes.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his sixth annual message, Dec. 3, 1906 (pg. 7424), questioned the constitutionality of an income tax, and the next year (pg. 7463) hoped one might be devised which the Supreme Court would declare constitutional. In a special message of June 16, 1909 (pg. 7772) Mr. Taft recommended an amendment to the Constitution which should permit the federal government to levy and collect an income tax without apportionment among the states according to population. Feb. 25, 1913, three-fourths of the states having approved such a proposition, it was certified as part of the Constitution. (See Amendments.)

By virtue of the power granted under the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution the Sixty-third Congress passed an income tax measure as part of the tariff law of 1913. This provides for a normal tax of one per cent. on all incomes in excess of $3,000 for unmarried men and women, and in excess of $4,000 up to $20,000 for married persons living together as man and wife, but only $4,000 of the aggregate income of man and wife living together is exempted. An additional one per cent. is assessed upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $20,000 up to $50,000; two per cent. upon the amount in excess of $50,000 up to $75,000; three per cent. upon the amount in excess of $75,000 up to $100,000; four per cent.

Income Tax—*Continued.*

upon the amount in excess of $100,000 up to $250,000; five per cent. on the amount in excess of $250,000 up to $500,000, and six per cent. upon the amount in excess of $500,000. The tax is applicable to Americans living abroad and to aliens resident in the United States.

Income is defined as all profits or gains from salaries, wages, compensation for personal service or from professions, trade, commerce or sales or dealings in real estate or personal property, interest, rent, excepting annuity or endowment payments from life insurance companies. Besides the $3,000 and $4,000 above mentioned, there is exempt from taxation the necessary expenses of carrying on business; all interest paid on indebtedness, all taxes, bad debts, losses by fire or storm not covered by insurance, and an allowance for depreciation in value. Interest upon obligations of a state or political subdivision thereof and upon obligations of the United States or its possessions is also exempt from taxation.

In the case of corporations the same normal tax is payable upon the net income, to be computed up to the end of any calendar month the corporation may designate, the return to be made within sixty days after the close of its fiscal year. The net income is ascertained by deducting from the receipts of corporations all the necessary expenses of operation, including rentals; all losses by fire and storm not covered by insurance; depreciation (in the case of mines not to exceed five per cent. of the value of gross output); the amount of interest accrued and paid within the year upon bonds or other indebtedness; in the case of banks, interest paid during the year to depositors, or on moneys received for investment and secured by interest-bearing certificates.

Exemption from the corporation tax is extended to partnerships, mutual insurance companies, agricultural, labor and beneficiary societies, educational, religious and scientific associations not conducted for profit.

Persons, firms, companies, etc., having the payment of fixed annual or periodic income to other persons subject to tax shall in behalf of such persons deduct an amount equal to the normal income tax and make return of same with the name and address of such person.

Returns of taxable income are to be made by March 1, and payment is to be made by June 30th each year subject to a penalty of five per cent. and one per cent. a month on delinquents.

Income Tax:
- Constitutional amendment proposed, 7770, 7771.
- Doubtful constitutionality of, 7770.
- Power to levy sought by constitutional amendment, 7770, 7771.
- Recommended by—
  - Grant, 3984.
  - Roosevelt, 7424, 7463.
  - Taft, 7770.
- Upon certain corporate investments discussed, 5892.
- Upon consuls to United States discussed, 3383.
- Upon corporations, 7762.

Income-Tax Cases.—Famous cases involving the income-tax provision of the tariff law of Aug. 28, 1894. The first to come before the Supreme Court was that of Pollock *vs.* Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., on appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York. April 8, 1895, it was decided that so much of the act cited as provided for levying taxes upon rents or incomes derived from real estate or from interest on municipal bonds was repugnant to the Constitution and therefore invalid. (See Hylton *vs.* United States.)

Incorporation Act, National, recommended by President Roosevelt, 7454.

Independence Day, order regarding celebration of, 5079.

Independence, Declaration of. (See Declaration of Independence.)

Independent State of Congo. (See Congo Free State.)

Independent Telegraph Co., ran between Philadelphia and Boston, and in 1863 military possession of it was taken as a precaution.

Independent Treasury. (See Subtreasury System.)

India.—The Indian Empire extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any officer subordinate to him; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any native prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General or any officer subordinate to him. There are tracts of tribal territory on the northwest and northeast frontiers under the political influence, though not under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government; and within the Indian "sphere of influence" lie the self-governed States of Afghanistan, Nepal, and Bhutan (*q. v.*).

The Indian Empire adjoins Persia from the Gulf of Oman to near Zulfikar on the Harrirud; then the Russian Empire along the frontier laid down by agreement in 1885 as far as the Oxus at Khamiab; thence along the Oxus up to the Victoria Lake, and from the east end of that lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Povalo Schveikovski, where three empires—the British, Russian, and Chinese—meet. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire, mainly along the crests of the Muztagh range and the Himalayas, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, adjoins Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, halfway down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from northwest to southwest, with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet; Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the center

India—*Continued.*

of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, and millet. The fauna is as varied as the flora, and includes the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the southeast is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the north and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the northwest form natural barriers of defense for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due east from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme northwest, south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westward. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the southwest coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the southeast, open and easy of access by sea and toward the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the east are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals.

AREA AND POPULATION

Political Divisions	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population 1911 Census
Madras Presidency	141,726	41,405,404
Bombay Presidency	123,059	19,672,642
Bengal Presidency	78,699	45,483,077
Agra and Oudh	107,164	47,182,044
Ajmer Merwara	2,711	501,395
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	26,459
Assam	53,015	6,713,635
Baluchistan	54,228	414,412
Bihar and Orissa	83,181	34,490,084
Burma	230,839	12,115,217
Central Province and Berar	99,823	13,916,308
Coorg	1,582	174,976
Delhi	557	391,828
N. W. Frontier Province	13,418	2,196,933
Punjab	99,222	19,974,956
Total British Territory	1,093,074	244,267,542
Native States and Agencies	709,118	70,864,995
Total Indian Empire	1,802,192	315,132,537

The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1912 were about 8,034,000 in India as a whole. About 23,000 people are annually killed by snakes. According to the census of 1911 there were 110,000 lepers.

Ethnography.—Besides English the following languages are spoken: Bengali, Western Hindi, Bihari, Eastern Hindi, Telegu, Marathi, Punjabi, Tamil, Rajasthani, Kanarese, Gujarathi, Oriya, Burmese, and Malayalam. The religions professed, in the order of their numerical importance, are Hindus, Muhammadans, Buddhists, Animists, Christians, Sikhs, Jains, Parsis, Jews.

Government.—Under the King-Emperor. His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State for India is the head of the Indian Administration in England. In all matters the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. No expenditure from the revenue of India is legal unless sanctioned by him and a majority of his Council. The King-Emperor is George V., who succeeded to the Throne of England in 1910, proclaimed Emperor of India at Delhi in 1911. The supreme authority in India is vested in the Governor-General in Council, subject to the control of the Secretary of State in England. The Governor-General's Council consists of seven members, and, since March, 1909, one of these has been a native of India.

British India is partitioned into provinces, enjoying various degrees of independence. The Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are each administered by a governor appointed direct from England.

The districts (of which there are over 250 in British Territory) are the administrative units of India.

The Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and also the Northwestern Provinces, have each a high court, supreme both in civil and criminal business, with an ultimate appeal to the judicial committee of the privy council in England.

Education.—A Department of Education has been created, and increased attention is being given to primary, commercial, and technical education. There are five Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Punjab.

Army.—The Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 76,000; and, secondly, of native troops (largely Muhammadans), about 160,000. In addition, the native Army Reserves number 34,600 men, and the Imperial Service troops furnished by native states contribute 22,350, including cavalry, transport corps, and suppers. Further, there are 39,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients).

Production and Industry.—About two-thirds of the population depend on agriculture. The cotton industry supports over 7,500,000 persons, more than two-thirds of whom depend on hand-weaving. There are 5,500,000 persons in Government service, civil or military. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In British territory in 1911-1912, 249 million acres were cropped, of which about 10 per cent were under wheat, 31 per cent under rice, and 37 per cent under other food-grains and pulses, 7 per cent under oilseeds, and 7 per cent under cotton, jute, and other fibers. Owing to the increasing world demand for raw cotton, great efforts are being made to cultivate a superior long-stapled cotton in India.

Poppy may be grown only in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces and in the Central Indian native States. Except

India—*Continued.*
in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1911-1912 26,860 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export. The monthly auction sales at Calcutta realized £4,990,982, and the expenses of production, etc., were £729,432. Most of the opium produced is exported to China and the Straits Settlements. The cultivation of opium in India is being restricted as the exportation to China has been closed.

The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31, 1912, was £41,510,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State of about £1,406,000. The area irrigated was about 23 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at over 100 per cent of the capital outlay.

About 96,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles besides are under State control. They produced in 1910-1911 a net revenue of £1,823,000. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

The output of coal in 1911 was 12,715,000 tons, nine-tenths of the total coming from Bengal. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19,000,000 gallons in 1898 to 226,000,000 in 1911. The output of manganese ore in recent years has been much increased, and the quantity in 1911 was 536,000 tons. About 15,000 tons of saltpeter are produced annually and exported. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 583,000 ounces in 1911.

The ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 258 cotton mills at work in India in 1911-1912, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 6,427,000 spindles and 87,600 looms.

Railways.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on December 31, 1912, was 33,484.

Shipping.—In 1912-1913 the number of vessels which entered from and cleared to foreign countries rose to 8,737, with a tonnage of 17,451,985 tons. Of this tonnage, approximately 51 per cent. was from or to the United Kingdom and British possessions; and 77 per cent. of the total trade of India was under the British flag. The chief ports are Calcutta and Bombay, which together do about 70 per cent. of the foreign trade.

Cities. — Capital, Delhi. Population (1911), 232,895. At the Census of 1911 there were 29 towns with populations exceeding 100,000, and 17 cities exceeding 350,000.

Madras was not only the oldest, but the most important, of the three original Presidencies of India before Clive's conquest of Bengal.

Bombay.—The island of Bombay was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State.

Bengal was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854, and was created a Presidency, under a Governor, in 1911. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but the present administration comprises only a part of its former limits.

Agra and Oudh, called "Northwestern Provinces and Oudh" until 1902, form the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the west of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau.

Punjab Province occupies the northwestern angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus.

Burma is the largest province of the Indian Empire. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. It is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased nearly 15 per cent, in ten years.

Bihar and Orissa Province was formed on April 1, 1912. The great bulk of the people are Hindus, and the great temple of Juggernaut (Puri) is in Orissa.

Native or Feudatory States, whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government.

India, coined silver and products of, referred to, 5908.

Indian Affairs. (See Interior, Department of.)

Indian Affairs, Bureau of:
- Appropriations for, recommended, 2832, 4656, 4777.
  - Referred to, 1645, 3590, 5104, 5885, 5977.
- Commission to cooperate with, appointed and regulations for, 3977.
- Contracts, purchases, etc., for, referred to, 4214.
- Creation of new office in, recommended, 4659.
- Discussed by President—
  - Arthur, 4641.
  - Cleveland, 5103, 5977.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5761.
- Employees in Indian service referred to, 4311, 4314.
- Employment of physicians by, 7021.
- Expenditures of, referred to, 650, 682, 4214, 4942.
- Irregularities in, referred to, 1901.
- Medical inspector for Indian service, bill creating office of, referred to, 4656.
- Salaries of employees, increase recommended, 7042.
- System of, recommendations regarding, 3333, 3388, 4641, 4942.

Indian Affairs, Commissioner of:
- Appointment of, 7042.
- Bill to increase salary of, referred to, 4659.

- **Indian Affairs, Commissioner of**—*Cont'd.*
  - Commission to perform duties of Assistant Commissioner and, recommended, 6168.
  - Letter from, regarding salary of officers referred to, 1807.
- **Indian Agencies:**
  - Appointment and transfer of, 2557.
  - Buildings for Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., recommended, 4692.
  - Deficiencies in supplies at Red Cloud Agency, Nebr., 4312, 4313.
  - Removal of, from Fort Wayne, Ind., referred to, 967.
- **Indian Agents:**
  - Appropriation for, recommended, 2840.
  - Detail of army officers for, recommended, 5976.
  - Influence and disposition of, discussed, 4941.
  - Term of office of, referred to, 4677.
- **Indian Appropriation Bill**, necessity of passing, discussed, 4033, 6272.
- **Indian Commission** to perform duties of Assistant Commissioner and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, recommended, 6168.
- **Indian Commissioners**, appointment of 6 recommended, 4942, 5105.
- **Indian Commissioners, Board of:**
  - Appropriation for defraying expenses of, recommended, 4656.
  - Report of, referred to, 4076, 4314, 4666, 4743, 4972.
- **Indian Commissioner.** (See Commissions.)
- **Indian Corn**, introduction of products of, into Europe, discussed, 5764.
- **Indian Depredations** (see also Indian Wars):
  - Abuses in prosecution of claims for, 5885.
  - Referred to, 74, 87, 96, 118, 122, 163, 1645, 2410.
- **Indian Hostilities.** (See Indian Wars.)
- **Indian Inspectors**, term of office of, referred to, 4677.
- **Indian Lands.** (See Lands, Indian.)
- **Indian Reservations:**
  - Allotment of lands in severalty to Indians—
    - Act providing for, etc., 5498.
    - Discussed, 5381, 5480, 5552, 5637, 5761, 5976.
    - Recommended, 561, 4528, 4576, 4643, 4730, 4779, 4783, 4955, 5106.
    - Remonstrations against, 4669.
    - Survey necessary for, 4943.
  - Chehalis, allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on, referred to, 4779.
  - Cheyenne and Arapaho—
    - Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5710.
      - Appropriation for, recommended, 5638.
    - Unauthorized occupancy of, proclamation against, 4892.
  - Chippewa, disposition of timber on, referred to, 5566.
  - Choctaw, right of way for railroads through, 4653, 4655.
  - Colville, agreement for cession of lands on, 5648.
  - Crimes committed on statute for punishment of, recommended, 4837.
  - Crow, opened to settlement by proclamation, 5727.
  - Crow Creek. (See Sioux.)
  - Devils Lake, right of way for railroads through, bill for, 4952, 5177.
  - Disposition of damaged timber on, referred to, 4663.
  - Establishment of, opposed, 5483.
  - Fort Berthold—
    - Agreements for cession of portion of, 5018.
    - Allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on, referred to, 4783.
    - Portion of, opened to settlement by proclamation, 5579.
  - Fort Hall, agreement for disposal of lands on, 4655, 5187.
    - Compensation not paid by railroad, 4953.
  - Gila Bend, removal of Indians on, bill for, 5499.
  - Grande Ronde, bill for relief of Indians on, 4780.
  - Iowa, bill providing for sale of 4959.
  - Improvement of condition of Indians on, referred to, 4656.
  - Jicarilla Apache, payment for improvements at, recommended, 4696.
  - Lake Traverse—
    - Agreement with Sioux for purchase of lands on, discussed, 5498.
    - Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5707.
    - Right of way for railroad through, referred to, 4788, 4954, 5178.
  - Lemhi, agreement for sale of lands on, 4779.
  - Malheur, referred to, 4669.
  - Menominee, sale of timber on, referred to, 4659.
  - Mescalero, payment to settlers for improvements on, recommended, 4982.
  - Old Winnebago, restoration of, to public domain, order regarding, declaring void, 4890.
    - Discussed, 4943.
  - Otoe and Missouria—
    - Right of way for railroad through, referred to, 4681.
    - Sale of, bill for, referred to, 4656.
  - Pawnee, enlargement of, bill for, 4695.
  - Proceeds of, bill providing for use of, for Indians, 4973.

Indian Reservations—*Continued.*
- Pyramid Lake, agreement for cession of portion of, 5649.
- Reduction of—
  - Bill providing for, discussed, 5180.
  - Discussed, 5552, 5637.
  - Negotiations regarding, 5180.
- Restoration of, to public domain, order regarding, declared void, 4890.
  - Discussed, 4943.
- Right of way for railroads through—
  - Acts regarding, vetoed, 5057, 5278, 6003, 6008, 6012, 6014.
  - Compensation to be paid for, referred to, 5178.
  - Referred to, 5362.
  - Timber depredations on, referred to, 4665, 4775.
  - Unauthorized occupancy of, proclamation against, 4892.
- Round Valley—
  - Allotments of lands in severalty to Indians on, bill for, 4955.
  - Payment for improvements on, recommended, 4692.
  - Reduction of, bill for, discussed, 5178, 5494.
- Sac and Fox—
  - Bill providing for sale of, 4959.
  - Cession of portion of, to United States proclaimed, 5591.
  - Referred to, 4972.
- San Carlos, coal lands on, referred to, 4683.
- Shoshone, agreement for cession of portion of, 5649.
- Sioux—
  - Division of portion of, into separate reservations, etc., proclaimed, 5529.
    - Compensation to for losses sustained in, 5568.
  - Purchase of lands from, recommended, 4837.
  - Restoration of, to public domain, order regarding, declared void, 4890.
    - Discussed, 4943.
  - Right of way for railroad through, 4775.
- Uncompahgre, act to change boundaries of, vetoed, 5522.
- Walker River, right of way for railroad through, 4736, 4776, 4953, 5178.
- Yakima, lands, on, to be used by Northern Pacific Railway, 4864, 4954, 5178.

Indian Scouts employed in pursuing, hostile Indians, 5501.

Indian Territory (see also Oklahoma.)
- Acts of United States marshals, etc., in, referred to, 4122.
- Affray at court-house in Going Snake district, referred to, 4119.
- Boundary line with Texas, commission to mark, 4902, 4904.
  - Proclamation against selling lands in dispute, 5325.
- Constitution adopted by tribes in, and government of, discussed, 4073.
- Departmental abuses in, 6938.
- Education in, recommendations regarding, 6346.
- Extension of laws of Arkansas over, recommended, 4643.
- Federal court for, recommended, 5969.
- Government of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5482, 6346.
- Homestead laws for, recommended, 4254.
- Indian hostilities in, discussed, 4933, 4943.
- Judicial district within, recommended, 4119.
- Lands in—
  - Acquired by treaty of 1866, referred to, 4474, 4853.
  - Issuance of patents for, referred to, 4779.
  - Negotiations regarding cession of Indian, 5506.
  - Opened to settlement—
    - Action of Creeks regarding, 4855.
    - Discussed, 4659, 5392, 5482.
    - Proclaimed, 5450.
    - Questions regarding, 4853.
    - Survey of, referred to, 4435.
- Population of, 5482.
- Proposed admission to Statehood, 7400.
- Right of way for railroads through, referred to, 4653, 4986.
  - Bill granting, referred to, 4655.
- Territorial government for, recommended, 4073, 4106, 4154, 4206, 4254.
- Unauthorized occupancy or invasion of, referred to, 4214, 4473, 4529, 4832, 4933.
  - Penalty for, recommended, 4742.
  - Proclamations against, 4499, 4550, 4811, 4888.

Indian Treaties. (See Indians, treaties with.)

Indian Tribes:

Abnaki or Tarrateen—A confederacy of tribes of the Algonquian stock of Indians, who originally inhabited the northeastern part of the United States, including the present State of Maine and parts of adjoining states, and a portion of Canada. The Abnaki included the Penobscot, the Passamaquoddy, and the Amalicite tribes. They assisted the French in their wars with the English and were expatriated by the latter. The name is interpreted as meaning "the whitening sky at daybreak," i. e., Eastern people.
- Absentee Shawnee, agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5514.
  - Proclaimed, 5591.

Indian Tribes—*Continued.*

- Alabama, encouraged to reduce themselves to fixed habitation, 446.

Algonquin—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. At the time of the advent of white settlers into America the Algonquian linguistic division occupied by far the largest area of any of the Indian nations. The name means "those on the other side of the river"—that is, the river St. Lawrence. They were spread over the territory from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains and from Hudson Bay to Pamlico Sound. Though this territory was not exclusively peopled by Algonquian Indians, some of their tribes had wandered to the west and south through hostile nations and established their family beyond the limits of the present stock. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes had strayed westward to the Black Hills and finally into Colorado, and the Shawnees had penetrated into South Carolina and Tennessee. There were hundreds of divisions of these Indians into tribes and confederacies, the principal of which were the Algonquin tribes. The latter tribe, from which the stock takes its name, occupied the basin of the St. Lawrence and its northern tributaries in Canada. They allied themselves with the French in the early wars.

Apache—A confederation of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, consisting of a dozen or more tribes. In 1598 they inhabited northwestern New Mexico, and later spread over the valley of the Gila River. By 1800 their range extended from the Colorado River eastward to central Texas, and later they made incursions into Mexico as far south as Durango. They were the terror of the early Spanish settlers, and since the annexation of their territory to the United States they had given the Government much trouble under the leadership of such famous braves as Cochise, Mangus, Colorado, and Geronimo. White settlers opposed the plan of the Government to remove the Apaches to a reservation in New Mexico, and on April 30, 1871, over one hundred of the Indians were massacred at Fort Grant, Ariz.

- Apache—
  - Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5768.
  - Appropriation for support of, etc., recommended, 4692.
  - Imprisonment of, by Government discussed and recommendations regarding, 5374, 5485, 5501, 5968.
  - Suppression of hostilities among, discussed, 4524, 4637, 4943, 5099, 5374.
  - Treaty with, 2727, 2762, 3394, 3573, 3796.
  - War with. (See Indian Wars.)
- Apalachicola, treaty with, 1256.

Arapaho—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians living on the headwaters of the Platte and Arkansas rivers, also ranging from the Yellowstone to the Rio Grande. The name is said to signify "tattooed people." They are at present divided between two reservations, one (the Arapaho) in Indian Territory, and the other (the Shoshone) in Wyoming.

- Arapaho—
  - Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5565.
    - Lands acquired under, opened to settlement, 5710.
  - Appropriation to, recommended, 5761.
  - Disarming of, discussed, 4849.
  - Lands set apart for, referred to, 4680, 4778.
  - Treaty with, 3234, 3573, 3796, 3835.
- Arickaree, allotment of lands in severalty to, referred to, 4783.

Aztecas or *Aztecs*—A branch of the Nahuatl stock of Indians, supposed to be the original inhabitants of Mexico. They appeared in the valley of Mexico about the middle of the thirteenth century, and are said to have been journeying southward for 600 years. The conquest of Mexico by Cortez in 1519 put an end to the power of the confederacy between the Aztecas, Tezucans, and the Tecpanecans. From analogy of language it is probable that they crossed the Pacific Ocean by the way of the Aleutian Islands from Asia. There are, however, various theories as to their origin. They founded Tenochtitlan on the present site of the City of Mexico in 1325, and ruled an empire of 30,000,000 people. They were well advanced in the arts and sciences, as is evidenced by the remains of their temples, roads and waterways. Only about 2,000,000 pure-blooded Aztecas are left in the mountains of Mexico. In stature they are small and somewhat resemble the Egyptians.

- Bannock—
  - Agreement with, for disposal of lands for use of railroads, 4655, 4779.
  - Treaty with, 3898.
  - War with. (See Indian Wars.)
- Belantse-Etoa. (See Minnetaree.)

Blackfeet—A savage and warlike tribe of the Siksika Confederation of the Algonquian stock of Indians. When not fighting among themselves they are generally at war with their neighbors. They formerly belonged to the Kena tribe, but separated from them and wandered up the Missouri River. The Sihasapa, an independent tribe, under the leadership of John Grass, was also known as the Blackfoot or Blackfeet Indians.

- Blackfeet, treaty with, 2895, 3898.
- Caddo—
  - Memorial from, regarding claims to lands in Oklahoma, 5671.
  - Treaty with, 1407.
- Cahokia, treaty with, 616.
- Calapona, treaty with, 2836.

Carib—A powerful and warlike tribe of Indians who occupied the northern part of South America and the Windward or Caribee Islands. Columbus encountered them at Guadelope and had a battle with them at Santa Cruz in 1493. After many disastrous wars with the Europeans and becoming mixed with fugitive negro slaves, they were transported to the vicinity of Honduras, where their descendants, the Black Caribs, now live.

- Carmanchee, treaty with, 1407.

Cayuga—A small tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy of Indians (also called the Six Nations). They originally inhabited the district in the vicinity of Cayuga Lake, N. Y. During the Revolution they joined the British in making war on the colonists. They annoyed Gen. Clinton on his march to join Sullivan in 1779 and their villages were destroyed. After the war they ceded most of their lands to the State of New York

Indian Tribes—*Continued.*

and the tribe became scattered and almost totally disappeared. There are remnants of them in Oklahoma, Wisconsin, and Ontario, Canada. Their number is now insignificant.

- Cayuse, treaty with, 2914.
- Chasta, treaty with, 2836.
- Chayenne. (See Cheyenne.)

Cherokee—An important tribe of the Iroquian stock of Indians. The name means "upland field." When first known to Europeans they occupied the mountains of southern Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. In 1755 they ceded lands to Governor Glen and permitted the erection of forts within their territory. As the country about them filled up with whites they made repeated cessions of their territory until by the treaty of 1835 they sold all the remainder of their lands and removed west of the Mississippi River. The Cherokees rendered important service to Jackson's army in the War of 1812. They are now the most important and highly civilized tribe in Oklahoma.

- Cherokee—
  - Act directing payment of certificates of, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 2182.
  - Agreement with, for cession of lands, 5671.
  - Bill for payment of money claimed by Eastern, 4971.
  - Bill securing to, proportion of proceeds of public lands, 4971.
  - Boundary line with United States, 1037.
  - Canal through country of, referred to, 987.
  - Citizenship solicited by, 442.
  - Commission to negotiate with, regarding claims to lands. (See Cherokee Commission.)
  - Commissioners' negotiations with, in the Indian Territory, 6271.
  - Conflict between Federal and Cherokee courts, 2909.
  - Convention with, referred to, 556, 834.
  - Difficulties among, 2262, 2279, 2308, 4743, 4744.
  - Enforcement of payment of taxes on products of, referred to, 4005.
  - Investigation of alleged frauds in affairs of, discussed, 2073.
  - Lands—
    - Containing iron ore relinquished to United States, 431.
    - Granted to, 1716.
    - Relinquished to United States, 108, 375, 384, 436, 808, 887, 1274, 1716.
  - Legal services rendered, payment of, recommended, 4694.
  - Neutral lands, treaty regarding, 3717.
  - New government to be formed by, 965.
  - Payment of—
    - Interest due, referred to, 2832.
    - Money to, 1716, 1823.
      - For lands ceded to United States, requested by, 4670, 4739.
  - Referred to, 1039, 4743, 4781.
  - Removal of, referred to, 1692, 1714, 4671.
  - Town of, destroyed, proclamation regarding, 129.
  - Treaty with, 71, 98, 103, 118, 167, 250, 271, 320, 378, 385, 389, 556, 566, 567, 589, 616, 811, 834, 968, 992, 1256, 1274, 1444, 1445, 1449, 1475, 1823, 2307, 3592, 3717.
    - Appropriation for, referred to, 2434.
    - Claims arising under, 2073, 2410.
    - Communication and agreement with Comanche, 5768.
    - Modification of, referred to, 1694.
    - Proclamation regarding, 72.
  - Trespasses upon lands of, by citizens of Georgia, 1039.
  - Troubles apprehended from, prevented, 1473.
  - War with. (See Indian Wars.)

Cheyenne—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. The word means "enemies." About 1800 they inhabited a region in and about the Black Hills and along the Platte River in Nebraska and the Cheyenne River in Dakota. In 1825 Gen. Atkinson made a treaty of peace with them. After this the tribe separated, and while the northern band located on the Tongue River Reservation, in eastern Montana, and remained peaceable, numerous encounters occurred between the settlers and the soldiers and the southern section of the tribe. Failure to fulfill their treaty obligations led to war in 1861. While negotiations for peace were being conducted in 1864, Col. Cheventon attacked the Sandy Creek village and massacred 100 Cheyennes. A bloody campaign followed. In 1865 the Indians agreed to go on a reservation, but the Dog Soldiers, whose village was burned by Gen. Hancock in 1867, kept up the warfare until defeated by Gen. Custer at Washita.

- Cheyenne—
  - Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5565.
    - Lands acquired under, opened to settlement, 5710.
  - Appropriation to, recommended, 5761.
  - Authority to use certain funds for subsistence of, recommended, 4989.
  - Condition of, referred to, 4951, 5503.
  - Disarming of, discussed, 4849.
  - Disorderly conduct of, discussed, 4943.
  - Lands set apart for, referred to, 4680.
    - Title to, referred to, 4778.
  - Treaty with, 887, 912, 3234, 3573, 3796, 3835.
  - War with. (See Indian Wars.)

Indian Tribes—*Continued.*
Chickamauga, depredations committed by, 118.

Chickasaw—A tribe of the Muskhogean stock of Indians, originally inhabiting the southern portion of the United States, mostly in the present States of Mississippi and Tennessee. In the eighteenth century their villages were about Pontotoc County, Miss., and their principal landing place Memphis. The treaty of 1786 fixed their northern boundary at the Ohio River, and as early as 1800 a part of the tribe migrated to Arkansas. In the early colonial wars they took the part of the English against the French, and in 1739 entered into friendly relations with Gen. Oglethorpe. In 1765 they met the Choctaws and whites at Mobile and entered into friendly trade relations. During the Indian wars generally they continued peaceful, aiding the whites against the Creeks in 1793. By treaties of 1805, 1816, and 1818 they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi. In 1832 and 1834 they ceded the remainder of their lands and went to live with the Choctaws, with whom they dwelt harmoniously until 1855, when they were separated. During the early days of the Civil War they sided with the South.

Chickasaw—
Agreement with Choctaws referred to, 2835.
Appropriation to pay claim of, for lands ceded, recommendations regarding, 5637, 5664, 5761.
Boundary line with Choctaws, 2838.
Claims of, referred to, 2286, 2287.
Commissioners to treat with, for cession of lands, discussed, 6271.
Deed for release by, of lands, discussed, 5637, 5664, 5761.
Funds of, to be invested, 1406, 2719, 2726, 2736, 2808, 2828, 2893.
Lands ceded to, 108.
Lands ceded to United States by, 375.
Lands of, sold, 1810.
Removal of, 1715.
Stock of, to be transferred to Choctaws, referred to, 1837, 2271.
Subsistence to be granted, 1725.
Treaty with, 320, 378, 385, 566, 567, 614, 616, 1170, 1172, 1271, 1499, 2692, 2885, 3583.
Proclamation regarding, 72.

Chippewa—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians, also known as the Ojibwa. They lived on the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior and extended westward to North Dakota. They allied themselves with the British during the Revolution, but made peace in 1785 and 1789. The confederacy formed by the Ojibwas, the Ottawas, and Pottawottomis was called the Three Fires. Having joined in the Miami uprising and been subjugated by Gen. Wayne, they again made peace in 1795. They renewed hostilities in 1812, but again came to terms in 1816, relinquishing all their lands in Ohio. Other treaties ceding lands were made, and by 1851 most of the tribe had moved beyond the Mississippi River.

Chippewa—
Agreement with, for cession of lands, 5781.
Agreements with, referred to, 5123.
Allotment of lands in severalty to, bill for, 4776.
Commission to negotiate with, 5500.
Disposition of bonds and funds of, referred to, 4660.
Negotiations with, for improvement of condition of, 4956.
Outbreak among, 6346.
Relinquishment of agreement with Ottawas, referred to, 3900.
Removal of, 1715.
Treaty with, 378, 422, 554, 566, 567, 590, 616, 635, 650, 913, 931, 940, 961, 963, 989, 996, 1027, 1029, 1257, 1345, 1444, 1447, 1498, 1612, 1622, 1646, 1733, 2063, 2304, 2414, 2829, 2835, 2838, 2884, 2954, 3110, 3363, 3397, 3400, 3403, 3411, 3460, 3581, 3718, 3835, 3900, 6286.
Instructions to commissioners negotiating, 6271.
Transmitted for exercise of powers for fulfilling, 6271.
Chippeway. (See Chippewa.)
Cho-bah-áh-bish, treaty with, 2912.

Choctaw—A tribe of the Muskhogean stock of Indians, originally occupying lands along the Gulf of Mexico. They were generally considered a friendly tribe, having acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States as early as 1786. They served in the war against England and in the Creek War. In 1820 they ceded part of their lands to the Government for territory west of Arkansas. In 1830 they ceded the remainder of their lands and moved west. Georgia assumed control of their lands in the East, granting them rights as citizens. New treaties were made in 1866. Their descendants now live in Oklahoma.

Choctaw—
Agreement with Chickasaws referred to, 2835.
Appropriation to pay claim of, for lands ceded, recommendations regarding, 5637, 5664, 5761.
Balance remaining from sales of orphan reservations of, 2910.
Boundary line with—
Chickasaws, 2838.
United States, 331, 338.
Claim of, to Greer County, 6122.
Claims of, referred to, 1348, 1353, 1613, 2286, 4463.
Opinion of Attorney-General regarding, referred to, 2433.
Commissioners to treat with, for cession of lands, discussed, 6271.
Deed for release by, of lands, discussed, 5637, 5664, 5761.
Lands of, proposition regarding cession of, 422.
Memorial from, regarding alleged violation of treaty by United States, 2003.
Proceedings of commission referred to, 2129.

Indian Tribes—*Continued.*

- Proceeds of sales of lands to be invested for, 1406.
- Referred to, 1125.
- Removal of, 1715.
- Stock of Chickasaws to be transferred to, referred to, 1837, 2271.
- Treaty with, 326, 351, 426, 448, 566, 567, 650, 770, 852, 856, 936, 989, 1092, 1095, 1105, 1499, 2885, 3583.
  - Advice of Senate regarding treaty for cession of lands east of Mississippi, requested, 1041.
  - President declines to appoint commission to conclude, 989.
  - Proclamation regarding, 72.
  - Referred to, 1093.
  - Transmitted for exercise of powers for fulfilling, 6271.

Christian—

- Claims of, against United States, 1031.
- Treaty with, 2953, 3110, 3400, 3835.

Cœur d'Alene—A small tribe of the Silisœan stock of Indians now living in Idaho and Washington. They call themselves Skitswish. Part of the tribe broke out into hostilities in 1858, but was subjugated and became peaceful. In 1867 a reservation was set apart for those in Idaho, and in 1872 a band in Paradise Valley was removed to a reservation between the Okinagan and Columbia Rivers. They numbered only about 427 in 1892.

Cœur d'Alêne, commission to negotiate with, for purchase of lands, 5493.

Cohnawaga, treaty with, referred to, 189.

Comanche—A savage tribe of the Shoshnoean stock of Indians, who were early engaged in disastrous wars with the Spanish settlers. In 1724 they were on the Upper Kansas River and later were south of the Red River, in Texas. Their recent territory was the extensive plains from the Rocky Mountains eastward into the Indian Territory and Texas, and they raided the country from Kansas southward as far as Durango, Mexico. They were expelled from Texas and became bitter enemies of that State. After harassing the settlers of the Southwest for some time they were finally located in the western part of Oklahoma. In 1868 they numbered about 2,500.

Comanche—

- Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5768.
- Claim of, discussed, 5762.
- Treaty with, 2304, 2762, 3394, 3573, 3796.

Creek—A powerful confederacy of the Muskhogean stock of Indians, which in the early days of American history inhabited Alabama, Georgia, and part of Florida. At the instigation of Spaniards the Yamasi tribe made several attacks upon the settlers during the eighteenth century. They aided the British in the War of the Revolution, attacking Gen. Wayne in 1782. In 1790 they signed a treaty of friendship, but broke it two years later. In 1802 and 1805 they ceded lands to the whites. They joined the British in the War of 1812, and Aug. 30, 1813, they attacked Fort Mims and massacred 400 people. March 27, 1814, they were completely subjugated by Gen. Jackson, and ceded the greater part of their land to the whites. The Seminoles (q. v.) a renegade body of Creeks, made war upon the United States from 1835 to 1843. Part of the Creeks moved to Louisiana and part to Texas. Later Gen. Scott subjugated them, and they were removed to a reservation between the Canadian and Arkansas Rivers. In 1866 they ceded a large tract of land to the Government. The Creeks now occupy lands in Oklahoma, are well organized, and have a population, including mixed bloods, of 18,700.

Creek—

- Charges against United States agent for, referred to, 965.
- Commerce with, 69.
- Commissioners to treat with, for cession of lands, discussed, 6271.
- Conflicting claims of Georgia and, to lands. (See Georgia.)
- Convention with, 378.
- Court of inquiry relative to campaign against, 1508.
  - Opinion of, disapproved, 1508.
  - Proceedings of, transmitted for action thereon, 1510.
- Difficulties of, with Seminoles, 2828, 2897.
- Difficulties with, 143.
- Frauds practiced upon, in land sales, 1622, 1697.
- Hostilities of, ended, 1472, 1473.
  - Referred to, 1499.
- Lands—
  - Ceded to United States by, 331, 362. 375, 960, 5450.
    - Amount of cession, 5481.
    - Proposition regarding, 4659, 5392.
  - Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5450.
  - Purchased for Seminoles from, 4786.
    - Additional proposition regarding, 5505.
  - Purchased from, title to, discussed, 4853.
- Murdered by outlaws, 143.
- Proposition of, to cede lands in Indian Territory, 4659, 5392.
  - Cession of, 5450.
- Protection for lands of, invoked, 936.
- Removal of, referred to, 1274, 1332, 1715.
- Sales of reservations of deceased, 1733.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 62, 68, 70, 71, 103, 159, 167, 191, 202, 385, 539, 654, 856, 872, 890, 909, 911, 936, 960, 964, 965, 968, 1072, 1132, 1256, 1733, 2214, 2775, 2916, 3394, 3591, 3900, 5392.
  - Correspondence regarding, 886.

Indian Tribes—*Continued.*

- Proclamation regarding, 72.
- Ratified by proclamation, 6723.
- Rights of, under, 936.
- War with. (See Indian Wars.)

Crow—
- Agreement with—
  - For sale of railroads, 4657.
  - Regarding individual allotments, 4957.
- Appropriation for supplies for, recommended, 4781.
- Treaty with, 913, 3835.

Crow Creek. (See Umpqua.)

Dakota. (See Sioux.)

Delaware—A confederacy of the Algonquian stock of Indians. They called themselves the Lenni-Lenape ("original men" or "preeminent men") and the French called them Loups (wolves). William Penn found them dwelling peaceably in the valley of the Delaware. He cultivated friendly relations with them and purchased much of their land Their chief council fires blazed on the site of the present city of Philadelphia. In 1726 they refused to join the Iroquois in a war against the English and were stigmatized as "women." Later they became quite warlike, but were driven beyond the Alleghanies. Near the close of the Revolution a large number of Christian Delawares were massacred by Americans. The remnants of the tribe dwelt temporarily in Ohio, and in 1818 migrated to Missouri, in 1829, to Kansas, and in 1868 to the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), where they live among the Cherokees and are well civilized.

Delaware—
- Lands ceded to United States by, 360, 362, 1693.
- Lands to be conveyed to Wyandottes, 2129.
- Payment of amount of trust fund to, recommended, 5117.
- Treaty with, 351, 361, 365, 378, 385, 463, 464, 539, 554, 590, 616, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1173, 2773, 3127, 3233, 3413, 3592.
  - Agreement with, for abrogation of article of, 3199.
- Dwámish, treaty with, 2912.

Eel River—
- Payment to, in lieu of annuities, 5115.
- Treaty with, 351, 378, 385, 463, 464.

Five civilized tribes—
- Discussed, 6270, 6346.
- Relation of, to United States discussed, 5637, 6167.
- Representation in Congress recommended, 5637.

Flathead—
- Agreement with, for sale of lands, 4740, 4779.
- Treaty with, 2913.

Fox—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. They followed the example of many other red men in joining with the British forces during the Revolutionary War. In 1804 they made a treaty ceding valuable lands of the Government. They renewed their alliance with the British in 1812. In 1824 and 1830 they ceded large tracts of land, and after taking part in the Black Hawk War (q. v.) were compelled to cede more of their territory by a treaty made with Gen. Scott. They have been successively driven from one place to another until the remainder of the tribe now occupies a small part of Oklahoma. They were incorporated at an early date with the Sac tribe.

Fox—
- Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5510.
  - Proclaimed, 5591.
- Hostile aggression of, 1251.
- Treaty with, 363, 365, 554, 752, 888, 913, 1105, 1170, 1484, 1498, 1612, 2063, 2773, 3109, 3274, 3284, 3395, 3668, 3900.
  - Withdrawn, 4001.
- War with. (See Indian Wars.)

F'peekskin, treaty with, 2836.

Great Osage. (See Osage.)

Gros Ventre—Two separate tribes of wandering Indians. The Gros Ventres of the prairie claim to have separated from the Arapahoes. After their separation they joined first one tribe and then another, and because of their infidelity suffered many hostile attacks from their neighbors. In 1824 they settled with the Blackfeet, near the Milk River. Their greatest chief was Sitting Squaw. Treaties were made with them in 1851, 1853, 1855, 1865, and 1868. In 1870 they were joined by their kindred, the Arapahoes, and are now occupying a portion of the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana.

Gros Ventre—
- Allotment of lands in severalty to, referred to, 4783.
  - Treaty with, 3898.
- Hunkpapa, treaty with, referred to, 912.

Illinois, treaty with, 127.

Iowa—
- Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5511.
  - Proclaimed, 5591.
- Treaty with, 913, 1484, 1612, 1729, 1733, 2773, 3274, 3900.
  - Withdrawn, 4001.

Iroquois—One of the great families of American Indians (formerly sometimes called the Long House, the Five Nations and later the Six Nations), composed of many tribes speaking languages of a common root. Most of the Iroquois tribes dwelt in early colonial days in the region of the Great Lakes, in what are now the Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the States of New York and Pennsylvania. A small group of them (the Tuscaroras, etc.) occupied the region about the head waters of the Roanoke, Neuse, and branches of the Cape Fear Rivers, in North Carolina and Virginia. Intellectually and physically they were the foremost of American Indians. They were almost constantly at war with their neighbors or the whites. In the struggle for American independence nearly all of the Iroquois sided with Great Britain. They now have reservations in the Dominion of Canada. The Oneidas and Tuscaroras are now settled on reservations in New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Indian Tribes—*Continued.*
Kansas—
Lands of, accounts for advertising sale of, 4664.
Treaty with, 883, 889, 912, 1040, 2273, 3109, 3277, 3413, 3717, 3965.
Withdrawn, 4001.
Kaskaskia—
Lands ceded to, 535.
Lands ceded to United States by, 347, 351.
Treaty with, 347, 351, 353, 616, 2775, 3270, 3716.
Ka-ta-ka, treaty with, 1612.
Kaw. (See Kansas.)

Kickapoo—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians, who early inhabited the valleys of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers. The name was used by the Indians to describe smooth running rivers without rapids. In 1779 they allied themselves with the Americans against the British, but later turned and fought the new government until they were subjugated by Wayne in 1795, when they ceded part of their lands to the whites. In 1802, 1803, and 1804 the Kickapoos ceded more territory. They joined Tecumseh and fought against the whites at Tippecanoe in 1811. They united with the British in the War of 1812, but were badly defeated. By treaties made in 1815, 1816, and 1819 they ceded still more of their territory. Portions of them became roving bands. Some of them were removed to Kansas, and afterwards a portion of the tribe migrated to Mexico, whence about 400 were in 1873 returned by the Government and placed upon a reservation in the Indian Territory. In 1894 their number in the United States and Mexico was estimated at 762.

Kickapoo—
Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5638, 5649.
Settlement of estates of deceased, referred to, 4657, 4776, 4953.
Treaty with, 351, 464, 554, 566, 567, 635, 650, 654, 1173, 2773, 3284, 3716.
Kik-i-állus, treaty with, 2912.
Kiowa—
Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5768.
Claim of, discussed, 5762.
Treaty with, 1612, 2762, 3394, 3796.

Klamath—A tribe of Indians numbering some 600, distributed among eleven settlements in the Klamath Reservation, in Oregon. They formerly occupied a part of California, but the influx of whites led to trouble in 1851. Peace was soon restored. In 1864 they ceded large tracts of land to the Government and settled on a reservation.

Klamath, treaty with, 3470.
Kootenay—
Agreement with, for sale of lands, 4740, 4779.
Treaty with, 2913.
Little Osage. (See Osage.)
Lower Brulé, selling and trading of annuity goods by, 4671.
Maha, treaty with, 650, 888, 913.

Mahican—A tribe of the Algonquian family of Indians. The name is interpreted both as "wolf" and "seaside people." When first known to the whites they occupied both banks of the Hudson River, extending from near Albany to Lake Champlain. They were a distinct tribe from the Mohegans of the Connecticut River. The two tribes are generally confounded under the name of River Indians. The Mahicans were friendly to the English during the French and British struggles for supremacy in America. They assisted the colonists during the Revolution. Afterwards some of them became citizens.

Makah, treaty with, 2913.

Mandan—A tribe of the Siouan family of Indians. They were almost exterminated by smallpox in 1837. The survivors consolidated, and now occupy villages in common with the Hidatsa and Arikara, on the Fort Berthold Reservation, in North Dakota. They are of a light complexion.

Mandan—
Allotment of land in severalty to, referred to, 4783.
Treaty with, 888, 913.

Massachuset—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians formerly inhabiting the eastern portion of the present State of Massachusetts and the basins of the Neponset and Charles Rivers. In 1617 they were much reduced by pestilence. The Massachuset Indians in 1650 were gathered into the villages of the Praying Indians and lost their tribal identity. They were always friendly to the whites.

Menominee—A tribe of the Algonquian family of Indians, which since it first became known to the whites has occupied lands in Wisconsin and upper Michigan, chiefly along the Menominee River and the west side of Green Bay, and extending south to the Fox River and west to the Mississippi. The name means "wild rice men," from their principal article of food. The French translated the name into "Folles Avoines," by which the Menominees are sometimes known. In the early Indian wars they sided with the British.

Menominee—
Lands ceded to United States by, 2501.
Referred to, 2838.
Sale of timber on reservation of, referred to, 4659.
Treaty with, 589, 913, 963, 996, 1104, 1198, 1491, 2501, 2521, 2773, 2896.
Me-sée-qua-guilch, treaty with, 2912.
Miami—
Distribution of money to western band of, 4660.
Funds of—
Bill authorizing application of, to relieve necessities of, 4958.
Consolidation of, 4661.
Payment to, in lieu of annuities recommended, 5115.
Treaty with, 351, 378, 385, 463, 464, 539, 554, 616, 931, 940, 964, 970, 1588, 1724, 1841, 2775, 3716.
Correspondence regarding, 1841.
Michigamia, treaty with, 616.

Indian Tribes—*Continued.*
  Minnetaree, treaty with, 913.
  Mission—
    Bill for relief of, 4786, 4954.
    Commission to treat with, 5661.
  Missouria—
    Right of way of railroad through lands of, referred to, 4681.
    Treaty with, 913, 1256, 1484, 1695, 2763, 2830, 3274, 3901.
      Withdrawn, 4001.

Modoc—A tribe of the Lutunian family of Indians, which, with the Klamaths, formerly occupied the region of the Klamath Lakes and Sprague River, Ore., and extended southward into California. They began attacks on the whites as early as 1847. Hostilities continued until 1864, when they ceded their lands and agreed to go on a reservation. The Modocs became notorious through their conflict with the Government in 1872-73. They refused in 1872, to go to the Klamath Reservation, but instead took up strongly fortified positions in the lava beds near Fort Klamath, where in April, 1873, they murdered Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas, who had been sent to induce them to go to the reservation. War followed, and soon the Government troops compelled the Indians to surrender. Captain Jack, their leader, and two associates were executed and about eighty of his followers were removed to Indian Territory. The remainder reside on the Lower Colorado River, in Arizona.

  Modoc—
    Correspondence during war with, referred to, 4215.
    Treaty with, 3470.

Mohave—A tribe of the Yuman Indians. They live along the Lower Colorado River in Arizona. About a third of them are on reservation ground.

Mohawk—A tribe of the Iroquois family of Indians. The name is said to be derived from the Algonquian word "maqua" meaning bears. Early settlers found them occupying the territory now included in New York State, extending from the St. Lawrence River to the Delaware River watershed and from the Catskills to Lake Erie. Their villages were along the Mohawk River. They were known as one of the Five Nations, and were the first tribe of the region to obtain firearms. The Mohawks were allies of the English in their wars with the French and Americans. In 1784, under Brant, they retired to Upper Canada.

  Mohawk, treaty with, 255.

Mohegan—A tribe of the Algonquian family of Indians. They once lived chiefly on the Thames River, in Connecticut. The Mohegans claimed territory extending eastward into Massachusetts and Rhode Island. After the destruction of the Pequots, in 1637, they claimed the latter's lands. The death of King Philip, in 1676, left them the only important body of Indians in Southern New England. They finally became scattered, some joining the Brotherton Indians in New York. The Mohegans are often confounded with the Mahicans and called River Indians.

  Mo-lal-la-las, treaty with, 2914.
  Mo-lel. (See Mo-lal-la-las.)
  Mosquito, correspondence regarding territory claimed by, referred to, 2722, 2894.
  Munsee, treaty with, 378, 385, 1496, 1646, 1683, 1773, 2896, 3716, 3835, 3900.
  Muscogee. (See Creek.)

Narraganset—A tribe of the Algonquian family of Indians which originally occupied a part of Rhode Island. They were friendly toward the early colonists, their wars being waged mostly against other tribes. Canonicus, their principal chief, gave Roger Williams a large tract of land and otherwise befriended him. Canonicus died in 1647, and King Philip, of the Pequots, induced the Narragansets to join him in a raid on the white settlements in violation of their treaty. King Philip and his allies, having ravaged the valley of the Connecticut in 1675 and 1676, returned to the land of the Narragansets, where the women and children of the tribes had been quartered and where supplies for the winter had been collected. They were surrounded by the whites and their villages were burned. Many of the Indians perished in the flames. Canonchet, the last chief of the Narragansets, was captured and killed. The few surviving Narragansets intermarried with the colonists and became civilized.

Navajo—An important tribe of the southern division of the Athapascan stock of Indians. From the time of their earliest discovery by the whites they have occupied the country along and south of the San Juan River, in northern New Mexico and Arizona, and extending into Colorado and Utah. They were surrounded by the Apache tribes except on the north, where the Shoshones were their neighbors. The Navajos are at present confined to the Navajo Reservations in Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona.

  Navajo—
    Practicability of restraining, within present reservation, etc., reports on, 5782.
    Treaty with, 2571, 3834.
  Nesqually, treaty with, 2836.
  New York—
    Cession of lands for benefit of, 1127.
    Removal of, discussed, 1778.
    Treaty with, 1496, 1684, 1729, 1778, 3394, 3896, 3897.
      Withdrawn, 3667.

Nez Percé—The leading tribe of the Shahaptian stock of Indians. They are also known as the Chopunnish, Nomapu, Shahaptan, and Sahaptin. They were found by Lewis and Clark in 1904 inhabiting the country now comprised in western Idaho, northeastern Oregon, and southeastern Washington, and along the Columbia and Snake Rivers. They were good horsemen, but knew nothing of agriculture. The Nez Percés were always warlike. They derive their name from their custom of piercing the flesh of the nose for the reception of rings and ornaments. In 1877 the Nez Percés went to war with the whites in a vain attempt to defend their possessions. During this war Chief Joseph and White Bird gave orders to their people not to molest noncombatants, including women and children. October 1, Joseph and 500 of his followers were captured by United States soldiers. They now occupy the Nez Percé Reservation, in Idaho.

  Nez Percé—
    Campaign against, referred to, 4424.

Indian Tribes—*Continued.*
  Relief of, bill for, 4737, 4780.
  Treaty with, 2914, 3403, 3893.
  War with. (See Indian Wars.)

Nipmuc—A general name for the Indians of several tribes inhabiting in early colonial days south central Massachusetts and extending into Connecticut and Rhode Island. The majority of the Nipmucs did not at first join Philip in his war against the colonists, but were active against the English during the struggle in Connecticut in 1675. In January, 1676, the remnants of Philip's tribe, with the Narraganset, the Quaboag, and River Indians, joined the Nipmucs, and on the defeat of Philip fled north and west. Elliot's translation of the Bible is in the Natic dialect of the Nipmuc language. The word Nipmuc means "freshwater fishing place."

  Noo-whá-há, treaty with, 2912.
  Nook-we-cháh-mish, treaty with, 2912.
  Northern Cheyenne. (See Cheyenne.)
  N'Quentl-má-mish, treaty with, 2912.
  Ogallala, treaty with, 912.

Ojibwa or *Chippewa*—A large tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. In the early history of the country their hunting grounds were along the shores of Lake Huron and Superior and across the State of Minnesota into the mountains of Dakota. Their name means "A puckering up" and is variously contended to refer to a puckering of the lips in a speaking or drinking, a peculiar seam in the moccasin, and the appearance of the flesh of roasted victims. They were known by the early French explorers as Saulteurs ("People of the falls"), having been first met with at Sault Ste. Marie. They were connected in a loose confederacy with the Ottawas and Pottawatomies and known as the Three Fires. After learning the use of firearms they greatly extended their territory by successful wars upon the Sioux, Foxes, and Iroquois. They joined Pontiac and were allies of England in the Revolution. They also participated in the Miami uprising. The Ojibwas ceded lands on Lake Erie in 1805. They again broke out into hostilities in 1812 and by the peace of 1816 relinquished all their lands in Ohio and retreated westward. By 1851 the remainder of the tribe in the United States was west of the Mississippi River. They now number about 30,000 in Canada and the United States, about one-half in each.

  Old Settler. (See Cherokee.)

Omaha—A tribe of the Dhegiha division or confederacy of the Siouan stock of Indians. The name means "Those who went against the current." In 1815 and 1820, they ceded lands at Council Bluffs to the whites. In 1825 and 1830 they made similar treaties. In 1854 they gave up more of their lands and removed to a reservation in northeastern Nebraska. They number about 1,200.

  Omaha—
    Act to extend time of payment to purchases of land of, vetoed, 5525.
    Claims of, against Winnebagoes, 4851.
    Relief of, bill for, 4972.
    Treaty with, 1484, 1695, 1729, 2768, 3574.

Oneida—A tribe of the Iroquois stock of Indians. They formerly occupied lands east of Oneida Lake, N. Y., and the head waters of the Susquehanna River to the south. The name means "Standing stone," or "People of stone." They usually acted independently of the other Iroquois and were not prominent in the confederacy. The early French settlers, with whom they were generally friendly, called them Oneiout. They took part with the Colonies in the Revolution. For this the British destroyed their villages. By a treaty in 1794 the Government made compensation for their losses. In 1785 and 1788 they ceded lands to New York State. In 1833 most of them removed to Green Bay, Wis., where they still remain, and others went to Canada. They number about 3,000.

  Oneida—
    Lands of, proposition to sell, 256, 326.
    Treaty with, 335, 1684.

Onondaga—The leading tribe of the Iroquois stock of Indians. Their original hunting grounds were along the shores of the creek and lake in New York which bear their name. They claimed all the country between Lake Ontario and the Susquehanna River. The name is translated to mean "On the top of the mountain." In the councils of the Iroquois Confederacy they were called by a name meaning "They who keep the council fire." They fought on the side of the British in the Revolution and in the French wars. In 1788 they ceded all their land to the State of New York except a small portion, which they still hold.

  Oregon, treaty with, 2393, 3593.

Osage—A tribe of the Dhegiha confederacy of the Siouan stock of Indians. They are divided into the Great or Highland Osage and Little or Lowland Osage, respectively referring in the native tongue to those who camped at the top of the hill, and those who camped at the foot of the hill, "wacace" in the Siouan language denoting a camp on a hill. This has been corrupted into Osage. Through wars with the whites and Indian tribes of their own stock they were driven southward into Arkansas. In 1808 they ceded lands to the Government and made further cessions in 1815, 1818, 1822, 1825, and 1839. At the beginning of the Civil War about 1,000 of them went to the Indian Territory, and in 1865 and 1868 treaties were made looking to the removal of the remainder of the tribe. The last of their lands was ceded in 1870 to the Government and they went to their reservation in Oklahoma.

  Osage—
    Decline to accede to terms reducing price of lands, 4673.
    Lands relinquished to United States by, 1693.
    Payment of interest due, referred to, 4691.
    Treaty with, 464, 474, 554, 614, 616, 767, 883, 889, 912, 1040, 3393, 3578, 3833, 3843.
      Referred to, 3578.
      Withdrawn, 4001.
  Osette, rewards to, for rescuing crew of the *Umatilla* recommended, 4803.
  Otoe—
    Right of way of railroad through lands of, referred to, 4681.

Indian Tribes—*Continued.*
- Treaty with, 589, 888, 913, 1256, 1484, 1695, 1729, 2768, 2830, 3901.
  - Withdrawn, 4001.

Ottawa—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. The Ottawas were first found along the Upper Ottawa River, in Canada. They were steadfast allies of the French. In 1646 they suffered defeat at the hands of the Iroquois and were driven westward along the southern shore of Lake Superior. In the early part of the eighteenth century the Ottawas established themselves about the site of the present city of Chicago, whence they spread in all directions. In 1763 they combined with other tribes in the South and West in an unsuccessful move against the English. During the Revolution they aided the British. They signed treaties in 1785 and 1789, but joined in the Miami uprising soon afterwards. They again made peace in 1795. Numerous treaties ceding territory to the United States followed, and a part of the tribe went south of the Missouri and soon lost their identity. Some of those living in Ohio migrated to the Osage country in 1836. In the same year the Michigan Ottawas ceded all their lands except reservations. In 1870 those in the Southwest were collected in the Indian Territory.

- Ottawa—
  - Disposition of bonds and funds of, referred to, 4660.
  - Relinquishment of agreement with Chippewas referred to, 3900.
  - Removal of, 1715.
  - Treaty with, 378, 385, 422, 427, 448, 554, 566, 567, 590, 616, 888, 989, 991, 1027, 1029, 1124, 1199, 1257, 1345, 1444, 2304, 2884, 3283, 3716, 6271.
    - Instructions to commissioners negotiating, 6271.
    - Transmitted for exercise of powers for fulfilling, 6271.
- Passamaquoddy—
  - Fought for liberty of American people, 1026.
  - Memorial of, presented to Congress in behalf of, 1026.

Pawnee—A confederacy of tribes of the Caddoan stock of Indians. They formerly inhabited the plains of Kansas and Nebraska and the banks of the Platte and Republican Rivers. This confederation has always been friendly to the Americans. By a treaty in 1833 they sold their lands south of the Nebraska. They were afterward attacked by the Sioux and the remainder of their hunting grounds was devastated. In 1857 the Pawnees sold more of their lands, and, the depredations of the Sioux continuing, the remnants of the Pawnee confederation were removed to a reservation in Oklahoma. They are now divided into four tribes—the Tcawi or Grand Pawnee, the Pitahaucrat or Tapage, the Republican Pawnee, and the Skidi or Pawnee Loup.

- Pawnee—
  - Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5768.
  - Aid for, recommended, 4314.
  - Treaty with, 616, 888, 913, 1256, 2521, 2995.
- Peoria, treaty with, 616, 1173, 2775, 3270, 3716.

Pequot or *Pequod*—A former tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. The name is translated "destroyers" or "ravagers." They were the most dreaded of all the southern New England Indians. When first known to the whites the Pequots formed one tribe with the Mohegans under Sassacus, but they seceded under Uncas and occupied a narrow strip of coast in southern Connecticut from the Niantic River to the Rhode Island boundary. They never exceeded 3,000. In 1634 they entered into a treaty with the colonists at Boston, but failed to keep the peace. Expeditions were sent against them and they in turn attacked Wethersfield and massacred many settlers. In 1637 they were surprised at a fort near the present site of Groton, Conn., and in the battle which ensued and the subsequent one at Fairfield Swamp the tribe was nearly annihilated. Many of them were sold as slaves and the others were scattered.

- Piankeshaw—
  - Lands ceded to United States by, 362, 375.
  - Treaty with, 351, 362, 365, 389, 544, 1173, 2775, 3270, 3716.
- Piegan, engagement of Col. Baker with, referred to, 4004.
- Pi-Ute, agreement with, for right of way for railroad, 4736, 4776.
- Ponca—
  - Commission appointed to investigate condition, etc., of, and report of, discussed, 4582.
  - Treaty with, 887, 912, 3015, 3263.
- Poncarar, treaty with, 589.

Pottawatomie—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. When first known (about 1670), they lived on the Noquet Islands, in Green Bay, Wis. At the close of the seventeenth century they were established on the Milwaukee River, at Chicago, and on the St. Joseph River. At the beginning of the nineteenth century they possessed the country around the head of Lake Michigan from the Milwaukee River, Wis., to the Grand River, Mich., extending south into Illinois and in Indiana to the Wabash River. They took a prominent part in Pontiac's War and in the War of the Revolution, when they fought on the British side, as they also did during the War of 1812. The name Pottawatomie signifies "firemakers," and has reference to their secession from the Ojibwas and making fires for themselves. A large tract was assigned to them on the Missouri. In 1867, 1,400 of them became citizens, but the Prairie Band continued under the Indian Department.

- Pottawatomie—
  - Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5514.
    - Proclaimed, 5591.
  - Location of lands ceded to Indiana by, 1098.
  - Removal of, 1715.
  - Treaty with, 351, 378, 385, 422, 427, 448, 463, 554, 566, 567, 590, 616, 888, 913, 931, 940, 961, 988, 989, 991, 996, 1027, 1029, 1170, 1257, 1345, 1354, 1446, 1491, 1498, 2304, 3262, 3356, 3580, 3717.

Indian Tribes—*Continued*
Complaints regarding, 3263.
Instructions to commissioners negotiating, 6271.
Transmitted for exercise of powers for fulfilling, 6271.

Pueblo—A common name for several distinct tribes and nations of Indians occupying western New Mexico, Arizona, Chihuahua, Texas and the valleys of the Rio Grande and Colorado Rivers. The Zuñis inhabit the largest pueblos or villages. They are distinct nations. When discovered by the Spaniards they occupied seven villages, known as the Seven Cities of Cibola, on the site of one of which stands the present pueblo of Zuñi. The Tañoan are also a distinct a distinct stock of Indians and comprise several tribes of closely allied dialects. The Tusayan is a confederacy of tribes inhabiting northeastern Arizona. The Pueblo Indians have always been friendly. The Supreme Court declared them citizens in 1857. The name was also applied by Spaniards to the early colonies established in California by authority of Philip II. Pueblo lands were vested either by proprietary right in the individual or in companies, reserving to them certain rights as citizens and colonists. The first settlers were also allowed money and supplies and permitted to elect their own magistrates, of whom the chief was the alcalde. They were allowed common use of the pasture lands reserved to the Crown outside the pueblo grants.

Puyallup—
Commission to treat with, 5663.
Treaty with, 2836.
Quapaw, treaty with, 616, 848, 855, 2829, 3716.
Qui-nai-elt, treaty with, 2913.
Quil-leh-ate, treaty with, 2913.
Ricara, treaty with, 888, 913.
River Crow, treaty with, 3898.
Rogue River, treaty with, 2762, 2836.

Sac—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians who formerly lived near the mouth of the Ottawa River and along the Detroit River. They were driven thence by the Iroquois and settled about Green Bay, Wis. They allied themselves with the Fox tribe. About 1765 the Sacs took possession of land on both sides of the Mississippi, which they had conquered from the Illinois. From this time their history is the same as that of the Foxes. By 1810 they had overrun a large territory in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. They aided Pontiac, and during the Revolution supported the English. They fought against the United States in 1812. In 1832 a part of the tribe, led by Black Hawk, rebelled and was defeated and removed to the Indian Territory, where most of the remainder of the two tribes, still live. The name Sac is a corruption of the Indian word "osagi," meaning "People at the mouth of the river," and refers to their early habitat.

Sac—
Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5510.
Proclaimed, 5591.
Annuities proposed to, 363.
Hostile aggression of, 1251.
Treaty with, 363, 365, 554, 566, 567, 767, 913, 1105, 1170, 1484, 1498, 1612, 2063, 2773, 3109, 3274, 3284, 3395, 3669, 3900.
Withdrawn, 4001.
War with. (See Indian Wars.)
Saginaw, treaty with, 1489.
So-heh-wamish, treaty with, 2836.
Sah-ku-méhu, treaty with, 2912.
St. Regis, treaty with, 1684.
Sam-áhmish, treaty with, 2912.
Scotan, treaty with, 2836.

Seminole—A tribe of the Muskhogean stock of Indians. The tribal name is translated to mean "renegade" or "separatist." and refers to their having separated from the Creek confederacy during the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century and settled in Florida. During the War of 1812 the British were materially aided by the Seminoles, and in 1817-18 they made many depredations on the settlements of Georgia and Alabama. By a treaty ratified in 1834 they ceded all their lands in the eastern part of the United States to the General Government and agreed to move to the Indian Territory. Their refusal to comply with the terms of this treaty led to a long and bloody war. (See Seminole Wars; Creeks.) The number of Seminoles finally removed in 1843 was officially reported as 3,824. They became one of the five civilized nations of the Indian Territory.

Seminole—
Authority to use certain funds in purchase of lands for, recommended, 5197.
Court of inquiry relative to campaign against, 1511.
Difficulties with Creeks, 2828, 2897.
Hostilities of, 1447, 1448, 1472, 1833, 2583.
Lands—
Purchased for, 4786, 5450.
Additional proposition regarding, 5505.
Purchased from—
Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5450.
Title to, discussed, 4853.
To be relinquished by, proposition regarding, 5392, 5396.
Cession of, 5450, 5482.
Removal of, arrangements made for, 1332, 2583, 2707, 2720.
Separation of from Creeks referred to, 1727.
Setting apart of land for, suggested, 1727.
Treaty with, 789, 1256, 2214, 2916, 3591.
War with. (See Seminole War.)

Seneca—A tribe of the Iroquois confederacy of Indians. The name is foreign to the language of the tribe, and is probably a corruption of a word meaning "red paint." They called themselves by a name meaning "people of the mountain." When first known they occupied lands in western New York between Seneca Lake and Genesee River. They allied themselves with Pontiac, destroyed Venango, attacked Fort Niagara, and cut out an army train near Devils Hole in 1763. They were conspicuous in the wars west of Lake Erie. On the defeat of the Erie and Neuter tribes they took possession of the territory west-

Indian Tribes—*Continued.*
ward to Lake Erie and southward along the Allegheny River into Pennsylvania, receiving by adoption many of the conquered tribes, which act made them the largest tribe of the Iroquois confederacy. They sided with the British in the Revolutionary War and their territory was devastated by the Americans. Peace was made with them in 1784. In the War of 1812 the tribe divided, those in New York taking part with the Americans and those in Ohio joining the hostile Western tribes. These were removed to the Indian Territory in 1831, the friendly tribes remaining in New York.

- Seneca—
  - Conveyance made by, 940.
  - Memorial from, referred to, 2278.
  - Money held in trust for, 1019.
  - Portion of, opposed to treaty of Buffalo, 1784.
  - Remonstrance of, against allotment of lands in severalty to, 4668.
  - Treaty with 203, 249, 335, 539, 554, 590, 616, 1105, 1124, 1198, 2010, 2829, 3716.
- Seven Nations. (See Cohnawaga.)
- Shawanese, treaty with United States, 3717.

Shawnee—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. From their wanderings and the difficulties of identification their real habitat is uncertain. They seem to have wandered farther south than any other of the Algonquian tribes and to have been driven westward by the Iroquois. The name is translated to mean "Southerners." They were early known in the Cumberland Valley, in Tennessee, and along the Upper Savannah River, in South Carolina. About the middle of the eighteenth century they united in the Ohio Valley and were almost constantly at war with the whites. At first they aided the French, but were won over by the English. The Shawnees joined Pontiac, and from time to time continued hostilities until the peace of 1786. They took part in the Miami uprising, but were reduced by Gen. Wayne and submitted under the treaty of 1795. In 1812, under the leadership of Tecumseh, this tribe joined the English in their war against the Americans. They became scattered, and the Missouri band ceded their lands in 1825, the Ohio band in 1831. The main band ended their tribal relations in Kansas in 1854.

- Shawnee—
  - Distribution of moneys to band of, referred to, 4659.
  - Lands of, treaty with, for purchase of, 1797.
  - Treaty with, 351, 378, 448, 539, 590, 616, 883, 1124, 1125, 1197, 1797, 2775, 2829, 3402, 3579, 3716, 3717.
- Sheepeater—
  - Agreement with, for sale of lands, 4779.
  - Treaty with, 3898.
- S'Homanish, treaty with, 2836.

Shoshone—The most northerly confederation of the Shoshonean stock of Indians. They are sometimes known as Snake Indians. There are some twenty known tribes of Shoshones. The division formerly occupied western Wyoming, part of central and southern Idaho, part of eastern Oregon, western and central Nevada, and a strip of Utah west of the Great Salt Lake. The Snake River region of Idaho was their principal hunting ground. In 1803 they were on the head waters of the Missouri in western Montana, but they had earlier ranged farther east on the plains, whence they had been driven into the Rocky Mountains. Some of the bands near Great Salt Lake began hostilities in 1849. In 1862 California volunteers nearly exterminated one tribe. Treaties were made with various tribes later. They are at Fort Hall Agency and Lemhi Agency, Idaho.

- Shoshone—
  - Agreement with, for disposal of lands, 4655, 4779.
  - Treaty with, 3397, 3898.
- Sioune, treaty with, 912.

Sioux or *Dakota*—The principal division of the Siouan stock of Indians. The name is translated to mean "The snakelike ones." The early habitat of the Siouan family included parts of British America and the following States: Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Kentucky, the Carolinas, and Virginia. The Dakotas, generally known as the Sioux, have always been the most warlike of the stock. They have been hostile not only to whites and to the Indians of other stocks, but also to tribes of their own stock. The principal divisions of the family are the Dakota, Dhegiha, Tciwere, Winnebago, Mandan, Hidatsa, Tutelo, Biloxi, and Kataba.

The Sioux proper, or Dakotas, are divided into seven council fires, and they are sometimes known by an Indian name signifying that fact. They aided the English in 1812. In 1837 they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi to the Government and in 1851 made further grants. In 1854 they engaged in war against the whites, but were subjugated in 1855. In 1862 a general Sioux uprising occurred, in which many whites and Indians were killed. They were defeated and scattered by Government troops, and a treaty was made with them by Gen. Sherman in 1868. Nevertheless, Sitting Bull and some of the other chieftains were unreconciled. June 25, 1876, Gen. Custer and 276 men were surprised by a force of 9,000 Sioux on the Little Big Horn River, Montana, and massacred. (See also Custer Massacre.) Sitting Bull, their chief, was killed near Fort Yates, N. Dak., in 1890, while resisting arrest.

- Sioux—
  - Agreement with, for purchase of lands, discussed, 5498.
    - Proclaimed, 5707.
  - Commission to treat with, for—
    - Cession of lands, 5480, 5496.
    - Modifications of treaties, 5742.
  - Concessions obtained from, referred to, 4368.
  - Hostile demonstrations of, referred to, 4327.
  - Lands of—
    - Opening of, to settlement refused by, 5381.
    - Relinquished to United States, 5480.
  - Outbreak among, discussed, 5636.
  - Pursuit of hostile bands of, into Hudsons Bay territories, referred to, 3399.

Indian Tribes—*Continued.*
- Removal of, to—
  - Indian Territory, 4367.
  - Nebraska, 3587.
- Report on condition of, referred to, 3897.
- Right of way for railroad through reservation of, 4775, 4780.
- Sioux expedition, referred to, 2912.
- Treaty with, 887, 888, 913, 1484, 1499, 1612, 1912, 2005, 2564, 2707, 3016, 3064, 3573, 3898, 3901.
  - Reasons for concluding, 1912.
- War with. (See Indian Wars.)

Sisseton, treaty with, 3668.

Six Nations—A confederation of the Indian tribes of the Huron-Iroquois family. They were also known as Long House. They originally occupied the territory now included in New York State and southern Canada. The five original nations were the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Onondagas. In 1712 the Tuscararas, a branch of the Iroquois living in North Carolina, returned northward after their defeat by the white colonists, and joined their kindred. The confederation then became known as the Six Nations.

Six Nations—
- Conference with, 103, 166, 651.
- Depredations of, 57, 60, 61, 74, 76, 78.
- Negotiations with, 326.
- Opinion of Senate concerning treaty with, requested, 54.
- Referred to, 147.
- Treaty with, 54, 98, 159.

Skágit, treaty with, 2912.

Skai-wha-mish, treaty with, 2912.

S'Kallams, treaty with, 2913.

Skope-áhmish, treaty with, 2912.

Sk-táh-le-jum, treaty with, 2912.

Sk-táhl-mish, treaty with, 2912.

Smalhamish, treaty with, 2912.

Snake, treaty with, 3579.

Sno-ho-mish, treaty with, 2912.

Snoquálmoo, treaty with, 2912.

Soc, treaty with, 888.

Southern—
- Commissioners to, recall, 263.
- Negotiations with, 63.
- Treaty with, President meets Senate for discussion of, 53.

Squawksin, treaty with, 2836.

Squi-aitl, treaty with, 2836.

Squin-áh-mish, treaty with, 2912.

Ste'h-chass, treaty with, 2836.

Steilacoom, treaty with, 2836.

St-káh-mish, treaty with, 2912.

Stockbridge—
- Proceedings for relief of, referred to, 2167.
- Treaty with, 1496, 1646, 1683, 1773, 2529, 2896, 3716.

Stoluck-whá-mish, treaty with, 2912.

Suquámish, 2912.

Susquehanna or *Conestoga*—A tribe of the Iroquoian stock of Indians now extinct. They formerly lived in Pennsylvania and Maryland along the Susquehanna River and at the head of the Chesapeake Bay They were close allies of the Dutch and Swedes, but treacherous in their dealings with the English. The Susquehannas were overthrown by the Iroquois in 1675, after a desperate struggle. A remnant of the tribe was massacred by whites at Lancaster, Pa., in 1763.

Swin-á-mish, treaty with, 2912.

Tamarois, treaty with, 616.

Ta-wa-ka-ro, treaty with, 1612.

Teton, treaty with, 912.

Tonawanda, treaty with, 3014.

Tonkawa, agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5638, 5649.

Turtle Mountain—
- Agreement with, for cession of lands, 5781.
- Referred to, 5382.

Tuscarora—A tribe of the Iroquois stock of Indians. Their name means "Unwilling to be with others." They early separated from the parent stock and emigrated to the South. They were first known to Europeans on the Neuse River, in North Carolina. In 1711 they attacked the whites and were almost annihilated. The survivors returned to the Iroquois in New York and became one of the Six Nations.

Tuscarora, treaty with, 344.

Umatilla, treaty with, 2914.

Umpqua, treaty with, 2762, 2836.

Upper Pend d'Oreille—
- Agreement with, for sale of lands, 4740, 4779.
- Treaty with, 2913.

Utah (*Uta, Ute,* or Youta)—A division of the Shoshonean family of Indians. They formerly occupied the central and western portions of Colorado and the northeastern portions of Utah. The Utahs are divided into about fifteen tribes and have been generally friendly to the whites. Some disturbances occurred between them and the Mormons, and also the miners of Pike's Peak. In 1865 they ceded large tracts of land to the Government.

Utah, treaty with, 2571, 3393, 3577, 3663.
- Agreement with, referred to, 4538, 4552, 4576.
- Appropriation for Ute Commission recommended, 4672.
- Negotiations with, referred to, 4464, 4465.
- Payments to, referred to, 4434, 4533.
- Removal of, 4637.
- Suppression of hostilities among, 4524, 4528.
- Treaty with, 3827.

Wabash—
- Expeditions against, 104, 107, 118, 126, 159.
- Treaty with, 127.
  - Instructions to commissioner in concluding with Indians, 6271.
- Troops must be called forth to suppress, 53, 74.

Indian Tribes—*Continued.*
- Wahpeton, treaty with, 3668.
- Walla Walla, treaty with, 2513, 2514.

Wampanoag—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. Their early habitation was the country to the west of Narragansett Bay. They also ruled the country from the bay to the Atlantic, including the island of Martha's Vineyard. The name means "Eastern lands." The Wampanoags were sometimes styled Pokanokets, after their principal village. They were at first very kindly disposed toward the whites. In 1621 they entered into a friendly compact with the Plymouth settlers, and Massasoit, the chief of the tribe, was on good terms with Roger Williams. They resisted all attempts to convert them to Christianity. Philip, the son of Massasoit, began a war against the whites in 1675, which, after great loss to the whites, resulted in the extermination of the tribe.

- Wascoe, treaty with, 2513.
- Wea—
  - Convention with, 463, 464.
  - Treaty with, 566, 567, 616, 650, 2775, 3270, 3416.
  - Trust lands of, referred to, 3400.
- Wichita—
  - Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5638, 5648, 5671.
  - Lands of, title to, referred to, 4778.

Winnebago—A tribe of the Siouan stock of Indians. The name is a corruption of a word meaning "dirty water." They called themselves Hotcangara, meaning "parent speech." Early in the history of the Northwest Territory the Winnebagoes migrated eastward, but were forced back to the vicinity of Green Bay, Wis. They were nearly exterminated through wars with neighboring tribes in the seventeenth century. They aided the French in the wars between France and England and were allies of the British during both the Revolution and the War of 1812. The Winnebagoes were active in the Indian war of 1793-94 and were subdued by Gen. Wayne. A treaty of peace was made with them in 1816. In 1826 and 1827 treaties were made fixing the boundaries of their hunting grounds. In 1829 they ceded large tracts of land to the General Government, and after several removals they were in 1866 settled upon reservations in Nebraska and Wisconsin.

- Winnebago—
  - Agent for, recommended, 4959.
  - Claim of Omahas against, 4851.
  - Treaty with, 913, 961, 963, 989, 991, 996, 1027, 1029, 1170, 1612, 2771, 2775, 2839, 3109, 3574.

Wyandot—A tribe of the Iroquoian family of Indians. When first known to the whites they occupied a narrow strip of land in Ontario, but between 1615 and 1650 they were almost exterminated in war with neighboring tribes. They joined with another tribe and soon spread along the south and west shores of Lake Erie and acquired considerable influence. The Wyandots sided with the French till the close of Pontiac's War and aided the British in the War of 1812. The word "Wyandot" means "calf of the leg," and refers to the manner in which they cut their meat. They were called "Hurons" by the French on account of the arrangement of their hair, which resembled the bristles of a wild boar.

- Wyandot—
  - Lands to be conveyed to, by Delawares, 2129.
  - Treaty with, 351, 378, 385, 422, 427, 448, 539, 554, 590, 616, 1132, 1445, 2010, 2662, 2834, 6271.
    - Opinion of Senate concerning, requested, 54.
    - Referred to, 2837.
    - Transmitted for exercise of powers for fulfilling, 6271.
- Yakama, treaty with, 2914.
- Yancton, treaty with, 912.
- Yanctonie, treaty with, 912.

Indian Wars.—From the earliest years of our history difficulties have been constantly occurring with the Indians within our borders. Only one of these has had any special political significance, and but a brief reference to some of the principal Indian wars will be attempted.

Miami Confederacy.—From 1790 to 1795 a war was waged with the Miami Confederacy in Ohio and neighboring territory. The confederacy was composed of the Miamias, Wyandots, Delawares, Potawatomies, Shawnees, Chippewas, and Ottowas. Generals Harmar and St. Clair met with reverses, but General Wayne crushed the outbreak in 1793.

Harrison's Expedition.—The Indians of the West formed a conspiracy some years later under Tecumseh and Elkswatama the Prophet, renewed hostilities, and were defeated in 1811 at Tippecanoe by General Harrison. During the war of 1812 the northern Indians joined their forces with the British and gave us much trouble; they, together with the British, were defeated at the River Thames in 1813 by Harrison, and Tecumseh was killed.

Creek Indian Wars.—In 1813 and 1814 General Andrew Jackson conducted operations against the Creeks in the south, who were brought to terms by victories at Tallushatchie, Talladega and the Horse Shoe Bend of the Tallapoosa River.

Seminoles.—In 1817 the Seminoles in Georgia and Alabama showed signs of hostility. General Jackson subdued them in the spring of the next year. In carrying out his campaign, thinking the Spaniards had encouraged the Indians, Jackson entered Florida, then a Spanish possession, and captured St. Marks. He seized two Englishmen, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, who were tried by court-martial on a charge of inciting the Indians, found guilty and executed. He then took possession of Pensacola and captured Fort Barrancas on the shore of the bay after a slight resistance. The execution of two British subjects raised such a storm of indignation in England that another war was threatened, but the English ministry admitted the justice of the act. Jackson's enemies endeavored to have Congress pass a vote of censure, but that body and the president supported him. Spain also complained of his proceeding, but without effect.

Black Hawk War.—In 1831 and 1832 the Sacs, Foxes and Winnebagoes, led by Black Hawk, refused to leave lands which they had ceded to the government, but the Black Hawk War, as the resulting disturbance is called, was soon ended and the leader captured.

In 1836 and 1837 there were minor disturbances in the South with the Creeks and Chicopees, connected with their removal west of the Mississippi.

Indian Wars—*Continued.*

From 1835 to 1843 the Seminoles in Florida, led by Osceola, were in arms, refusing to remove to Western reservations. In December, 1835, Major Dade with a force of over a hundred men fell into an ambush and all but four of the command perished. Various battles were fought, but the Indians prolonged the war among the swamps of Florida for seven years. Colonel Zachary Taylor was among the leaders of our troops. Finally, after the expenditure of many men and much money the persistent Indians were removed to the West.

Modoc War.—In 1872 the Modoc Indians in Oregon refused to go upon a designated reservation. They retreated before the troops to a volcanic region known as the lava-beds and could not be conquered. A peace conference held with them in April, 1873, was broken up by their treacherous murder of General Canby and Dr. Thomas. About the first of June, however, General Davis forced them to surrender; Captain Jack, their leader, and others were executed.

Sioux Uprising.—In 1876 the Sioux Indians gave trouble in the Black Hills region on the borders of Montana and Wyoming. A large force of regulars was sent against them under Generals Terry, Crook, Custer and Reno. On June 25, 1876, the two latter attacked at different points a large Indian village situated on the Little Big Horn River. General Custer was killed with 261 men of the Seventh Cavalry and fifty-two were wounded. Reno held his ground till saved by re-enforcements. Additional troops were sent to the spot and the Indians were defeated in several engagements, and in the beginning of 1877 the Indian chief, Sitting Bull, escaped to Canada.

Nez Percé Outbreak.—In 1877 trouble with the Nez Percé Indians of Idaho, led by their chief Joseph, came to a head. General Howard was sent against them, they were soon hemmed in, and in October were completely defeated by Colonel Miles.

Ute Troubles.—In 1879 an outbreak of the Ute Indians cost the lives of the government agent, Major Thornburgh, and a number of soldiers before it was quelled.

Apache Outbreak.—In the autumn of 1879 the Apaches of New Mexico began attacks on white settlers in their vicinity. They were driven into Mexico by United States soldiers and their chief Victoria was killed and most of the band were captured or killed.

A band of Apaches under Chiefs Geronimo and Natchez left their reservation in Arizona in the spring of 1882 and kept up an irregular warfare for three years. Sept. 1, 1885, Gen. Crook captured the band, but they escaped in a few days. Crook was superseded by Gen. Miles. In the pursuit of the Indians Capt. Crawford was killed by Mexicans through an alleged mistake, and the Indians continued their depredations until September, 1886, when they surrendered under pledges which prevented trial for murder. They were soon after removed to Florida, where their leaders were kept.

Again, in 1890, the Sioux began their war dances in South Dakota, and were soon joined by other tribes. Gen. Miles was in command in Dakota, and was joined by Gen. Brook and Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill). Dec. 15, 1890, the Indian camp was seized, and in the struggle Sitting Bull, his son Crow Foot, and others were killed.

After this Chief Red Cloud counseled surrender, but Chief Big Foot and a band of about 160 warriors from the Cheyenne River repaired to the Bad Lands of Dakota. They were met at Wounded Knee Creek, Dec. 29, by Lieut. Hawthorne with the Seventh Cavalry and Maj. Whiteside's artillery. In the confused hand to hand fight the Indians were almost exterminated, including some 200 women and children. Capt Wallace, Lieutenants Casey and Mann and several non-commissioned officers and privates were killed.

Pine Ridge Uprising.—On the last three days of December, 1890, and the first part of January, 1891. Major Forsyth was attacked in the Pine Ridge agency by dissatisfied Brûlés. They were repulsed and surrounded by Gen. Brook and the Second Infantry; about 4,000 Indians surrendered to Gen. Miles, who took some of their leaders to Washington to confer with President Harrison and Secretary Noble.

Indian Wars:

Apache, discussed, 4524, 5099.
Bannock, discussed, 4454.
Cherokee, discussed, 1453, 1472.
Cheyennes, threatening attitude of, 4943.
Chippewa outbreak discussed, 6346.
Creek—
  Discussed, 1453, 1472.
  Probability of, 148.
Discussed by President—
  Adams, J. Q., 953.
  Arthur, 4625, 4723, 4767.
  Cleveland, 4933, 4943, 5099.
  Fillmore, 2623, 2668.
  Grant, 4360.
  Harrison, Benj., 5636.
  Hayes, 4424, 4454, 4524, 4528.
  Jackson, 1166, 1251, 1453, 1472, 1508, 1511.
  Johnson, 3774.
  Lincoln, 3333, 3345.
  Madison, 481, 524, 548.
  Monroe, 600, 610, 611, 617, 781.
  Polk, 2410, 2494.
  Tyler, 1933, 1944, 2007, 2051.
  Van Buren, 1833.
  Washington, 53, 74, 96, 107, 126, 132, 148, 159, 177.
Fox—
  Discussed, 1166.
  Termination of, 1251.
Gen. Gaines' requisition for volunteers in, not approved by President, 1453.
Instructions to Gen. St. Clair authorized him in 1789 to employ militia against the Wabash and Illinois.
Referred to, 1433, 1499, 1647, 2911, 3355, 4004, 4215, 4433, 4435, 4436.
Requisition for volunteers in, by Gen. Gaines not approved, 1453.
Statement of number of soldiers, Indians, etc., killed in, transmitted, 4580.
Surrender of Geronimo discussed, 5099.
Surrender of Sitting Bull discussed, 4625.
Treachery of Indians referred to, 1834.

Indian Wars—*Continued.*
- Troops in, should be compensated, 1454.
- Modoc, correspondence regulating, referred to, 4215.
- Nez Percé—
  - Discussed, 4424.
  - Referred to, 4433.
- Northern Cheyenne, discussed, 4454.
- Piegan, engagement of Col. Baker with, referred to, 4404.
- Ricaree, discussed, 781.
- Sac—
  - Discussed, 1166.
  - Termination of, 1251.
- Seminole—
  - American forces in, and officers commanding, discussed, 611, 1472, 1833.
  - Appropriation for suppression of, recommended, 1473.
  - Brevet rank for officers of Army participating in, 2008.
  - Discussed, 600, 611, 617, 1453, 1472, 1508, 1833, 1933, 2007, 2051.
  - Massacre of Maj. Dade's command, 1834.
  - Origin of, referred to, 1944.
  - Spain furnishes aid to enemy in, 611.
  - Termination of, 2051.
  - Troops in, rations furnished, referred to, 594.
  - Troops under Gen. Jackson referred to, 611.
- Sioux, discussed, 3333, 4360, 5636.
- Ute, discussed, 4524, 4528.
- Wabash, troops must be called for to suppress, 53, 74.

Indiana.—One of the middle western group of states; nickname, "The Hoosier State." It is bounded on the north by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the east by Ohio, on the south by Kentucky (separated by the Ohio River), and on the west by Illinois. The capital is Indianapolis.

Indiana was settled by the French (at Vincennes) in 1702 and was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 and to the United States in 1783. It became a part of the Northwest Territory in 1787 and was made a separate Territory in 1800, and was admitted to the Union Dec. 11, 1816. Area, 36,354 square miles. About 94 per cent. of the total area of the State is devoted to farming.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 215,485 (a decrease of 6,412 since 1900), comprising 21,299,823 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $1,809,135,238. The average value of land per acre was $62.36. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $173,860,101, including 1,363,016 cattle, valued at $39,110,492; 813,644 horses, $87,118,468; 82,168 mules, $9,678,014; 3,613,906 swine, $23,736,586; 1,336,967 sheep, $5,908,496. In 1911, 174,600,000 bushels of corn was produced on 4,850,000 acres, and was valued at $94,284,000; 34,354,000 bushels of wheat, $30,575,000, on 2,337,000 acres; 47,068,000 bushels of oats, $20,239,000, on 1,640,000 acres; 1,000,000 bushels of rye, $800,000, on 73,000 acres; 5,162,000 bushels of potatoes, $4,491,000, on 89,000 acres; 1,737,000 tons of hay, $29,182,000, on 1,848,000 acres, and 20,020,000 pounds of tobacco, $1,561,000, on 22,000 acres.

The mineral products, consisting of coal, lime, cement, stone, clay products, and petroleum, produced in 1910 were valued at $59,039,303, of which $20,813,650 was coal. Only about 60 per cent. of the miners were affected by the coal strike of 1910, and these were idle only thirty-four days. Nearly half the coal was mined by machines. The average production per man (841 tons) was the greatest of any of the coal producing states.

The population, according to the census of 1910, was 2,700,876.

Indiana:
- Boundaries of, referred to, 959.
- Lands granted to, in aid of Wabash and Erie Canal discussed, 1725.
- Lands in, referred to, 332.
- Laws of, transmitted, 344.
- Lead mines in, 359.
- Location of lands ceded to, by Pottawattamies, 1098.
- Sale of lands in, suspension of, requested, 1434.
- Volunteers from, national thanks tendered, 3442.

Indians.—When Europeans first came to this hemisphere they called the natives Indians on the supposition that the land was India. This was soon found to be an error, but the name Indians has continued to be applied to the people of both North and South America. As the Indians were mostly barbarous, and as those who were partially civilized possessed no written records or reliable tradition, their origin and history became a problem for the ethnologist.

Morton makes two grand divisions of the South American Indians—the Toltecan nations, who were civilized, and the barbarous tribes, the former embracing the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians and the latter all the uncivilized tribes. The Mayas of Yucatan built pyramids and had a literature. Some ethnologists claim that the American Indian is a distinct type of the human race, as indigenous to this continent as its fauna and flora, and as having subsisted as such from the earliest ages of the world. Others regard them as a branch of the Mongolian race which, at a remote period of their history, wandered from Asia to the American continent, and there remained for thousands of years separated from the rest of mankind and passing through various stages of progress or retrogression. Dr. Robert Brown says in his "Races of Mankind": "Not only are the western Indians in appearance very like their nearest neighbors, the northeastern Asiatics, but in language and tradition it is confidently affirmed there is a blending of the people. The Eskimo on the American and the Tchuketchis on the Asiatic side understand each other perfectly." Anthropologists also admit that between the various tribes from the Arctic Sea to Cape Horn there is greater uniformity of physical structure and personal characteristics than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. Though the red men of Canada differ in many respects from the wandering Guranis of Paraguay and both from the Azteca of Mexico, all exhibit strong evidence of belonging to the same great branch of the human family, notwithstanding the wide diversity of language. Generally the physical character-

Indians—*Continued.*

istics are a low broad forehead; full face; back of head flattened; powerful jaws; full lips; prominent cheek bones; dark, deeply set eyes; hair long and wavy; no beard; copper-colored skin; erect and slender figure; about the average in height.

In Mexico and Peru the aboriginal inhabitants were a rich, powerful, and highly civilized people dwelling in walled cities. They had fixed laws and were acquainted with some of the higher arts and the sciences. Taking similarity of language as a basis of grouping, the Indians of North America were divided into some sixty linguistic stocks. These stocks were composed of many tribes of varying dialects, and tribes sometimes united temporarily for purposes of offense or defense into confederations. The most important of these stocks were the Eskimaun, Athapascan, Algonquian, Siouan, Iroquoian, Sallishan, Shoshonean, Muskhogean, Caddoan, Yuman, Piman, Sahaptian, Kiowan, and Timuquanan. The different tribes with which the United States have had dealings are mentioned under separate headings.

The total number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, on June 30, 1910, was 304,950, of whom more than 100,000 are members of the five civilized tribes of Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles, living on their own lands in Oklahoma and are practically self-supporting. About one-third the number wear citizen's dress and one-fourth the number read, write and converse in English.

The activity of the Bureau of Indian Affairs has always been directed toward two main ends—the improvement of the Indian's health and his education in self-supporting activity. In twenty-two western reservations demonstration farms have been established for the benefit of the Indians, and in some places the state authorities have cooperated with the Federal bureau in teaching. In the Yakima Reservation fifty-six Indians raised 23,000 bushels of wheat, while others raised alfalfa. Among the Nebraska Winnebagoes the value of the crops for 1911 was estimated at $90,000. For the education of children the Federal bureau maintains 223 day schools, seventy-nine boarding schools on reservations, and thirty-five non-reservation boarding schools. The enrollment for 1910 was 24,500. Carlisle (Pa.) and Hampton (Va.) Indian schools are the largest.

These groupings proved to be neither accurate nor permanent, as tribes frequently split into several parts and either allied themselves with existing tribes or formed new ones and the simple language of any one was easily acquired by the recruits from another branch or family. Each tribe called itself by a name in its own language, which often was metaphorical, and varied from time to time. Then, too, its several neighbors called it in their languages by other names, which, according to their existing relations, might be terms of obloquy, friendship or of simple topographical description. The attempts of English, French, Dutch and Spanish to imitate the native tongue added to the confusion, and when attempts were made to write the names further discrepancies appeared. While it is customary to refer to the Indian as fast becoming extinct, figures compiled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs show an increase from the 60,000 to 80,000 estimated in colonial times to more than 330,000 in 1913. This is due to intermarriage, adoption of whites and blacks and to the fostering care of the federal government which provides rations, clothing, schools and other supplies at a cost of some $20,000,000 a year and supports the titles to nearly 40,000,000 acres of land, rapidly increasing in value.

Early groupings and location of tribes and the numbers at the present time are shown in the tables on the next page:

The names and location of the principal tribes of the eight great families in the present area of the United States east of the Mississippi at the time of the first settlements were as follows:

- I. *Algonquin tribes:*
  - Micmacs—East of the state of Maine.
  - Etchemins or Canoemen—Maine.
  - Abenakis—New Hampshire and Maine.
  - Narragansetts and Pokanokets or Wampanoags—Eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
  - Pequots—Central Massachusetts and Rhode Island
  - Mohegans—Western Massachusetts and Connecticut.
  - Delawares or Lenni Lenape—New Jersey, the valley, of the Delaware and Schuylkill.
  - Nanticokes—Eastern shores of Chesapeake Bay.
  - Powhatan Confederacy—Eastern Virginia and Maryland.
  - Corees—Eastern North Carolina.
  - Shawnees—South of the Ohio, western Kentucky, and Tennessee.
  - Miamis—Southern Michigan, N. Indiana, and northwestern Ohio.
  - Illinois—Southern Illinois and Indiana.
  - Kickapoos—Northern and central Illinois.
  - Pottawatomies—Northern Illinois.
  - Ottawas—Michigan.
  - Sacs and Foxes—Northern Wisconsin.
  - Menomonees and Chippewas or Ojibways —Southern shore of Lake Superior.
- II. *Wyandot or Huron-Iroquois tribes:*
  - Eries (Huron or Wyandot-Iroquois)—Southern shore of Lake Erie.
  - Andastes (Huron or Wyandot-Iroquois)—Head-waters of the Ohio.
  - Wyandots (Huron or Wyandot-Iroquois) —Territory north of Lakes Erie and Ontario.
  - Senecas (Iroquois proper)—Western New York, Long House.
  - Cayugas and Onondagas (Iroquois proper) —Central New York.
  - Oneidas and Mohawks (Iroquois proper)—Eastern New York.
  - Tuscaroras (Iroquois proper)—Southwestern Virginia and North Carolina. Join the Iroquois of New York, 1713.
  - Chowans, Meherrins and Nottaways (Huron or Wyandot-Iroquois)—Southern Virginia.
- III. *Catawabas:*
  - Western North and South Carolina.
- IV. *Cherokees:*
  - Mountainous regions of Tennessee, Georgia, North and South Carolina.
- V. *Uchees:*
  - About Augusta, Ga.
- VI. *Natchez:*
  - Northwestern Mississippi.
- VII. *Mobilian or Muskhogees:*
  - Chickasaws—Western Tennessee and northern Mississippi.
  - Choctaws—Eastern Mississippi and western Alabama.
  - Creeks or Muskhogees—Alabama and Georgia.
  - Seminoles—Florida.
- VIII. *Winnebagoes:*
  - About Green Bay, Wisconsin.

The principal tribes west of the Mississippi between 1800 and 1830 were:

- Dakotas (Sioux)—Wisconsin, west to Rocky Mountains.
- Arapahoes—Wyoming, head-waters of Platte.

Indians—*Continued.*

Cheyennes—Wyoming and Nebraska.
Kansas—Kansas, west.
Poncas—Dakota.
Omahas—Nebraska.
Mandans—Montana.
Assiniboins—Montana and Dakota.
Minnetaries (Gros Ventres)—Montana.
Missouris—Lower Missouri.
Iowas—Iowa.
Osages—Kansas, west.
Crows—Dakota.
Kaws—Kansas.
Pawnees—Kansas and Nebraska.
Caddos—Red River and Arkansas.
Shoshones or Snakes—Kansas to Oregon.
Kiowas—Kansas, west.
Utes—Utah and Colorado.
Comanches—Texas and New Mexico.
Apaches—New Mexico and Arizona.
Navajos and Mosquis—Arizona.
Yumas—Arizona and California.
Pueblos—Nevada and New Mexico.
Pimas—Arizona.
Bannocks—Idaho and Oregon.
Modocs and Nez Percés—Nevada and Oregon.
Flatheads—California, Oregon, and Nevada.
Klamaths—Oregon and northern California.

The location, number and tribes of Indians in the United States at last official report follow:

State and Tribe		Number
Maine—Penobscot and Passamaquoddy		910
Massachusetts		145
Connecticut		24
New York Reservations:		
Alleghany—Mostly Senecas		955
Cattaraugus—Mostly Senecas		1,574
Tonawanda—Mostly Senecas		561
Tuscarora—Tuscaroras		455
St. Regis—St. Regis		1,053
Onondaga—Onondagas		469
Oneida—Oneidas		237
North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia—Cherokees		2,885
Florida—Seminoles, transferred Apaches		269
Indiana—Miamis		71
Michigan—Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies		6,991
Mississippi		1,404
Louisiana		132
Wisconsin—Munsees, Oneidas (from New York), Chippewas, Menomones, and Stockbridge (from Massachusetts)		8,896
Iowa—Sacs and Foxes		397
Minnesota—Chippewas mostly		7,065
Nebraska—Winnebagoes, Poncas, Omahas, and Pawnees		3,864
Kansas—Munsees, Miamis, Kansas or Kaws, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, and Chippewas		1,437
North and South Dakota—Sioux, Poncas, Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans		27,797
Montana—Blackfeet, Blood, Peigan, Assiniboins, Gros Ventres, Crows, Flatheads, Shoshones, Bannocks, and Roving Sioux		10,573
Wyoming—Shoshones and Arapahoes		1,806
Idaho—Nez Percés, Bannocks, and Shoshones		3,909
Colorado—Utes		1,034
Nevada—Utes, Shoshones, and Bannocks		4,956
Washington—Cœur d'Alêne, Spokane, Yakama, and others		10,837
Oregon—Klamaths, Walla-Wallas, Shoshones, and others		4,282
California—Yumas, Klamaths, and others		15,283
Utah—Utes		2,489
New Mexico—Pueblo (citizens)		8,278
Navajos, Apaches, and Utes		20,521
Arizona—Pimas, Yumas, and Apaches		16,730
Oklahoma—Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes, Osages, Kansas, Pawnees, Poncas, Otoes, and Missouris		5,689
Oklahoma (former Indian Territory)—The five civilized tribes:		
Cherokees	25,357	
Chickasaws	4,625	
Choctaws	10,253	
Creeks	9,291	
Seminoles	2,539	
		52,065
Colored population and claimants		14,224
Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, Delawares, Caddos, Shawnees, Miamis, Modocs, Ottawas, Peorias, Quapaws, Senecas, Cayugas, Wyandots		8,708
Indians in prison, etc.		288
Total		249,273

The five civilized tribes, Oklahoma—Cherokee, 41,796; Chickasaw, 10,989; Choctaws, 26,612; Creeks, 18,700; Seminoles, 3,119. Total 101,216.

This total of 101,216 includes 23,381 colored freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.

Pueblos of New Mexico	9,528
Six Nations, St. Regis, and other Indians of N. Y.	6,029
Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina	2,109
Indians under control of the War Department, prisoners of war (Apaches at Fort Sill, Okla.)	78

The following table shows the area in acres of Indian reservations in the various states as reported by the Commission of Indian Affairs, June 30, 1913:

State	Acres	State	Acres
Arizona	17,585,844	New York	87,677
California	364,743	No. Carolina	63,211
Colorado	483,910	No. Dakota	745,053
Florida	23,542	Oklahoma	2,628,323
Idaho	481,518	Oregon	1,212,860
Iowa	3,251	So. Dakota	1,396,844
Kansas	543	Utah	779,154
Michigan	1,083	Washington	2,368,215
Minnesota	574,344	Wisconsin	304,309
Montana	5,376,616	Wyoming	93,976
Nebraska	5,212	Total	39,114,371
Nevada	686,666		
New Mexico	3,847,477		

The expenditures of the United States on account of the Indians in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, were $17,996,065.88. The expenditures from 1789 to 1913, inclusive, have been $540,863,691.53.

The appropriation made by Congress for Indian schools for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, was $4,015,720. The Government supports 111 boarding schools, and 223 day schools. In addition to these there are 57 mission schools conducted by various churches and religious societies.

Following are the Commissioners of Indian Affairs appointed since 1880:

	Appointed		Appointed
R. E. Trowbridge	1880	D. M. Browning	1893
Hiram Price	1881	Wm. A. Jones	1897
J. D. C. Atkins	1885	Fr. E. Leupp	1904
John H. Oberly	1888	R. G. Valentine	1909
T. J. Morgan	1889	Cato Sells	1913

Indians:
- Act—
  - Making laws of States and Territories applicable to reservations recommended, 4643.
  - To establish peace with, referred to, 3796.
  - To transfer custody of trust funds of, vetoed, 4332.
- Action recommended to enable Iroquois, Delaware and Abenaki, in Canada, to attend Exposition held at Omaha, Neb., 6304.
- Act to refer claims for depredations by, to Court of Claims, vetoed, 6462.
- Additional troops for Indian country recommended, 4330.
- Agencies appointed. (See Indian Agents.)
- Agents among. (See Indian Agents.)
- Agricultural and manufacturing among, should be encouraged, 340, 347, 1391.
- Allotment of lands in severalty to, recommended. (See Lands, Indian.)
- Annual allowances given, 114, 347, 363, 378, 1031, 1391.
- Annuities given, who fought with Great Britain against United States referred to, 1131.
- Arms and ammunition furnished, orders and proclamation prohibiting, 3480, 4352, 4403.
- Attempts to alienate affections of, discussed, 241, 245, 247.
- Citizens, number of Indian, 6672.
- Citizenship of, discussed, 7394.
- Civilization of—
  - Appropriation for, 1334, 1391.
  - Discussed and referred to, 114, 177, 347, 415, 460, 648, 682, 683, 684, 825, 830, 1020, 1717, 2052, 2991, 4940.
- Claims of, against United States (see also the several tribes)—
  - Appropriation for, recommended, 1031.
  - Settlement of, referred to, 2410.
- Colonization of, recommended, 2991.
- Commerce with, 96, 121, 133, 178, 251, 322, 347.
  - More capital should be employed in, 361.
- Commission for settlement of differences with, recommended, 51.
- Condition of—
  - Bill providing for improvement of, referred to, 4656.
  - Discussed by President—
    - Adams, J. Q., 981.
    - Arthur, 4641, 4730.
    - Cleveland, 4940, 5103, 5375, 5380, 5885, 5976, 6167.
    - Grant, 3992, 4106, 4206.
    - Harrison, Benj., 5480.
    - Hayes, 4427, 4454, 4528, 4575.
    - Jackson, 1020, 1082, 1117.
    - Monroe, 648.
    - Van Buren, 1715.
  - In Florida referred to, 894.
  - Report on, transmitted, 2609.
- Control of Government over, must be complete, 615.
- Conventions with. (See Treaties with, *post.*)
- Corps of Indian auxiliaries recommended, 4454.
- Crimes of—
  - Trial and punishment for, referred to, 4955.
  - Trial in United States courts recommended, 2279.
- Debts due by, payment of, should be limited, 1446.
- Depredations of, referred to, 74, 87, 96, 118, 122, 163, 1645, 2410.
  - Abuses in prosecution of claim, 5885.
- Difficulties with, reports on, referred to, 4012.
- Disarming of, law for, and compensation to, for weapons taken recommended, 4849.
- Education of (see also Indian Schools), 6672, 6766, 7394.
- Employed by Great Britain in war against United States, 500, 520.
  - Tribes receiving annuities after war referred to, 1131.
- Enlistment and organization of, into companies discussed, 5631.
- Enslaved in New Mexico, 3540.
- Exhibition at Omaha, 6304.
- Expeditions among, 2898.
- Expenditures for. (See Indian Affairs, Bureau of.)
- Farm lands for, recommendations regarding, 4528.
- Frontiers must be protected from. (See Frontiers.)
- General allotment Act, 6672.
- Gospel propaganda among, 981.
- Government established by, within States would not be recognized, 1020.
- Government for, council at Ocmulgee for, 4073.
- History and condition of, investigated, 2609.
- Homestead entries for. (See Homestead Laws.)
- Hostile attitude of Creeks, 1472, 1473.
  - Hunkpapa treaty with, 912.
- Hostile disposition of, 128, 143, 3774.
- Hostilities against United States, should be restrained by France from committing, 600.
- Hostilities of. (See Indian Wars.)

Indians—*Continued.*
  Hostility of, to United States due to influence of British Government, 489, 500.
  Hunting, should be encouraged to abandon, 340.
  Husbandry, practice of, introduced among, 314.
  Intermeddling of foreign powers with, referred to, 1728, 1806.
  Lands—
    Ceded to United States by. (See Lands, Indian; the several tribes.)
    Donated to Jackson and Hawkins by, as mark of gratitude, 555.
    Granted to, by United States. (See Indian Reservations; Lands, Indian; the several tribes.)
  Lands to be reserved for, 3881, 4576.
  Lands, tribal, 6672, 6979.
  Laws regarding, modifications in, recommended, 2279.
  Legal services for, rendered, payment of, recommended, 4694.
  Liquors, prohibition of sale of—
    To allottees, recommended, 6167.
    To, requested by, 322.
  Management of, committed to Society of Friends, 3992, 4063, 4106, 4154, 4206, 4254, 4306.
  Military execution, death by, preferred to hanging, 322.
  Military post among—
    Increase in, recommended, 1475, 1940.
    To be established, 436.
  Militia sent to suppress. (See Indian Wars.)
  Money invested for, 249.
  Moral improvement of, 981.
    Arrangements made for, 1391.
  Neutral lands, treaty regarding, 3717.
  Number of, in United States, 2991, 4940, 5885, 6167.
  Pacific relations with, desired, 1332.
  Paper from Society of Friends on affairs of, referred to, 4075.
  Peace among, attempts made to preserve, 2117.
  Peace policy, appropriation to carry out, recommended, 4106.
  Persons charged with murder convicted by, 442.
  Police force of, organized, 4575.
  Population of, 2940, 2991, 5885, 6167.
    Increased by enlargement of boundaries, 2623, 2664.
  Presents to, from Great Britain, referred to, 2129.
  Proceeds of reservations, bill providing for use of, for relief of, 4973.
  Progress of, slow, 7041, 7042.
  Public lands must be protected from. (See Frontiers.)
  Referred to, 96, 100, 103, 107, 114, 117, 122, 123, 127, 133, 136, 159, 163, 178, 179, 191, 199, 346, 360, 374, 386, 395, 600, 651, 825, 1082, 1099, 2956.
  Removal of, to lands lying westward—
    Army engaged in, 1833.
    Progress made in, discussed, 1128, 1167, 1332, 1390, 1472, 1475, 1608, 1714, 1833, 2261, 2355, 2410, 3388, 3587.
    Recommended by President—
      Fillmore, 2710, 2720.
      Jackson, 1021, 1039, 1082, 1104, 1117, 1132, 1167, 1251, 1274, 1390.
      Monroe, 759, 849.
      Polk, 2279, 2303.
      Tyler, 2007, 2201.
      Van Buren, 1608, 1692, 1714, 1724, 1778.
    Referred to, 4367.
    Treaty regarding, 1251, 1475.
  Rights of, citizens infringing, must be punished, 129, 177, 183, 937, 1099.
  Schools provided for. (See Indian Schools.)
  Supplies for, increase of items for transportation of, recommended, 4680.
  Teachers sent among, 5375. (See also Indian Schools.)
  Territorial government for, recommended, 4073, 4106, 4154, 4206, 4254.
  Trade with, 773, 1099.
    Act to regulate, discussed, 1099.
  Trading establishments among, 766, 767, 849.
    Recommended, 340, 342, 347, 436.
  Treaties with (see also the several tribes), 1094, 2410, 2501, 2681, 2687, 2694, 2884, 2956, 3573, 3652, 3881, 4006.
    Appropriation for fulfillment of, recommended, 2907, 2912.
      Obligation of Congress to make, referred to, 4005.
    Appropriation made for concluding, 872.
    Compensation paid persons for negotiating, referred to, 1745, 1808.
    Discussion of, in executive session referred to, 4006.
    Exclusion of reservations from, discussed, 1724.
    Instructions to commissioners negotiating within Indian Territory, 6271.
    Irregularities in, discussed, 1901.
    Laws regarding, modifications in, recommended, 2832.
    Must be ratified by Government, 53.

Indians—*Continued.*
    Peace Commission of 1867 referred to, 4005.
        Appropriation to carry out policy of, recommended, 4106.
    Persons violating, shall be punished, 93, 129, 177, 183, 242.
    Printed copies of, referred to, 1135.
    Rejected by Senate, referred to, 2707.
    Transmitted for exercise of powers for fulfilling, 285.
    War between the States, attitude of tribes in. (See Civil War.)
    Wars with. (See Indian Wars.)

Indigent Insane, act making grant of lands to States for benefit of, vetoed, 2780.

Industrial Conditions, 6643, 6645.

Industrial Education, report on, transmitted, 5782.
    Discussed by President—
        Roosevelt, 7424.
        Taft, 7664.

Industrial Exhibitions. (See Exhibitions.)

Industrial Peace Committee.—The committee of the Norwegian Storthing entrusted with the distribution of the Nobel prize money in 1906 awarded to President Roosevelt that portion allotted to the person who should do the most to promote peace and fraternity among nations. The value of the prize was about $40,000. The President expressed a wish that this award be made the nucleus of a fund for the promotion of industrial peace at home, and Congress passed an act which he approved March 2, 1907, creating the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace. This law provided that the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and their successors in office, together with a representative of labor and a representative of capital and two persons to represent the general public, to be appointed by the President of the United States, be created trustees of an establishment by the name of the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace, with authority to receive the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to the President and by him devoted to this foundation, and to administer it in accordance with the purposes defined, viz.: to invest and reinvest the principal of this foundation, to receive any additions which may come to it by gift, bequest, or devise, and to invest and reinvest the same; and to pay over the income from the foundation and its additions, or such part thereof as they may from time to time apportion, to a committee of nine persons, to be known as "The Industrial Peace Committee," to be selected by the trustees, three members of which committee shall serve for the period of one year, three members for the period of two years, and three members for the period of three years; three members of this committee to be representatives of labor, three to be representatives of capital, each chosen for distinguished services in the industrial world in promoting righteous industrial peace, and three members to represent the general public.

That the Industrial Peace Committee shall arrange for an annual conference in the City of Washington, D. C., of representatives of labor and capital for the purpose of discussing industrial problems, with the view of arriving at a better understanding between employers and employees; it shall call special conferences in case of great industrial crisis, and at such other times as may be deemed advisable, and take such other steps as in its discretion will promote the general purposes of the foundation; subject, however, to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the trustees. The committee shall receive suggestions for the subjects to be discussed at the annual or other conferences and be charged with the conduct of the proceedings at such conferences. The committee shall also arrange for the publication of the results of the annual and special conferences.

That all expenditures authorized by the trustees shall be paid exclusively from the accrued income and not from the principal of the foundation.

That the trustees named are authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia to an amount not exceeding three million dollars, and to use and dispose of the same for the purposes of this foundation.

That the principal office of the foundation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the trustees and committees may be held in other places, to be provided for in by-laws to be adopted from time to time by the trustees, for the proper execution of the purposes of the foundation.

That the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace is hereby authorized and empowered, at its discretion, to co-operate with any institutions or societies having similar or like purposes.

Industrial Property, international convention at Paris for protection of, 4560, 4794, 4857, 5118.

Industrial Relations, Commissions on, 8105.

Information, International Bureau of, establishment of, at Washington recommended by International American Conference, 5506.

"In God We Trust."—"In God We Trust" first appeared on the copper two-cent issue of 1864, and was the first use of the word "God" in any Government act. The sentence was introduced by James Pollock, Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. It appeared on the 1866 issue of the double eagle, eagle, half-eagle, silver dollar, half-dollar, and nickel five-cent piece, in lieu of the long existing motto of "E Pluribus Unum." In the Trade Dollar issue (1873) both mottoes were retained, "In God We Trust" appearing on the obverse.

Some of the coinage of 1907 appearing without the customary legend, much criticism was aroused and Congress on May 18, 1908, passed the following act, restoring the motto to the coins: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the motto, "In God We Trust," heretofore inscribed on certain denominations of the gold and silver coins of the United States of America, shall hereafter be inscribed upon all such gold and silver coins of said denominations as heretofore.

Inheritance Tax.—A tax upon the estate of a deceased person has always been considered a proper and legitimate form of public revenue. The deceased, having enjoyed the protection of the state during life, and dying with the assurance that the state will carry out his last wishes, is under some obligation to the community, while the beneficiary will not feel the slight decrease in his legacy taken by the power that guarantees its legal transfer.

Federal Inheritance Tax.—The national government has imposed inheritance taxes temporarily on three different occasions. The first was in 1797, when war with France threatened; again in 1862, during the Civil war, and the third time during the Spanish-American war of 1898. President Roosevelt suggested it to Congress as a permanent source of revenue in his sixth annual message (page 7422), and repeats his recommendation in his seventh annual message and cites in support of his argument the fact that England, France and Germany collect such taxes. (Page 7464.) President Taft also recommended a graduated inheritance tax as a means of meeting a deficiency in the revenues. (Page 7750.)

State Inheritance Tax.—Most of the states tax inheritances and at the same time provide for the payment of preferred obligations of the deceased and the prompt and efficient settlement of the estate.

The following is a synopsis of several of the laws of the various states affecting the administration of the estate of a deceased person:

1. Who to Administer.—(a) If the deceased leaves a will, the duty of administration falls upon the executor. If no executor is named, or in the event of the death or refusal of the executor to act, the Court will grant administration under the will to some suitable person, generally selected from those most largely interested under the provisions of the will, such as the residuary legatees, if any. (b) If the deceased died intestate, letters of administration are granted to the following persons in practically all the states:

First—To the surviving husband or widow.

Second—To one or more of the next of kin entitled to share in the estate.

Third—If none of the above consent to act, to one of the creditors of the estate, except in localities where there is provided by law a Public Administrator, who is preferred to creditors. In practically all the states an administrator is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in double the value of the estate to be administered.

In most of the states, if so provided by the will, no bond is required of an executor, except that in some states an executor is required to give a bond to cover the probable amount of the debts of the estate, and in practically all the states, in the discretion of the Court, for cause shown, an executor may be required to give a bond.

2. Claims of Creditors.—The procedure in the several states in presenting creditors' claims against the estate varies considerably. In the majority of the states the executor or administrator is required promptly to give public notice to creditors to present their claims to him, and the creditors are required so to present their claims supported by an affidavit that the same are justly due and owing from the estate, above any offsets or counter claims, within a period limited generally to six months or a year. The law of each state should be consulted for more specific details. Most of the states direct a final closing of the estate by the executor or administrator within a year or eighteen months after his appointment, though the time limit may be extended by the Probate Court if conditions require it.

3. Analysis of the laws of the several states, covering the inheritance or succession tax upon property received either by intestate laws, last will, or by gift or transfer, designed to take effect at death, excepting legacies for religious, charitable or educational purposes, which are tax exempt in most of the states. In the great majority of the states no distinction as to tax is made between real estate and personal property:

Alabama.—No inheritance tax.

Arizona.—To grandfather, grandmother, parents, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, 1 per cent. $5,000 exempt to each beneficiary above named. Estates less than $10,000 exempt. To uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or descendant thereof, 2 per cent; $2,000 exempt to each beneficiary named. Estate less than $5,000 exempt. To others, 3 per cent up to $10,000; 4 per cent from $10,000 to $20,000; 5 per cent from $20,000 to $50,000; 6 per cent above $50,000. $500 exempt.

Arkansas.—On amounts not exceeding $5,000 the rate is 1 per cent to parents, husband or wife, child or adopted child, brother, sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law. To all others the rate on the same amount is 3 per cent. $3,000 passing to widow or minor child and $1,000 passing to the other immediate relatives mentioned is exempt. The exemption to others more remote is $500. On amounts in excess of $5,000 the primary rates (1 per cent and 3 per cent respectively) are increased as follows: From $5,000 to $10,000, twice the primary rates; from $10,000 to $30,000, three times the primary rates; from $30,000 to $50,000, four times; $50,000 to $100,000, five times; $100,000 to $500,000, six times; $500,000 to $1,000,000, seven times; above $1,000,000, eight times.

California.—For the purpose of determining the rates of tax, beneficiaries are divided into five classes: (a) husband, wife or children; (b) brothers, sisters or their descendants, also son-in-law or daughter-in-law; (c) uncles, aunts or their descendants; (d) great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants; (e) others more remote. The tax also varies with the amount of the estate or legacy. On amounts not exceeding $25,000 the rates for the five classes of beneficiaries are respectively 1 per cent, 2 per cent, 3 per cent, 4 per cent and 5 per cent. On amounts from $25,000 to $50,000 the above rates are multiplied by 2. On amounts from $50,000 to $100,000 the original rates are multiplied by 3. On amounts from $100,000 to $500,000 they are multiplied by 4, and on amounts in excess of $500,000 they are multiplied by 5. Amounts exempt from taxation are as follows: To widow or minor child, $24,000; to other beneficiaries in class (a), $10,000; to beneficiaries in class (b), $2,000; to beneficiaries in class (c), $1,500; to class (d), $1,000; to class (e), $500.

Colorado.—To parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendant, or adopted child the rate is 2 per cent, with $10,000 exempt. To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece or their descendants, 3 per cent. To all others above $500: On $500 to $10,000, tax is 3 per cent; $10,000 to $20,000, 4 per cent; $20,000 to $50,000, 5 per cent; $50,000 to $500,000, 6 per cent; above $500,000, 10 per cent.

Inheritance Tax—*Continued.*

Connecticut.—To parents, husband, wife, descendant, adopted child or descendant thereof, 1 per cent up to $100,000; $100,000 to $300,000, 2 per cent; above $300,000, 3 per cent; $5,000 exempt. To brother or sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 1 per cent up to $100,000; above $100,000, 3 per cent; $3,000, exempt. To others, 5 per cent up to $100,000; above $100,000, 6 per cent. $500 exempt.

Delaware.—Exempt to parents, grandparents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child. To others exempt to $500 and taxable on excess as follows: To brothers, sisters or their descendants, 1 per cent; to uncles, aunts or their descendants, 2 per cent; to great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants, 3 per cent; to those more remote in blood, 5 per cent.

District of Columbia.—No inheritance tax.

Florida.—No inheritance tax.

Georgia.—No inheritance tax.

Idaho.—Tax on estates less than $25,000 at following rates: (a) To husband or wife, lineal issue or ancestor, 1 per cent; exempt to widow or minor child, $10,000; to others of Class A, exempt, $4,000. (b) To brother or sister, or their descendants, or wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½ per cent; exempt, $2,000. (c) To uncles, aunts or descendants, 3 per cent; exempt, $1,500. (d) To great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, 4 per cent; exempt, $1,000. (e) To more distant relatives or strangers in blood, 5 per cent; exempt, $500. On larger estates than $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times above; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times above; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times above; $500,000 and upward, 3 times above.

Illinois.—To parents, husband, wife, descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, wife of son, husband of daughter, on amounts from $20,000 to $100,000 the rate is 1 per cent; above $100,000, 2 per cent; exempt below $20,000. To uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or their descendants the rate is 2 per cent on amounts less than $20,000; 4 per cent on amounts in excess of $20,000; exempt below $2,000. To all others the rates vary with amounts as follows: Up to $10,000, 3 per cent; $10,000 to $20,000, 4 per cent; $20,000 to $50,000, 5 per cent; $50,000 to $100,000, 6 per cent; above $100,000, 10 per cent; exempt to $500.

Indiana.—On amounts not exceeding $25,000, the primary rates are: (1) To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child, 1 per cent. Exempt $10,000 to widow and $2,000 to other parties just named. (2) To brother, sister or their descendants, or to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 1½ per cent; exempt $500. (3) To uncle, aunt or their descendants, 3 per cent; exempt $250. (4) To great uncle, great aunt or their descendants, 4 per cent; exempt $100. (5) To others more remote, 5 per cent. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: (1) from $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times; (2) from $50,000 to $100,000 twice; (3) from $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times; (4) above $500,000, 3 times.

Iowa.—Property passing to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child or issue thereof is exempt. To others 5 per cent tax above $1,000. To alien nonresidents of the state tax is 20 per cent, unless alien is brother or sister, when tax is 10 per cent.

Kansas.—No inheritance tax.

Kentucky.—Tax of 5 per cent on all estates over $500 except to parents, husband or wife, lawful issue, husband of daughter, wife or widow of son, lineal descendants or adopted child, which are exempt.

Louisiana.—Exempt to $10,000 to parents or lineal ancestors, children or descendants; excess taxable at 2 per cent; to others 5 per cent.

Maine.—To ancestors, parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child, wife of son, husband of daughter, the rates are as follows: Up to $50,000, 1 per cent; $50,000 to $100,000, 1½ per cent; above $100,000, 2 per cent; $10,000 exempt to parents, husband, wife, child or adopted child. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or cousin, the rates on the above amounts are 4 per cent, 4½ per cent and 5 per cent; $500 exempt. To others, rates on the same amounts are 5 per cent, 6 per cent and 7 per cent; same exemption.

Maryland.—Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, or lineal descendants; to others, 5 per cent above $500.

Massachusetts.—To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child or its descendants, adopted parent or its ancestors, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, 1 per cent up to $50,000; 2 per cent $50,000 to $250,000; 3 per cent $250,000 to $1,000,000; 4 per cent above $1,000,000. To brother, sister, nephew or niece, 2 per cent up to $10,000; 3 per cent $10,000 to $25,000; 5 per cent $25,000 to $50,000; 6 per cent $50,000 to $250,000; 7 per cent $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8 per cent above $1,000,000. To others, 5 per cent up to $50,000; 6 per cent $50,000 to $250,000; 7 per cent $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8 per cent above $1,000,000. $10,000 passing to parent, husband or wife, child, adopted child or adopted parent is exempt. To others the exemption is $1,000.

Michigan.—Tax is 1 per cent to grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendants, adopted child, or one to whom deceased stood in relation of parent, exempt to $2,000. To others, 5 per cent over $100. Exemption to widow is $5,000.

Minnesota.—Five classes of beneficiaries are recognized: (a) wife, or lineal descendant; (b) husband, parents, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof; (c) brother or sister or their descendants, son-in-law or daughter-in-law; (d) uncles, aunts or their descendants; (e) others more remote. The rates for amounts not exceeding $15,000 (called the primary rates) for the classes given above are respectively 1 per cent, 1½ per cent, 3 per cent, 4 per cent and 5 per cent. On amounts from $15,000 to $30,000 the primary rates are multiplied 1½ times; from $30,000 to $50,000 twice; from $50,000 to $100,000, 2½ times; and above $100,000, 3 times. Exemptions are to classes (a) and (b), except ancestors, $3,000; to class (c) $1,000; to class (d) $250 and to class (e) $100.

Mississippi.—No inheritance tax.

Missouri.—All inheritances taxable at 5 per cent except to parents, husband or wife, adopted child or lineal descendants, which are exempt.

Montana.—Tax of 1 per cent to parents, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, descendant, adopted child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, $7,500 exempt. To all others, 5 per cent over $500.

Nebraska.—Taxable at 1 per cent to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted child and lineal descendants in lawful wedlock, exempt to $10,000. To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, or descendants, 2 per cent; exempt to $2,000.

Inheritance Tax—*Continued.*

To others, above $500 as follows: $500 to $5,000, 2 per cent; $5,000 to $10,000, 3 per cent; $10,000 to $20,000, 4 per cent; $20,000 to $50,000, 5 per cent; above $50,000, 6 per cent.

Nevada.—On amounts not exceeding $25,000 the primary rates are: (1) To husband or wife, ancestors, decendants or adopted child, 1 per cent. $20,000 exempt to widow or minor child; to others just named, $10,000 exempt. (2) To brother, sister, nephew, niece or their descendants, 2 per cent; $10,000 exempt. (3) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3 per cent, $5,000 exempt. (4) To great uncles, great aunts or their descendants, 4 per cent. (5) To all others, 5 per cent. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, twice primary rates; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 times; above $500,000, 5 times.

New Hampshire.—Exempt to parents, husband or wife. lineal descendants, brother, sister, adopted child, or issue thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5 per cent.

New Jersey.—Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, lineal descendants, brother or sister, husband of daughter, wife or widow of son. To all others, 5 per cent; $500 exempt.

New Mexico.—No inheritance tax.

New York.—To parents, husband, wife, child, descendants, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law or adopted child, exempt to $5,000; on excess rates are $50,000, 1 per cent; $50,000 to $250,000, 2 per cent; $250,000 to $1,000,000, 3 per cent; 4 per cent above $1,000,000. To others exempt to $1,000; rates on excess on above amounts are 5 per cent, 6 per cent, 7 per cent and 8 per cent.

North Carolina.—Exempt to husband or wife. (1) To lineal ancestors, or descendants, brothers or sisters, or where mutual relation of parents and child existed, ¾ per cent. (2) Descendants of brother or sister, 1½ per cent. (3) Uncles or aunts, or descendants, 3 per cent. (4) Great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, 4 per cent. (5) To all others, $2,000 to $5,000, 5 per cent; $5,000 to $10,000, 7½ per cent; $10,000 to $25,000, 1 per cent; $25,000 to $50,000, 12½ per cent; above $50,000, 15 per cent; exempt $2,000 in all cases.

North Dakota.—To husband or wife ($20,000 exempt), father, mother, descendants, adopted child or its descendants, 1 per cent up to $100,000; 2 per cent from $100,000 to $250,000; 2½ per cent, $250,000 to $500,000; 3 per cent above $500,000. To brother or sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law ($500 exempt), 1½ per cent up to $25,000; 2¼ per cent from $25,000 to $50,000; 3 per cent from $50,000 to $100,000; 3¾ per cent from $100,000 to $500,000; 4½ per cent above $500,000. To uncle, aunt or their descendants, 3 per cent up to $25,000; 4½ per cent from $25,000 to $50,000; 6 per cent from $50,000 to $100,000; 7½ per cent from $100,000 to $500,000; 9 per cent above $500,000. To others 5 per cent up to $25,000; 6 per cent from $25,000 to $50,000; 9 per cent from $50,000 to $100,000; 12 per cent from $100,000 to $500,000; 15 per cent above $500,000.

Ohio.—Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants or adopted child. To others 5 per cent above $500 exempt.

Oklahoma.—To widow, $10,000 exempt; next $5,000 taxed at 1 per cent; above that sum rate is 1.008 per cent. To husband, ancestors, descendants or adopted children, $5,000 exempt; next $5,000 taxed at 1 per cent and excess as in case of the widow. To brothers, sisters or their descendants, to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, $500 exempt; next $2,000 taxed at 1½ per cent; excess taxed at said rate plus 1-50 of 1 per cent thereof. To uncles, aunts or descendants, $250 exempt; next $2,000 taxed at 3 per cent; excess taxed at said rate plus 1-50 of 1 per cent thereof. To great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, $150 exempt; next $500 taxed at 4 per cent; excess taxed at said rate plus 1-10 of 1 per cent thereof. To others more remote, $100 exempt; next $500 taxed at 5 per cent; excess at said rate plus 1-10 of 1 per cent thereof.

Oregon.—(a) Tax of 1 per cent to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, lineal descendants or ancestors, $5,000 exempt to each person. Estate must exceed $10,000. (b) Tax of 2 per cent to uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or descendants, $2,000 exempt to each person. Estate must exceed $5,000. In all other cases above $500; $500 to $10,000, 3 per cent; $10,000 to $20,000, 4 per cent; $20,000 to $50,000, 5 per cent; above $50,000, 6 per cent.

Pennsylvania.—Estates less than $250 exempt. Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children or lineal descendants, stepchildren, adopted children, wife or widow of son. To all others, 5 per cent.

Rhode Island.—No inheritance tax.

South Carolina.—No inheritance tax.

South Dakota.—On amounts not exceeding $15,000 the primary rates of tax are: (1) To wife or lineal issue, 1 per cent. (2) To husband, ancestor or adopted child, 1½ per cent. (3) To brother, sister or their descendants, to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 3 per cent. (4) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 4 per cent; (5) to others, 5 per cent. On increased amounts the primary rate is multiplied from $15,000 to $50,000, twice; from $50,000 to $100,000, 2½ times; above $100,000, 3 times. $10,000 is exempt to husband, wife, issue or adopted child; $3,000 is exempt to ancestor; $1,000 exempt to class (3), $250 to class (4) and $100 to class (5).

Tennessee.—To parents, husband, wife, child or descendants, $5,000 exempt. Upon excess 1 per cent up to $20,000; 1¼ per cent above $20,000. To others, 5 per cent above $250.

Texas.—Exempt to parents, husband or wife or descendants. The rate of taxation on other legacies varies (above such sum as is exempt) with the amount of the legacy. Six divisions as to amount are recognized; (1) up to $10,000; (2) $10,000 to $25,000; (3) $25,000 to $50,000; (4) $50,000 to $100,000; (5) $100,000 to $500,000; (6) above $500,000. To ancestors, brothers, sisters or their descendants, the rates on the above amounts are 2 per cent, 2½ per cent, 3 per cent, 3½ per cent, 4 per cent and 5 per cent; $2,000 being exempt. To uncles, aunts or their descendants the rates are 3 per cent, 4 per cent, 5 per cent, 6 per cent, 7 per cent and 8 per cent, $1,000 being exempt. To others more remote the rates are 4 per cent, 5½ per cent, 7 per cent, 8½ per cent, 10 per cent and 12 per cent, $500 being exempt.

Utah.—Tax of 5 per cent on all estates over $10,000.

Vermont.—Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, stepchild, adopted child, or lineal descendant thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5 per cent.

Virginia.—Exempt to lineal ancestors or lineal descendants, husband or wife, brother or sister. To all others, 5 per cent.

Washington.—(a) Tax of 1 per cent above $10,000 to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child, or lineal

Inheritance Tax—*Continued.*
descendant thereof. (b) To collaterals, including the third degree of relationship, 3 per cent up to $50,000, 4½ per cent from $50,000 to $100,000, and 6 per cent from $100,000 upward. (c) To those further removed, 6 per cent up to $50,000, 9 per cent up to $100,000, 12 per cent above $100,000.

West Virginia.—To lineal ancestor, husband, wife, descendant, the rate is 1 per cent on amounts up to $25,000; $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ per cent; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 per cent; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ per cent; above $500,000, 3 per cent. Exempt up to $10,000, except in case of widow, where $15,000 is exempt. To brother or sister the rate is 3 per cent up to $25,000, and for the varying amounts stated above the rates are 4½ per cent, 6 per cent, 7½ per cent and 9 per cent. To others more remote the rates are 5 per cent, 7½ per cent, 10 per cent, 12½ per cent and 15 per cent.

Wisconsin.—(1) Tax of 1 per cent to husband, wife, lineal descendants, lineal ancestors, adopted child, and lineal issue thereof. (2) To brothers, sisters and descendants, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½ per cent. (3) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3 per cent. (4) To great-uncles, great-aunts and their descendants, 4 per cent. (5) To all others, 5 per cent. When the estate is above $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times on excess; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times on excess; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times on excess; above $500,000, 3 times on excess. Exempt $10,000 to widow and lesser amounts to other relatives, down to $100 exemptions to strangers in blood.

Wyoming.—Tax of 2 per cent on amount above $10,000 to parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, lineal descendants, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted or acknowledged child for ten years. Except that to husband, wife or child resident of the state $25,000 to each is exempt. To others than above, tax of 5 per cent; $500 exempt.

Preferred Obligations.—In most states the preferred obligations are funeral expenses, administration, taxes, judgments in the order named.

Inheritance Tax, recommended by President—
Roosevelt, 7423, 7463.
Taft, 7750, 7760.

Initiative, Referendum and Recall.—Under these terms are comprised several propositions for bringing the entire body of voters into closer and more active participation in making and enforcing laws. In the opinion of many persons of various political faiths these ideas comprehend a simpler and more advanced form of democracy than at present obtains in most representative governments.

The initiative gives the people the power to originate laws. If a certain percentage of the voters sign a petition for a law and file it with the proper official it must come before the legislative body.

Reference of proposed laws to the people for their final acceptance or rejection is known as the referendum. The initiative is always coupled with the referendum.

The recall is a provision for the recall of an elective officer before the expiration of his term of office by petition of a certain proportion of those who voted for him and demanding another election.

The principle of the referendum has been employed in the United States as far back as 1778, when the legislature of Massachusetts submitted a constitution to the people, requiring a two-thirds majority for its ratification. This failed of passage at the hands of the voters, and in 1779 a popular vote was taken on whether to hold a constitutional convention. This proposal carried and a convention was called which framed a new constitution which was later submitted to the people and ratified. Constitutions have been referred to the people for ratification by nearly all the states.

The broader idea of the referendum as popularly advocated in the United States is copied from the Swiss republic, whence it dates back to the fourteenth century. About 1890 interest in this form of law-making was aroused. Its introduction was one of the demands of the Farmers' Alliance, and later of the People's party. It was thought that in this way legislation could be taken from the control of party politicians.

In 1898 South Dakota so amended its constitution as to require the submission to popular vote of any measure proposed by petition of five per cent of the qualified voters. Upon petition of the same percentage of voters any measure enacted by the legislature was required to be submitted to the people, provided such measure was not necessary to the immediate preservation of the public health, peace or safety for the support of the government or its existing institutions. South Dakota's adoption of the initiative and referendum was followed by Utah in 1900 and by Oregon in 1902.

The Oregon Plan.—The Oregon plan seems to have been the model after which other states formed their initiative and referendum laws. It requires that an initiative petition must be signed by eight per cent of the legal voters as shown by the vote for supreme judge at the last preceding general election, and filed with the Secretary of State four months before election. A referendum petition need only be signed by five per cent of the voters and filed with the Secretary of State ninety days after the final adjournment of the legislature passing the bill on which the referendum is demanded. The legislature may also refer to the people any act passed by it. The veto power of the governor does not extend to referendum measures passed on by popular vote. It is also provided that the Secretary of State shall, at the expense of the state, mail to registered voters a printed pamphlet containing a true copy of the title and text of each measure to be voted on, and the proponents and opponents are permitted to insert in the pamphlet, at the actual cost to themselves of paper and printing only, such arguments on the subject as they desire to present. The Republican legislature of Oregon was directed by the referendum to elect Governor Chamberlain, a Democrat, to the United States Senate.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the State providing for Initiative and Referendum, requiring signatures of ten per cent of the electors to propose an amendment to the Constitution, and three per cent of the electors for a Referendum proposing a law. The amendment submitted to the people for approval, same to take effect October 1, 1912, was approved by vote of people at election held September 3, 1912. The Legislature of Ohio in 1913 passed following safety guards for the Initiative and Referendum petitions: Accepting money for signing, prohibited; applicable to each plan of organization in municipalities; giving money or value for signing, prohibited; printing and distribution of publicity pamphlets relative to measures submitted

Initiative, Referendum, Recall—*Con.* to people through Initiative and Referendum; provisions for Initiative and Referendum in municipal corporations; statement showing payments for circulating petitions.

Oklahoma was the first state to embody the initiative and referendum in its original constitution. Thirteen states have adopted the initiative and referendum—Arkansas, California (including the recall of judges), Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada (referendum only), Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota and Utah. The legislature of Massachusetts has rejected the referendum. The question has also been submitted to the people of Florida, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin. In Wyoming and Mississippi the required number of ballots was not cast, but of those voted the majority favored the proposition. In these states laws have been enacted for regulating the circulation of petitions.

The initiative and referendum is being largely used in cities, towns and counties to decide questions of public improvements, franchises, liquor traffic, etc. Los Angeles, Cal., adopted a form of initiative and referendum in 1902, and many other California cities have followed its example.

The California law of 1913 provides that the sheet or pamphlet containing Constitutional amendments, as well as any question, proposition or amendment to the Constitution to be submitted to the people by either Initiative or Referendum petition, shall also contain the corresponding Constitutional provisions as then in force, so as to facilitate comparison.

An amendment to the Constitution of Colorado became effective on Jan. 22, 1913, providing that every elective public officer may be recalled from office at any time; the initiation of the proceeding being a petition signed by electors equal in number to twenty-five per cent of the entire vote cast at the last preceding election for all candidates for the position which the incumbent sought to be recalled occupied. An amendment to the Constitution became effective on Jan. 22, 1913, providing for the recall of judicial decisions.

Returns on the Initiative and Referendum measures submitted to Montana's voters at the election in November, 1912, indicated that several of them were carried by heavy majorities. They provide for party nomination for state offices by direct vote, limiting the campaign expenditures of candidates to 15 per cent of the office salary for one year, and providing for the direct election of United States Senators and for a Presidential primary.

The Supreme Court of the United States on February 19, 1912, handed down a decision upon the claim of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, that a tax upon it imposed by the Initiative and Referendum method in Oregon, was unconstitutional. The Court decided that only Congress and not the Supreme Court of the United States may object to the Initiative and Referendum.

Injunctions.—Judicial writs forbidding specified persons doing certain things, the commission or continuance of which would, in the opinion of a judge, work irreparable injury before the complaint could be settled in a court of equity were borrowed by the early English chancellors from Roman law to supplement the common law where inadequate to meet the ends of justice. The scope and application of these writs, now known as injunctions, have been broadened until to-day the injunction is one of the most widely used processes of the courts of equity.

Injunctions, which are summary proceedings, are only rightfully issued in cases where the remedy at law will be inadequate to give a party who is wronged the complete relief to which he is entitled. Popular interest has been aroused in the subject of injunctions by their employment in labor disputes, where labor union members and their friends and sympathizers have been enjoined from inducing or coercing other working people to quit work, thus inflicting damage or injury to their employers, and thereby forcing the employers to grant concessions demanded by the labor union members.

Injunctions have also been granted restraining labor unions from advising members of their own or allied organizations to withdraw their profitable patronage or services from employers against whom they have a grievance. (See Boycott.)

Trade unions have openly expressed hostility to the injunction as applied to their members, and have had a law passed providing that no writ shall be issued restraining any person from terminating employment, or from recommending others to do so; or from peaceful picketing; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to a labor dispute; or from peacefully assembling; or from doing any act which might lawfully be done in the absence of a labor dispute.

Dec. 18, 1907, Judge Gould, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, granted a temporary injunction against the officers of the American Federation of Labor, restraining them from publishing the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company in their paper, *The American Federationist*, under the heading, "We Don't Patronize," or "Unfair List." This injunction was made permanent March 23, 1908, the judge declaring that, although individuals may refuse to patronize a firm, the inciting of others to do so constitutes a conspiracy in restraint of trade. It restrained Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison from "publishing or otherwise circulating, whether in writing or orally, any statement or notice of any kind or character whatever calling the attention of the complainant's customers, or of dealers or tradesmen, or the public, to any boycott against the complainant, its business or its product and from advising any one not to purchase or handle the complainant's goods or by any other form of representation or statement interfering with his business." This injunction was violated and the defendants were sentenced by Judge Daniel Wright to imprisonment for one year, nine months and six months, respectively. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Meanwhile the Federation and the Bucks Company had come to an agreement. The court, therefore, in May, 1911, dismissed the original injunction suit brought by the company; and, while declaring the sentences in the contempt case to be excessive, ruled that the dismissal of the injunction suit did not prejudice the right of the original court to punish any contempt committed. After investigation by a committee appointed to inquire whether contempt had been committed, Justice Wright, in June, 1912, reimposed the sentences of twelve, nine and six months. The case was then taken again to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. On May 5, that court, in a divided opinion, sustained the lower court in finding Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison guilty of contempt, but modified the sentences to

Injunctions—*Continued.*
thirty days in jail for Gompers and $500 fine for each of the others.

In the latter part of May, 1913, counsel for the three defendants filed a petition in the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari to obtain a review of the case. About the same time the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia filed a petition asking the same court to reverse that portion of the decision of the Court of Appeals which reduced the penalties imposed. June 19, the petition for a review of the case was granted, and May 11, 1914, the United States Supreme Court dismissed the case.

In 1893 the engineers on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Michigan Railroad went out on strike. The engineers on connecting lines of road refused to handle cars of that road. An injunction was granted by Judge Taft (later President), forbidding the employees of other roads to refuse to handle the cars of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Michigan road. This was the first judicial decision outlining the rights and duties of organized labor in interstate commerce. This opinion, while conceding the right of the engineers and employees of the Toledo Company to quit work, denied the right of the employees of other companies to refuse to handle the cars of the Toledo Company when offered them, such refusal being deemed part of a conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce.

In 1894 the American Railway Union struck against the Pullman Car Company. Members of affiliated unions on all railways refused to handle the Pullman cars. The Cincinnati Southern Railway insisted on its employees hauling the cars, and an officer of the union was sentenced to jail for endeavoring to induce the men not to handle Pullman cars after an injunction had been granted by Judge Taft forbidding such refusal, on the ground of interference with interstate traffic.

In September, 1908, Judge Van Devanter, of the United States Circuit Court, at St. Louis, Mo., granted the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, and other roads operating in Arkansas, an injunction restraining the Arkansas State Railroad Commission from enforcing the two-cent-a-mile rate of fare law, on the ground that such rate was confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional.

In 1908 the Chicago Typographical Union was enjoined by the Illinois Supreme Court not to practice "picketing." The union appealed the case and continued the practice complained of. The violators were fined by the court, who held that an appeal does not justify the violation of an injunction.

In 1908 a New York City Court judge issued an injunction restraining the police from interfering with certain theatrical performances on Sunday. This injunction was dismissed by the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court, on the ground that an officer cannot be restrained from enforcing a valid law.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company sought, in 1908, to enjoin its switchmen from leaving its employ in violation of an alleged agreement to work under certain conditions for a specified time. The injunction was refused on the grounds that no violation of property rights was shown, and that members of labor organizations may peacefully withdraw from employment, even though such withdrawal involves a breach of contract.

Many interesting points of law have been raised on the subject of injunctions, and they have been officially discussed by President Roosevelt and President Taft.

Injunctions:
- Abuse of, in labor disputes, mentioned, 7406, 7466, 7508, 7570, 7593.
- Defended by President Taft, 7672.
- Discussing powers of courts in, 7672.

Inland Waterways, improvements recommended, 7602.

Innocuous Desuetude.—This phrase occurs in a message of President Cleveland, March 1, 1886 (4966), when he was discussing laws on the subject of suspensions from office. The Senate had asked him for his reasons for suspending certain officials.

Insane Asylum. (See Government Hospital for Insane.)

Insane Persons, act making grant of lands to States for benefit of, vetoed, 2780.

Insolvent Debtors. (See Bankruptcy; Debtors, Insolvent.)

Inspection, Sanitary. (See Animal Industry discussed.)

Inspector-General of Army, bill relative to department of, returned, 4855.

Inspector, Revenue. (See Revenue Inspector.)

Institutions of Learning. (See Education; Military Academy; National University; Naval Academy; Seminaries of Learning.)

Insular Possessions.—According to a report published by the National Geographic Society in June, 1914, the United States owns exactly 8,000 islands, supporting a population of 10,000,000. The report further shows that the commerce of these islands exceeds $300,000,000, or more than that of the United States in any year prior to 1850. American capital invested in the islands aggregates approximately $400,000,000, and from them there is shipped to the United States $100,000,000 worth of products every year and they take in exchange products of about equal value.

The feature of the report is the develop- since it came permanently under the Ameri- Islands. It shows that when Porto Rico came under American rule fifteen years ago there was but one school building on the island, while to-day there are 1,200. There were 25,000 pupils enrolled in the first year of American administration, now there are 175,000. Then there was but one good road of forty miles; now there are about 1,000 miles. Production of sugar has grown from 65,000 tons a year to 365,000. Foreign commerce was about $20,000,000 a year; now it is nearly $100,000,000.

Hawaii has been extremely prosperous since it came permanently under the American flag in 1900. The assessed value of the sugar crop more than doubled, deposits in banks trebled and in savings banks quadrupled. Hawaii's irrigation system is the marvel of the engineering world, and the quantity of sugar produced per acre far exceeds that of any other spot on the globe.

The Alaskan islands and mainland cost us $7,500,000, an expenditure that many believed to be unjustifiable; yet for many years the annual value of seal skins alone approximated the cost of the entire area. At present the value of the canned salmon sent us from Alaska in a single year is twice as much as the entire possession cost. (See Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Tutuila, Woke and other islands.)

Insular Possessions, U. S., mentioned, 6747.
- Industrial development of, 7399.

Insurance Companies, American:
- Exclusion of, from Germany, referred to, 6061, 6099, 6183.
- Discussed by President Roosevelt, 7360, 7367.
- Federal control of, advocated, 7367.
- Treatment of, in Russia, discussed, 5961.

Insurrections. (See Illegal Combinations.)

Intercontinental Railroad:
- Connection of Mexican railway system with, discussed, 5547.
- Survey for, discussed, 5622.
- To connect systems of North America with those of southern continent recommended, 5504.

Intercourse, Foreign:
- Action recommended on the publication of confidential items, 2281.
- Appropriations for, 190, 448.
  - Reduction in, discussed, 4356.
  - Unexpended, 3828.
- Contingent expenses—
  - Funds on deposit with Baring Brothers & Co., for, 3828.
  - Public interests demand that confidential items be not published, 2281.
- Expenditures for, to be paid from funds on deposit, 3828.
- Provision for, recommended, 58, 190.
- Requests of House and Senate for information regarding, refused, 186, 2281, 2416, 2452, 2690, 2691, 2695, 6101.
  - Referred to, 2529.

Interior, Department of the.—An executive department of the government composed of a number of bureaus and offices whose duties have no connection with each other, but relate generally to internal affairs. It was created by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1849; in the original law it was called the Home Department (q. v.), the name being very soon changed. By the act of 1849, it was given jurisdiction over patents, formerly held by the State Department; Indian Affairs, formerly held by the War Department; pensions, formerly held by the War and Navy; and the census, formerly under the Treasury; while the General Land Office was transferred to it from the Treasury, together with the care of certain public buildings and the revision of court accounts. The Census Bureau was transferred in 1903 to the Department of Commerce and Labor (q. v.), while the reviewing of the accounts of courts and marshals is in the hands of the Department of Justice (q. v.). Numerous additions have since been made to its jurisdiction, including education, public surveys, the subsidized railroads, the distribution of certain public documents; labor matters now controlled by the Department of Labor (q. v.), territories, national parks, and the oversight of certain charitable institutions in the District of Columbia. The office of Assistant Secretary was created at its organization; an additional assistant secretary, with the title of First Assistant, was created in 1865.

Patent Office attends to the granting and issuing of patents on inventions. The first patent law was approved April 10, 1790. Only three patents were granted the first year, thirty-three the second, and eleven the third. In 1836 the Patent Office was burned, with all the records, and Congress then established the present system, substantially repealing the earlier laws. The office was created as a Bureau of the Department of State, the chief officer being the Commissioner of Patents. When the Department of the Interior was created, in 1849, the Patent Office was made a bureau thereof. The Commissioner of Patents supervises the issuing of patents and the registration of trade-marks. His decision is final in the Patent Office and he has appellate jurisdiction in the trial of interference cases and questions relating to the patentability of inventions. The Office publishes each month an Official Gazette, giving a description of each patent issued. (See Patents.)

Commissioner of pensions has charge of matters relating to pensions and bounty lands. Under him are two deputy commissioners and a chief clerk, each in charge of certain divisions of the Bureau. Up to 1833, the distribution of pensions had been supervised by the War and Navy Departments, each for its own pensioners. In that year Congress established the Pension Bureau, and placed J. S. Edwards in charge. He immediately assumed the business heretofore conducted by the War Department, and in 1849 naval pensions also. In the same year the Bureau was made a part of the new Interior Department. (See also Pensions.)

General Land Office has charge of the survey and sale of public lands. Until 1812 the Secretary of the Treasury acted as agent for the sale of public lands. After the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office was created, the Land Office remained a Bureau of the Treasury Department until it was made a part of the Interior Department at its organization.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has jurisdiction over the Indians of the United States, except those in Alaska, and makes annual reports upon the condition of each tribe. Previous to 1832 all matters relating to the Indians had been transacted by the clerks of the War Department. By this time, however, the business relations between the Government and the Indians had grown to such proportions that it became necessary to establish a Bureau of Indian Affairs. Accordingly Congress authorized the President to appoint a Commissioner who should have general superintendence, under the Secretary of War, of all Indian Affairs. The first Commissioner was appointed July 9, 1832. It remained a part of the War Department until 1849, when it was transferred to the Department of the Interior. (See Indians.)

The Bureau of Education was originally established under the name of the Department of Education in 1867; the succeeding year it was made a Bureau of the Interior Department. Its head is the Commissioner of Education. His duties are to collect such statistics and facts as show the progress of education throughout the country, and to diffuse this and such other information as shall aid in educational progress. He also has charge of the education of the Indians in Alaska, and administers the endowment fund for the support of agricultural and mechanical colleges.

The Geological Survey was made a Bureau of the Interior Department in 1879,

Interior, Department of the—*Continued.* although geological and topographical expeditions had been sent out before that time. Its head, the Director of the Geological Survey, is charged with the classification of public lands, their examination as to geologic structure, mineral resources and products and the preparation of topographic and geologic maps; he makes investigations as to the water supply and the capacity of streams; and has charge of the reclamation of arid lands (popularly known as irrigation work) including the *disbursement of the reclamation fund,* created by the act of June 17, 1902, from the sale of arid lands. (See Irrigation; see Geological Survey.)

Following is a list of the secretaries of the interior and the presidents under whom they served:

President	Secretary of the Interior	Appointed
Taylor	Thomas Ewing, Ohio	1849
Fillmore	James A. Pearce, Maryland	1850
"	T.M.T.McKennan, Pennsylvania	1850
"	Alex. H. H. Stuart, Virginia	1850
Pierce	Robert McClelland, Michigan	1853
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson, Mississippi	1857
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith, Indiana	1861
"	John P. Usher, Indiana	1863
Johnson	" "	1865
"	James Harlan, Iowa	1865
"	Orville H. Browning, Illinois	1866
Grant	Jacob D. Cox, Ohio	1869
"	Columbus Delano, Ohio	1870
"	Zachariah Chandler, Michigan	1875
Hayes	Carl Schurz, Missouri	1877
Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa	1881
Arthur	Henry M. Teller, Colorado	1882
Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi	1885
"	William F. Vilas, Wisconsin	1888
B. Harrison	John W. Noble, Missouri	1889
Cleveland	Hoke Smith, Georgia	1893
"	David R. Francis, Missouri	1896
McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss, New York	1897
"	Ethan A. Hitchcock, Missouri	1899
Roosevelt	" "	1901
"	James R. Garfield, Ohio	1907
Taft	Richard A. Ballinger, Washington	1909
"	Walter L. Fisher, Illinois	1911
Wilson	Franklin K. Lane, California	1913

For more detailed information as to the scope of the activities of the Department of the Interior consult the index references to the Presidents' Messages and Encyclopedic articles under the following headings:

Geological Survey.
Indians.
Land Grants.
Lands, Bounty.
Lands, Desert.
Lands, Homestead.
Lands, Indian.
Lands, Mineral.
Lands, Public.
Lands, Swamp.
Lands, Timber and Stone.
Patents.
Pensions.

Interior, Department of the:
- Additional room for clerical force in, recommended, 4661.
- Affairs of, discussed, 5760.
- Appointments and removals in, referred to, 3669.
- Establishment of, referred to, 2704.
- Fire in, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4405, 4407.
- Fireproof roof for, recommended, 4690.
- Increased number of law clerks in, recommended, 4679.
- Libraries in, consolidation of, referred to, 4738.
- Separation of Patent Office from, recommended, 4155, 4206.
- Transfer of—
  - Pension Bureau from, to War Department, recommended, 4060.
  - Territorial affairs from State Department to, recommended, 4060, 4145.

Internal Improvements.—There being no provision in the Constitution for internal improvements, the matter has always been a subject of dispute. Since Aug. 7, 1789, Congress has regularly appropriated money for such improvements as lie strictly within the Federal jurisdiction—harbors, beacons, buoys, lighthouses, piers, etc. March 29, 1806, Congress authorized the president to appoint three commissioners to lay out a national road from Cumberland, on the Potomac, to the Ohio River, and appropriated $30,000 for the expenses (406). The road was to pass through several states. A national road was also projected through Georgia, with New Orleans as its proposed western terminus. March 3, 1817, President Madison vetoed a bill to set apart the bonus and Government dividends of the national bank as a fund "for constructing roads and canals and improving the navigation of water courses," on the ground that Congress had no constitutional power to extend public revenue for such purposes (569). May 4, 1822, President Monroe vetoed an appropriation for preserving and repairing the Cumberland road, on the same general ground (711). President Jackson also vetoed several bills providing for internal improvements (1046, 1056, 1201, 1337). March 14, 1818, the House of Representatives passed a resolution declaring that Congress had the power to appropriate money for the construction of roads and canals and for the improvement of water courses. March 3, 1823, the first appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors passed Congress. In April, 1824, $30,000 was appropriated for the survey of such roads and canals as the president should deem of national importance, and the act of March 3, 1825, authorized the subscription of $300,000 to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Since 1861 the question of internal improvements has ceased to be a party one, both parties recognizing the right of Congress to appropriate money for public improvements. (See River and Harbor Bills, Pacific Railroads and Irrigation.)

Internal Improvements (see also Rivers and Harbors):
- Acts on subject of, vetoed by President—
  - Arthur, 4707.
    - Discussed, 4724.
  - Cleveland, 6109.
  - Grant, 4336.
  - Jackson, 1046, 1056, 1071, 1201, 1337.
  - Madison, 569.
  - Monroe, 711.
  - Pierce, 2789, 2790, 2919, 2920, 2921.
  - Polk, 2310, 2460.
  - Tyler, 2183.
- Aid for, should be by separate bills, 4725.

Internal Improvements—*Continued.*
- Appropriations for, 1046.
  - Applied, 872.
  - On the Lakes referred to, 2957.
  - Recommended, 955, 2627, 4646.
- Approval of bill for, explained, 1046. (See also Rivers and Harbors.)
- Board of Engineers for, examination made by, 853, 873.
- Constitutional amendment relative to, suggested, 398, 553, 587, 759.
  - Referred to, 786.
- Discussed by President—
  - Adams, J. Q., 954, 982.
  - Arthur, 4646, 4707, 4724.
  - Buchanan, 3130.
  - Cleveland, 6109.
  - Fillmore, 2626.
  - Grant, 4336.
  - Jackson, 1014, 1046, 1071, 1164, 1201, 1337.
  - Madison, 569.
  - Monroe, 587, 711, 713.
  - Pierce, 2751, 2789, 2790, 2919, 2920, 2921.
  - Polk, 2310, 2460, 2506.
  - Roosevelt, 7602.
  - Taft, 7665.
  - Tyler, 2183.
- Expenditures for public works in States and Territories referred to, 3591.
- Information regarding construction of roads transmitted, 594.
- Lands granted in aid of, 1029, 3651, 4065, 4206, 5380.
- Referred to, 872, 877, 879, 909, 987, 993, 1096, 1776, 2957.
- Surveys for, transmitted, 1027.

Internal Revenue.—That part of the revenue of a country which is derived from duties or taxes on articles manufactured or grown at home, on licenses, stamps, incomes, etc.—in fact, all revenue not collected on exports or imports. The internal revenue of the United States is derived chiefly from taxes on liquors and tobacco and in cases of emergency upon commercial paper, bank circulation, and upon incomes. The receipts from these various sources have varied from $1.000,000, which figure was first reached in 1801, to $309.000.000, which was reached during the operation of the war tax in 1866. Later the taxes settled down to a normal basis of something like $150.000.000 a year.

The sources of internal revenue and the rate of taxation are as follows:

Special Taxes and Rates.—Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels a year, $100; rectifiers of 500 barrels or more a year, $200.

Wholesale liquor dealers, $100; retail liquor dealers, $25.

Wholesale dealers in malt liquors, $50; retail dealers in malt liquors, $20.

Manufacturers of stills, $50; and for stills or worms, manufactured, each, $20.

Brewers: Annual manufacture less than 500 barrels, $50; annual manufacture 500 barrels or more, $100.

Manufacturers of filled cheese, $400; wholesale dealers in filled cheese, $250; retail dealers in filled cheese, $12.

Manufacturers of oleomargarine, $600; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, $480; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $200; retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, $48; retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $6.

Manufacturers of adulterated butter, $600; wholesale dealers in adulterated butter, $480; retail dealers in adulterated butter, $48; manufacturers of process or renovated butter, $50; manufacturers, packers or repackers of mixed flour, $12.

Distilled Spirits, etc.—Distilled spirits, per gallon, $1.10; stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, each, 10 cents; except when affixed to packages containing two or more 5-gallon cans for export, 5 cents.

Case stamps for spirits bottled in bond, 10 cents.

Wines, liquors or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine, or as a substitute for wine, in bottles containing not more than 1 pint per bottle or package, 10 cents; same, in bottles, containing more than 1 pint, and not more than 1 quart, per bottle or package, 20 cents (and at the same rate for any larger quantity of such merchandise, however put up or whatever may be the package). Grape brandy used in the fortification of pure, sweet wine under an act approved June 7, 1906 (to be assessed), per gallon, 3 cents.

Fermented Liquors.—Fermented liquors per barrel, containing not more than 31 gallons, $1 (and at a proportionate rate for halves, thirds, quarters, sixths and eighths of barrels); more than one barrel of 31 gallons, and not more than 63 gallons, in one package, $2.

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars and Cigarettes.—Tobacco, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per pound, 8 cents; snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per pound, 8 cents.

Cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, $3; cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, 75 cents; cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, $3.60; cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, $1.25.

Oleomargarine, Adulterated Butter and Process or Renovated Butter.—Oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored to look like butter, of any shade of yellow, per pound, 10 cents; oleomargarine, free from coloration that causes it to look like butter, of any shade of yellow, per pound, ¼ of one cent; oleomargarine, imported from foreign countries, per pound, 15 cents.

Adulterated butter, per pound, 10 cents; process or renovated butter, per pound, ¼ of one cent.

Filled Cheese.—Filled cheese, per pound, 1 cent; same, imported, per pound, 8 cents.

Opium.—Prepared smoking opium, per pound, $10.

Mixed Flour.—Mixed flour, per barrel of 196 pounds, or more than 98 pounds, 4 cents; half barrel of 98 pounds, or more than 49 pounds, 2 cents; quarter barrel of 49 pounds, or more than 24½ pounds, 1 cent; eighth barrel of 24½ pounds, or less,

Internal Revenue—*Continued.*
½ of one cent. (Mixed flour imported from foreign countries, in addition to import duties, must pay internal revenue tax as above.)

Circulation of and Notes Paid Out by Banks and Bankers.—Circulation issued by any bank, etc., or person (except a national bank taxed under Section 5214, Revised Statutes, and Section 13, act March 14, 1900), per month, 1-12 of 1 per cent.

Circulation (except national banks) exceeding 90 per cent of capital, in addition, per month, 1-6 of 1 per cent.

Banks, etc., on amount of notes of any person, state bank, or state banking association, used for circulation and paid out, 10 per cent.

Banks, etc., bankers, or associations, on amount of notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation paid out by them, 10 per cent.

Every person, firm, association, other than national bank associations, and every corporation, state bank, or state banking association, on the amount of *their own notes* used for circulation and paid out by them, 10 per cent.

Every such person, firm, association, corporation, state bank, or state banking association, and also every national banking association, on the amount of notes of any person, firm, association, other than a national banking association, or of any corporation, state bank or state banking association, or of any town, city, or municipal corporation, used for circulation, and paid out by them, 10 per cent.

Playing Cards.—Playing cards, per pack, containing not more than 54 cards, 2 cents.

Following is a summary of internal revenue receipts from 1886 to 1913, inclusive:

Fiscal Years	Spirits	Tobacco	Fermented Liquors	Miscellaneous
1886...	$69,092,266	$27,907,363	$19,676,731	$194,422
1887...	65,829,322	30,108,067	21,922,188	219,058
1888...	69,306,166	30,662,432	23,324,218	154,970
1889...	74,312,206	31,866,861	23,723,835	83,893
1890...	81,687,375	33,958,991	26,008,535	135,555
1891...	83,335,964	32,796,271	28,565,130	256,214
1892...	91,309,984	31,000,493	30,037,453	239,532
1893...	94,720,261	31,889,712	32,548,983	166,915
1894...	85,259,252	28,617,899	31,414,788	1,876,509
1895...	79,862,627	29,704,908	31,640,618	1,960,794
1896...	80,670,071	30,711,629	33,784,235	1,664,545
1897...	82,008,543	30,710,297	32,472,162	1,426,506
1898...	92,547,000	36,230,522	39,515,421	2,572,696
1899...	99,283,534	52,493,208	68,644,558	9,225,453
1900...	109,868,817	59,355,084	73,550,754	11,575,626
1901...	116,027,980	62,481,907	75,669,908	13,448,921
1902...	121,138,013	51,937,925	71,988,902	13,360,130
1903...	131,953,472	43,514,810	47,547,856	7,723,345
1904...	135,810,015	44,655,809	49,083,459	3,354,722
1905...	135,958,513	45,659,910	50,360,553	2,209,000
1906...	143,394,055	48,422,997	55,641,859	1,644,027
1907...	156,336,902	51,811,070	59,567,818	1,948,232
1908...	140,158,807	49,862,754	59,807,617	1,836,772
1909...	134,868,034	51,887,178	57,456,411	2,001,095
1910...	148,029,311	58,118,457	60,572,288	23,236,988
1911...	155,279,858	67,005,950	64,367,777	34,719,897
1912...	156,391,487	70,590,151	63,268,770	30,067,365
1913...	163,879,342	a76,789,424	66,266,989	*36,073,054

Of the receipts in 1913 classed as "Miscellaneous" $35,006,299 was from excise tax on corporations, $655,283 from playing cards and $401,910 from penalties. (a) Including $319,100 from sale of internal revenue stamps affixed to Philippine products, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1909. *Not including $1,259,987 from oleomargarine, $3,223 from mixed flour, $54,189 from adulterated butter, $98,241 from process or renovated butter.

Receipts of tax on Porto Rican products—spirits, cigars and cigarettes—year ended June 30, 1913, $591.356; on cigars and cigarettes from Philippines, $319,100.

Taxes Not Payable by Stamps.—Tax on deficiencies in production of spirits—On excess of materials used in production of spirits; on circulation of banks and bankers; on notes paid out by banks and others; on brandy used in the fortification of wine. Penalties of 50 per cent and 100 per cent.

Corporation Taxes.—Excise tax on corporations, joint stock companies, associations and insurance companies (including 50 per cent additional), unassessed penalties, United States share of penalties recovered by suits, offers in compromise, interest, costs, fines, etc. (including duplicate payments, payments in excess, and payments after abatement). Rate of tax equivalent to 1 per cent of net income above $5,000.

Internal Revenue. (See Revenue, Public; Taxation.)

Internal-Revenue Collection Districts, reduction in, 4767.

Internal Revenue, Commissioner of, office of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 3985.

Internal-Revenue Stamps referred to, 3903.

Internal Taxation. (See Taxation.)

International African Association. (See Congo Free State.)

International American Bank:
- Charter for, recommended by President Benj. Harrison, 5560.
- Establishment of, recommended by International American Conference, 5505.
  - Discussed by, 5560.

International American Conference.—Oct. 2, 1889, on the invitation of the United States, an international conference of representatives from the United States and seventeen states of Central and South America, also including Mexico and Haiti, assembled at Washington. This conference is known as the Pan-American Congress. The object was to adopt some plan of arbitration for the settlement of disputes and the improvement of business relations and means of communication between the countries. Santo Domingo was the only state to refuse the invitation. Before assembling as a congress, the delegates were taken on a tour of the country to give them an idea of the extent and resources of the United States. After traveling 6,000 miles they returned to Washington. The proceedings of the congress resulted in extending a knowledge of the commercial status of the various countries and the publication of an extensive series of proceedings, debates and recommendations. The body adjourned April 19, 1890. The Bureau of American Republics (q. v.) was established at the suggestion of this congress.

International American Conference:
- At Washington—
  - Centennial celebration of discovery of America, resolution of, regarding, 5512.
  - Discussed, 5369, 5467, 5542.
  - Extradition, reports on subject of, adopted by, 5514.
  - Importations and exportations, recommendations of, regarding, 5506.

International Am. Conference—*Con.*
- Intercontinental railroad, survey of route for, recommended by, 5504.
- International American bank, establishment of, recommended by, 5505.
  - Discussed, 5560.
- International American monetary union, establishment of, recommended by, 5513.
- International arbitration, reports on, adopted by, 5518.
  - Referred to, 5623, 5874.
- International bureau of information at Washington, establishment of, recommended by, 5506.
- International law, adoption of uniform code of, recommended by, 5513.
- Latin-American library, establishment of, recommended by, 5506.
- Memorial tablet in State Department to commemorate meeting of, erection of, recommended by, 5514.
- Patents, trade-marks, and copyrights, report of, concerning protection of, 5512.
- Post dues and consular fees, recommendations of, regarding uniform system of, 5514.
- Postal and cable communication, establishment of improved facilities for, recommended by, 5511.
- Public health, recommendations of, for protection of, 5513.
- Reciprocal commercial treaties recommended by, 5509.
- Statement of action in Panama Canal matter, 6901.
- Steamship service, establishment of rapid, recommended by, 5491. (See also 5511.)
- Weights and measures, report of, on, 5513.
- At Rio Janeiro—
  - Collection by government of debts due their citizens, from other countries, by force of arms, referred to Hague Conference, by Conference of South American Republics, 7440.
  - Effective work of bureau of American Republics in, 7505.

International American Monetary Union, establishment of, recommended by International American Conference, 5513.

International Arbitration:
- Attitude of Great Britain and United States respecting, discussed, 5874, 6154, 6178.
- Failure of treaty for, referred to, 5623.
- Reports adopted by International American Conference regarding, transmitted, 5518.
  - Referred to, 5623, 5874.
- Resolution of French Chambers favoring treaty of, referred to, 6060.
- Treaty with Great Britain regarding, discussed, 6178.

International Association of the Congo. (See Congo Free State.)

International Bureau of Exchanges, establishment of, recommended, 4681. (See also Exchanges for Official Documents.)

International Bureau of Information, establishment of, at Washington, recommended by International American Conference, 5506.

International Cattle Exhibition at Hamburg, discussed, 4714.

International Conference on Ratio between Gold and Silver. (See Gold and Silver.)

International Congress at Brussels for abolition of African slave trade, 5471.

International Congress of Electricians at Paris, discussed, 4581, 4625, 4714. (See also National Conference of Electricians.)

International Conventions:
- Discretionary authority of President—
  - To invite nations to attend, on subject of coinage recommendations regarding, 5877.
  - To send delegates to, recommendations regarding, 4617, 4763, 4827, 5546.
- For establishing standards of measure of color, perception, and acuteness of vision, recommendations regarding, 4780.
- For protection of industrial property, 4794.
- For suppression of crime, 4115.

International Copyright Convention:
- At Berne, discussed, 4919, 5090.
- Negotiations for, referred to, 4625.

International Exchange, Commission on, work of, 7071, 7072.

International Exhibition of Fine Arts, to be held at Munich, discussed, 5193.

International Exhibitions. (See Exhibitions.)

International Exposition of Labor at Barcelona, discussed, 5177, 5399.

International Fisheries Exhibition at London, discussed, 4688.

International Geodetic Association, invitation to United States to become a party to, 5192.

International Inventions Exhibition at London, discussed, 4827.

- **International Law:**
  - Claim of Great Britain to forcibly visit American vessels on the seas, not sustained by, 3038.
  - Propositions regarding, submitted by United States, discussed, 2945.
  - Uniform code of adoption of, recommended by International American Conference, 5513.
- **International Marine Conference** at Washington, discussed, 5180, 5370, 5468, 5493, 5498, 5543.
- **International Meridian Conference:**
  - At Washington discussed, 4718, 4800, 4827, 4841, 5180.
  - Invitation of Italian Government to United States to attend, 5546.
- **International Military Encampment** to be held at Chicago:
  - During World's Fair discussed, 5609.
  - In 1887, foreign guests attending, not to pay duties on baggage, 5164.
- **International Monetary Conference** (see also Coins and Coinage; Gold and Silver):
  - At Brussels in 1892, 5752.
    - Postponement of, discussed, 5876.
    - Reports of, transmitted, 5784.
  - At Paris in—
    - 1867, 3776, 3792.
      - Report of S. B. Ruggles on, 4013.
    - 1878, 4447, 4464, 4474, 4510.
      - Appropriation for, recommended, 4438.
    - 1881, 4625.
    - 1882, 4697.
- **International Money Orders** discussed, 5881, 5971.
- **International Obligations of United States,** removal of cases involving observance and execution of, from State to Federal judiciary recommended, 1928, 1956.
- **International Ocean Telegraph Co.,** charges made by, for messages referred to, 4069.
- **International Patent Congress** at Vienna, report of John M. Thacher on, referred to, 4215.
- **International Peace Congress** at Washington discussed, 4684, 4717.
  - Invitation extended countries of North and South America to attend, 4685.
  - Postponement of, referred to, 4717.
- **International Penitentiary Congress** at London, referred to, 4162.
- **International Polar Congress** at Hamburg referred to, 4535.
- **International Postal Conference at—**
  - Berne, 4250.
  - Lisbon, 4938.
  - Paris, 3387.
    - New convention adopted by, 4453.
- **International Postal Union,** convention for establishment of, 4250. (See also Universal Postal Union.)
- **International Prison Congress** (see also National Prison Congress):
  - To be held at—
    - St. Petersburg, 5117.
    - Stockholm, 4406.
      - Proceedings of, referred to, 4464.
- **International Sanitary Conference at—**
  - Rome, 4898, 4918.
  - Washington, 4564, 4622, 4631.
- **International Statistical Congress:**
  - At St. Petersburg, 4142, 4221.
    - The Hague, 4082.
  - Invitation to hold meeting in United States recommended, 4142.
- **Interoceanic Canal Co.,** discussed, 5470.
- **Interparliamentary Union** invited to St. Louis, 6870, 7053.

Interstate Commerce.—Commercial transactions and intercourse between residents in different states or carried on by lines of transport extending into more than one state. Power to regulate commerce between the states is invested in Congress by the Constitution (18). It is held that the power to regulate commerce of necessity includes the power to regulate the means by which it is carried on, so that the scope of authority given to Congress by this clause enlarges with the development of the industries of the country and the means of communication. The intent of the framers of the Constitution was to prohibit legislation by any state against the business interests of another state by taxation, discrimination or otherwise. It was intended also as a check upon the arbitrary power of state legislatures rather than upon private corporations or railroad companies. With the development of the great railway lines, traversing many states and bringing remote interior producers into close communication with the seaboard markets, came the necessity for regulating the rates of transportation by a more general law than it was within the power of any state to enact.

It was charged against the railroads that certain firms, or firms in certain cities made contracts by which their goods were carried over long distances at lower rates than were demanded for carrying the same goods short distances. The railroads claimed that competition between trunk lines forced them to take the long-distance freight at nearly the same rates as they received for local freight, where there was no competition. It was asserted that the railroads did not regulate freight rates by cost of carrying, but by what the business would bear.

The first attempts to regulate interstate commerce began in 1873, previous to which time the Grangers had had state laws for regulation of railroad charges enacted in some of the Western States. In 1878 John H. Reagan, of Texas, introduced a series of bills in the House, which culminated Feb. 4, 1887, after yearly debates on these and similar bills, in the act to regulate commerce. This law established an Interstate Commerce Commission of five to investigate complaints. It furthermore gives shippers the option of complaining to this commission or of instituting suits in the Federal courts; prohibits unjust discrimination between persons and places, the giving of special rates, etc., though the commis-

Interstate Commerce—*Continued.*
sioners may suspend this rule in special cases; requires railroads to publish rates and adhere to them, and forbids pooling of freights of different and competing railroads; enforces the Safety Appliance Act of 1893, and requires from all common carriers doing an interstate business a monthly report of all accidents both to passengers and employees. The chairman of the Commission is directed to assist the Commissioner of Labor to endeavor to settle all disputes between railway companies and their employees.

Interstate Commerce Act:
- Discussed by President—
  - Arthur, 4732, 4772.
  - Johnson, 3560.
  - Roosevelt, 6648, 6652, 6653, 7032, 7405, 7419, 7450, 7510, 7523.
  - Taft, 7662.
- Interstate commerce rates reduced, after passage of law regulating, 7419.
- New York Central and Hudson River R. R. convicted under, opinion and sentence of Judge Holt quoted, 7405.
- Physical examination of railways recommended, 7510.

Interstate Commerce Commission.—Under "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended March 2, 1889, Feb. 10, 1891, Feb. 8, 1895, the "Elkins Act" of Feb. 19, 1903, and the amending act approved June 29, 1906, the Interstate Commerce Commission is composed of seven members. The regulating statutes apply to all common carriers engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and except natural or artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, or partly by pipe line and partly by rail, or partly by pipe line and partly by water, and to common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment). The statutes apply generally to interstate traffic, including import and domestic traffic, and also that which is carried wholly within any Territory of the United States. Only traffic transported wholly within a single state is excepted.

The commission has jurisdiction on complaint and after full hearing to determine and prescribe reasonable rates, regulations, and practices, and order reparation to injured shippers; to require any carriers to cease and desist from unjust discrimination or undue or unreasonable preference, and to institute and carry on proceedings for enforcement of the law. The commission may also inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the regulating statutes, and it may prescribe the accounts, records, and memoranda which shall be kept by the carriers, and from time to time inspect the same. The carriers must file annual reports with the commission, and such other reports as may from time to time be required. Carriers failing to file and publish all rates and charges, as required by law, are prohibited from engaging in interstate transportation and penalties are provided in the statute for failure on the part of carriers or of shippers to observe the rates specified in the published tariffs.

The following were the Commissioners in 1912: Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, Chairman; Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont; Charles C. McChord, of Kentucky; Franklin K. Lane, of California; Balthasar H. Meyer, of Wisconsin; Edgar E. Clark, of Iowa; James S. Harlan, of Illinois.

By amendment of June 18, 1910 ("Mann-Elkins law"), a Court of Commerce was created (q. v.) with jurisdiction to restrain or enforce orders of the commission. This court is composed of five judges selected from the circuit court judges of the United States, and the amendment contains specific provision as to jurisdiction and procedure. Telegraph, telephone, and cable companies are made subject to the commission. The jurisdiction of the commission is increased as to through routes and joint rates, freight classification, switch connections, long and short hauls, filing or rejection of rate schedules, investigations on own motion, making reasonable rates, suspension of proposed rates, and other matters. An important section authorizes the President to appoint a special commission to investigate issuance of railroad stocks and bonds.

The act of Feb. 11, 1903, provides that suits in equity brought under the act to regulate commerce, wherein the United States is complainant, may be expedited and given precedence over other suits, and that appeals from the circuit court lie only to the Supreme Court. The act of Feb. 19, 1903, commonly called the Elkins law, prohibits rebating, allows proceedings in the courts by injunctions to restrain departures from published rates, and provides that cases prosecuted under the direction of the Attorney-General in the name of the commission shall be included within the expediting act of Feb. 11, 1903.

Under the act of Aug. 7, 1888, all Government-aided railroad and telegraph companies are required to file certain reports and contracts with the commission, and it is the commission's duty to decide questions relating to the interchange of business between such Government-aided telegraph company and any connecting telegraph company. The act provides penalties for failure to comply with the act or the orders of the commission.

The act of March 2, 1893, known as the "Safety Appliance Act," provides that railroad cars used in interstate commerce must be equipped with automatic couplers, and draw-bars of a standard height for freight cars, and have grab irons or handholds in the ends and sides of each car; and that locomotive engines used in moving interstate traffic shall be fitted with a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train-brake system. The act directs the commission to lodge with the proper district attorneys information of such violations as may come to its knowledge. The act of March 2, 1903, amended this act so as to make its provisions apply to territories and the District of Columbia, to all cases when couplers of whatever design are brought together, and to all locomotives, cars, and other equipment of any railroad engaged in interstate traffic, except logging cars and cars used upon street railways; and provides for a minimum number of air-braked cars in trains.

By act of April 14, 1910, the safety-appliance acts were supplemented so as to require railroads to equip their cars with sill steps, hand brakes, ladders, running boards, and grab irons, and the commission was authorized to designate the number, dimensions, location, and manner of application of appliances.

Interstate Commerce Commission—*Con.*

The act of June 1, 1898, known as the arbitration act, directs the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor to use their best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to settle controversies between railway companies engaged in interstate commerce and their employees. By amendment of this act March 4, 1911, any member of the commission, or of the Court of Commerce, may exercise the powers conferred upon the chairman of the commission.

By act of May 6, 1910, the prior accident-reports law was repealed and a new statute passed giving more power to the commission as to investigating accidents, and is more comprehensive than the former law.

The act of March 4, 1907, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is made unlawful to require or permit employees engaged in or connected with the movement of trains to be on duty more than a specified number of hours in any twenty-four.

The act of May 23, 1908, by section 16 thereof, gives the Interstate Commerce Commission limited control over the street railroads in the District of Columbia.

The act of May 30, 1908, directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations for the safe transportation of explosives by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. A penalty is provided for violations of such regulations.

The act of May 30, 1908, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is provided that after a certain date no locomotive shall be used in moving interstate or foreign traffic, etc., not equipped with an ash pan which can be emptied without requiring a man to go under such locomotive. A penalty is provided for violations of this act.

Public resolution No. 46, approved June 30, 1906, and the sundry civil appropriation act of May 27, 1908, direct the commission to investigate and report on the use and need of appliances intended to promote the safety of railway operation.

The act of March 3, 1909, authorizes the commission to prescribe the form of bookkeeping for District of Columbia gas and electric companies.

The act of Feb. 17, 1911, confers jurisdiction upon the commission to enforce certain provisions compelling railroad companies to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto.

Interstate Commerce Commission:
- Civil service extended to, 6143.
- Legislation for protection of yardmen and brakemen against accidents recommended, 5486, 5561, 5642, 5766.
- Railroad transportation discussed, 6172.
- Railroads, proposal to place under jurisdiction of, 7358, 7359.
- Work of, 7032.

Interstate National Guard Association.—This association is composed of representatives of the organized militia of the states of the Union, and its purpose is to conserve the interests of that body of troops.

Inventions. (See Patent Office; Patents.)

Inventions, American.—The industrial progress of the world is marked by inventions and discoveries which dot the path from barbarism to the highest state of civilization. While the first great inventions of gunpowder, printing, the mariner's compass, the barometer, thermometer, steam engine, spinning jenny, etc., were brought to these shores by the earlier settlers, the world owes a great deal to America for original discoveries and inventions as well as the development and practical application of ideas from abroad. From the day of the setting up of the printing press and the drawing of electricity from the clouds, the American inventive faculty has been active, and, encouraged by the patent laws and the resultant fame and financial rewards, genius has run riot in America.

Jeremiah Wilkinson's mule spinner, invented in 1774, was the basis of the cotton-goods industry in New England, and in the steamboat of John Fitch and the steam road wagon of Oliver Evans, in 1786 and 1787, we find the nucleus of our present day steam-navigation service and the automobile industry. The threshing machine was scarcely introduced from England than Eli Whitney gave us the cotton gin. It was an American, John Stevens, who first applied the idea of twin-screw propellers to steam navigation and made possible the ocean greyhound of to-day. The breech-loading shotgun was patented by an American before the breaking out of the War of 1812. The eccentric lathe for turning irregular wood forms was invented by Thomas Blanchard, an American, in 1819, and John Walker patented friction matches in 1827. Prof. S. F. B. Morse conceived the electric telegraph in 1832, and in the same year Saxton devised the electro-magnetic machine, and M. W. Baldwin built "Old Ironsides," the first great locomotive in the United States, and two years later Obed Hussey and Cyrus McCormick gave us the reaper and mowing machine. Samuel Colt patented the revolving chambered firearm in 1836, and three years later Charles Goodyear discovered how rubber can be vulcanized. Charles Thurber had a practical typewriting machine in operation in 1843. In 1844 Dr. Horace Wells discovered the use of nitrous-oxide gas as an anæsthetic, and two years later Dr. Morton used ether for the same purpose. Robert Hoe's double-cylinder printing press was immediately followed by Elias Howe's sewing machine. The laying of the first Atlantic telegraph cable, which was conceived and executed by Cyrus W. Field, gave an impetus to inventive genius along the line of rapid communication and transportation, and was followed by many improvements in electrical apparatus, car couplers, air brakes, printing, photography, farm machinery, etc. Graham Bell had the telephone in practical operation in 1876, and the following year Edison completed the phonograph, which he followed immediately with the incandescent electric light. An idea of the many inventions in the line of electrical appliances may be obtained from the fact that Mr. Edison alone, according to the records of the Patent Office, received 742 patents for electric devices between 1872 and 1900. As an indication that Edison was not the only busy inventor, it may be stated that during the same period some forty others received from one hundred to more than six hundred patents each. The linotype machine, patented by Othmar Mergenthaler in 1884, wrought many changes and improvements in the printing trade, and the rear-drive chain safety bicycle,

Inventions, American—*Continued.* which before the advent of the improved automobile held sway as a rapid and economical mode of individual transportation, was the invention of George W. Marble. The extraction of aluminum and the manufacture of cement are also important American inventions. For America's contributions to the science of navigating the air, see the article entitled Aeronautics in this volume. It is not the purpose of this article to enumerate all the great inventions for which the world is indebted to Americans, but merely to show that the encouragement by the government has stimulated genius to a point even beyond the fondest hopes of the early promoters of the patent office. (See also Patent Office.)

Inventions Exhibition, International, at London discussed, 4827.

Iowa.—One of the middle western group of states; nickname, "The Hawkeye State"; motto, "Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain." It was formed from a part of the Louisiana territory purchased from France. The name signifies "Here is the place to dwell in peace." Iowa is bounded on the north by Minnesota, on the east by Wisconsin and Illinois (separated by the Mississippi River), on the south by Missouri, and on the west by Nebraska and South Dakota, and has an area of 56,147 square miles.

The first white settlement was made at Dubuque by Julian Du Buque in 1788. In 1834 the territory was made a part of Michigan. In 1836 it was added to Wisconsin Territory, and in 1838 the Territory of Iowa was established. It was admitted to statehood Dec. 28, 1846. Iowa is almost exclusively an agricultural state.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census, place the number of farms in the State at 217,044 (a decrease of 11,578, or 5.1 per cent. as compared with 1900), comprising 33,930,688 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $3,745,860,544, an average of $82.58 per acre, as compared with $36.25 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $393,003,196, including 4,448,006 cattle, valued at $118,864,139; 1,492,226 horses, $177,999,124; 55,524 mules, $7,551,818; 7,545,853 swine, $69,693,218; 1,145,549 sheep, $5,748,836. In 1911 9,850,000 acres produced 305,350,000 bushels of corn, valued at $161,836,000; 647,000 acres, 10,622,000 bushels of wheat, $9,348,000; 4,950,000 acres, 126,225,000 bushels of oats, $51,752,000; 30,000 acres rye, $416,000; 174,000 acres, 12,876,000 bushels of potatoes, $9,399,000, and 3,240,000 acres, 2,592,000 tons of hay, $32,400,000.

The mineral products for 1910, consisting of coal, lime, clay products, and mineral water, amounted to $22,730,658. The coal production increased by 170,358 tons as a result of the coal strike in Illinois and Indiana. The general strike lasted only six weeks in Iowa, while it lasted six months in other states. There were 16,666 miners employed in the State, who worked an average of 218 days during the year 1910.

The State has no bonded indebtedness. The assessed value of all property in 1911 was $757,336,279, which is one-fourth of the actual value. There was in the general State revenue fund June 30, 1911, $1,282,539, with outstanding warrants of $173,745, leaving a net balance of $1,108,793.

There are 9,911 miles of steam railway in the State and 600 miles of electric line. The population ascertained by the United States census of 1900 was 2,231,853, and the State census of 1905 showed a decrease to 2,216,068. The Federal census of 1910, however, showed a slight advance during the next five years to 2,224,771.

Iowa (see also Cedar Rapids):
- Acts to quiet title of settlers on Des Moines River lands in, vetoed, 4996, 5412.
- Admission of, into Union, memorial from legislature requesting, 2130.
- Boundary line with Missouri, dispute respecting, 1775, 1777, 1788.
  - Appropriation to defray expenses growing out of, requested, 1953.
- Claims of, commissioners to be appointed to examine, referred to, 3662.
- Constitution of, appropriation to defray expenses of convention for formation of, requested, 1953.
- Survey of northern boundary of, 2708.
- Volunteers from, thanks of President tendered, 3442.

Iowa Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Iowa Reservation:
- Cession of portion of, to United States proclaiming, 5591.
- Sale of, bill for, 4959.

Ioway Indians. (See Iowa Indians.)

Ireland:
- Imprisonment of American citizens in, 2521, 3590, 4678, 4679, 4693, 4699.
  - Released, 3902, 4713.
  - Trial and conviction of, 3800, 3827, 3833.
- Military expedition to aid insurgent party in. (See Fenians.)

Iron:
- Report relating to cost of production of, etc., transmitted, 5569.

Iron and Steel, manufacturers of, tariff on (Schedule C) vetoed, 8129.
- Tariff rates compared, 8130.

Irrigation.—The ancient practice of increasing the productiveness of the soil by means of an artificial supply of water has been successfully applied to the arid plains of the western part of the United States. The subject became so extensive and important that in 1900 the leading political parties pledged themselves to enact laws looking to the reclamation of arid lands. Up to this time most of the public irrigation work was carried on under the Carey act of 1894, which granted to each of the arid states 1,000,000 acres of desert land on condition of its reclamation.

Under this law public lands are withdrawn from entry on application of the state. The state may then enter into contract with private companies to build irrigation canals, ditches, reservoirs, etc., the state agreeing to sell the land to settlers who have contracted with the canal builders for a supply of water at prices fixed in the contract with the state.

June 17, 1902, Congress passed the reclamation law, which provided for the construction of irrigation works by the United States Government. The law set aside the receipts from the sale of public lands

Irrigation—*Continued.*
in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, for the construction of irrigation works, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The cost of the works is to be repaid by the settlers, who use the water, in ten annual installments, and when the payments have been made for a majority of the lands included in any project the management and operation of such project are to be turned over to the owners, to be maintained at their expense. The receipts from the sale of land and the use of water are to form a perpetual reclamation fund. Public lands included in reclamation projects may be acquired only under the terms of the homestead law, and the commutation clause of that law does not apply to such lands.

Up to 1909 the Government had selected for reclamation more than two million acres at an estimated cost of nearly $90,000,000. Under the Carey act the states have selected for reclamation and had assigned to them up to July 1, 1908, 3,239,285 acres. Idaho and Wyoming, each having disposed of the 1,000,000 acres allowed them under the law, were granted an additional 1,000,000 acres for the same purpose.

The reclamation service having, however, embarked on various costly enterprises beyond the means of the reclamation fund, Congress was required to pass a new law in 1910 authorizing the issuance of certificates of indebtedness against the reclamation fund to the amount of $30,000,000, payable from future receipts of the fund. The number of projects and the amount expended on them to June 30, 1911, are shown in the following table:

STATE AND PROJECT	Expenditures
Arizona: Salt River	$9,164,437.56
Arizona-California:	
Colorado River	43,659.73
Yuma	4,313,868.21
California: Orland	499,004.53
Colorado: Grand Valley	83,683.71
Uncompahgre	4,509,697.63
Idaho: Boisé	4,515,525.06
Minidoka	3,741,216.57
Kansas: Garden City	380,030.09
Montana: Huntley	853,472.76
Milk River	911,487.99
Sun River	768,493.35
Montana-North Dakota:	
Lower Yellowstone	2,922,442.00
Nebraska-Wyoming:	
North Platte	5,130,965.75
Nevada: Truckee-Carson	4,103,346.71
New Mexico: Carlsbad	571,181.37
Hondo	349,212.20
New Mexico-Texas:	
Rio Grande	290,746.75
North Dakota:	
Missouri River Pumping	845,474.73
Oklahoma. Cimarron	8,873.17
Oregon: Central Oregon	40,416.67
Umatilla	1,206,391.31
Oregon-California:	
Klamath	1,812,476.07
South Dakota:	
Belle Fourche	2,683,345.04
Utah: Strawberry Valley	1,214,411.90
Washington: Okanogan	539,866.49
Yakima	4,905,181.83
Wyoming: Shoshone	3,580,249.28
Secondary development	12,997.05
General accounts	351,689.63
Total	$60,940,834.08

The acreage reported as irrigated in 1909 was 13,738,485, which constitutes 1.2 per cent of the total land area of the same states, 3.5 per cent of the total land in farms, and 7.9 per cent of the improved land in farms There was an increase of 82.7 per cent in such acreage between 1899 and 1909, a rate of increase much higher than that in the number of farms irrigated, the average irrigated acreage per farm being greater for 1909 than for 1899.

The acreage to which enterprises were ready to supply water in 1910 was 19,334,697, or 5,596,212 acres in excess of the acreage irrigated in 1909, while the acreage included in all projects, whether completed or in process of development, in 1910 was 31,111,142, or 17,372,657 acres greater than the acreage reported as irrigated in 1909.

The total length of ditches used for irrigation in 1910 was 125,591 miles. There were 6,812 reservoirs, having a combined capacity of 12,581,129 acre-feet, or nearly 1 acre-foot of reservoir capacity for each acre irrigated from any source in 1909. The number of pumping plants reported was 13,906, and the acreage supplied by them 477,625.

The total cost of irrigation enterprises to July 1, 1910, was $307,866,369, or $15.92 per acre of the land which these enterprises were capable of supplying with water in 1910. The increases in the items relating to cost are the most conspicuous. The total cost of irrigation enterprises increased between 1900 and 1910 by 359.8 per cent, and the average cost per acre covered increased also, although much less in degree.

The following table, prepared by the Census Bureau, shows in detail the statistics for irrigation in the United States in 1910:

Number of farms (1)	1,440,822
Approximate land area (1), acres	1,161,385,600
Land in farms (1), acres	388,606,991
Improved land in farms (1), acres	173,433,957
Number of farms irrigated	(2) 158,713
Acreage irrigated	(2) 13,738,485
Acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating	19,334,697
Acreage included in projects	31,111,142
Number of enterprises	54,700
Total length of ditches, miles	125,591
Length of main ditches, miles	87,529
Length of lateral ditches, miles	38,062
Number of reservoirs	6,812
Capacity of reservoirs, acre-feet	12,581,129
Number of pumping plants	13,906
Capacity of power plants, horse-power	243,435
Cost of irrigation enterprises	$307,866,369
Average cost per acre	(3) $15.92
Average annual cost of operation and maintenance per acre	(2) $1.07

(1) Figures relate to entire areas of states included in the inquiry. (2) In 1909. (3) Based on cost to July 1, 1910, and acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.

California contained the largest number of farms on which irrigation was practised, having about one-fourth (24.8 per cent) of the total number, and Colorado the next largest number, nearly one-sixth (16.3 per cent) of the total, while Utah ranked third in this respect, with about one-eighth (12.4 per cent) of the total.

The percentage of increase between 1889 and 1899 in the number of farms irrigated was more than double that during the succeeding decade, but the absolute increases during the two decades were approximately equal. Nebraska showed the largest percentage of increase during the former period and Texas during the latter period, but in neither state is the actual number of irrigated farms large. In Nebraska and South Dakota there were decreases between

Irrigation—*Continued.*
1899 and 1909. The largest absolute increase in both decades was in California. In the period 1899 to 1909 the next largest increase was in Colorado, and in the period 1889 to 1899 in Utah.

In total acreage irrigated California ranked first in 1889. Colorado second, and Montana third. In both 1899 and 1909 Colorado reported the largest irrigated acreage, while California and Montana were second and third, respectively. Idaho followed closely in 1909. From 1899 to 1909 California showed the largest absolute increase, followed by Colorado, Idaho, and Montana in the order named. In percentage of increase for this decade, however, Texas ranked first, Washington second, Idaho third, and New Mexico fourth.

Cost of Irrigation.—The total cost of irrigation enterprises up to July 1, 1910, was reported as $307,866,369, which represents an increase of $240,904,094 or 359.8 per cent over the cost reported at the census of 1900. In no state in the arid region was the increase in cost for this period less than 100 per cent, the highest percentage of increase being in North Dakota and the lowest in Oklahoma. With respect to absolute increase California ranked first, Colorado second, Idaho third, and Montana fourth. The year 1910 was in the midst of a period of great activity in the construction of irrigation works, and on July 1, 1910, a large number of works were incomplete. The "estimated final cost" reported, $424,281,186, is the sum of the cost up to July 1, and the estimated cost of completing these unfinished works.

The average cost per acre based on the acreage irrigated in 1909 was $22.41; that based on the acreage enterprises where capable of irrigating in 1910 was $15.92; and that based on the estimated total cost and the acreage included in projects was $13.64.

Value of Irrigated Crops.—The report shows for all crops reported as irrigated an average value per acre of $25.08. The highest average value per acre for crops raised on irrigated land is that for Washington, $49.82, which is followed by that for Texas, $45.43 (exclusive of rice), and that for California, $43.50. Wyoming showed the lowest average value per acre, $12.61. As is to be expected, the average value per acre is highest in the states with large areas of fruits, vegetables, and other specialized crops raised by means of irrigation, while in those where forage crops and grains predominate the average is lower.

Irrigation:
- Policy of Government regarding, discussed, 5561, 5640, 6655, 6658, 6764, 7427, 7475.
  - Importance of forest reserves to, 7038.
- Storage and use of waters of Rio Grande for, discussed, 5959.

Island No. 10 (Tenn.), Battle of.—About the time of the capture of New Madrid, Mo., Commodore Foote sailed from Cairo, Ill., with a fleet of seven ironclad gunboats, one wooden gunboat, and ten mortar boats to assist Pope in his attack on Island No. 10. March 16, 1862, Foote began a bombardment, which he kept up for many days without effect. Pope in the meantime had dug a canal across the swampy land above New Madrid, so that vessels could pass through to that place without passing the island. Early in April three of the gunboats ran by the batteries of the island under cover of night, and April 7 the Confederates found themselves surrounded by gunboats and transports laden with troops. Nothing remained but to surrender. Three generals, 273 field and company officers, 6,700 privates, 123 heavy guns and 35 field pieces, all of the latest pattern, 7,000 small arms, tents for 12,000 men, immense quantities of provisions and ammunition, hundreds of horses, mules, wagons, harness, etc., were captured. There were no casualties in the Federal army.

Island Pond, Vt., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

Islands. (See the several islands.)

Isthmian Canal. (See Panama Canal.)

Isthmian Canal Commission, work of, 7023, 7068.

Italy.—Italy is a maritime kingdom of Southern Europe and consists of a peninsula and several islands, the whole being situate between 36° 38′ 30″-46° 40′ 30″ N. latitude and 6° 30′-18° 30′ E. longitude. Of the total area of 110,623 English square miles, 91,277 square miles are mainland and 19,346 islands. The kingdom is bounded on the north by the Alps, on the west and south by the Tyrrhenian Sea (Mediterranean), and on the east by the Adriatic. The greatest length is close on 750 miles, and the distance between the northeastern and northwestern boundaries exceeds 350 miles, although the peninsula is generally less than 150 miles across.

Physical Features.—Northern Italy is encompassed by the Alps, which extend, in an irregular semicircle, from the Austro-Hungarian border in the northeast to the Franco-Italian border in the northwest, the intervening boundary being common to Switzerland and Italy. The northwestern horn extends southward and forms the Apennine Range, which stretches down the center of the peninsula to Cape Spartimento, in the extreme south. West of the southern Apennines is a chain of volcanic heights, including the cone of Vesuvius (4,206 feet), which rises from the Campagna of Naples, near which place stand the ruins of Herculaneum, Pompeii and Stabiae, overwhelmed by an eruption of the volcano in A.D. 79. Between the Alps and the Ligurian-Etruscan Apennines is a great plain, forming the basin of the river Po, and from the center of the plain, at Piacenza, the Via Æmilia (built early in the second century B.C.) runs southeast to Rimini (Ariminium), where it joins the Via Flaminia which leads to Rome. The only great river of Italy is the Po, which rises in the Alps and flows eastward into the Adriatic. The Italian islands number sixty-six, and include the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, and the smaller island of Elba, with Capraia, Gorgona, Pianosa, Monte Cristo. Sicily contains the highest of European volcanoes in Mount Etna or Mongibello (10,870 feet) in the northeast. The regions of the north have hot summers and cold winters, while central Italy is generally sunny and genial, and the southern districts almost tropical.

Italy is also in temporary occupation of a group of Turkish islands lying between Crete and Asia Minor (Rhodes, Carpathos, Cos, Astropalia, etc.) until such time as the Ottoman troops have been removed from Tripoli and Benghazi.

History.—The Kingdom of Italy is composed of the former State of Sardinia and the two Sicilies, the Pontifical States, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of the Austrian Empire, the Grand Duchy of Tus-

Italy—*Continued.*
cany, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena, united under the House of Savoy after a heroic struggle between the years 1848 and 1870. Italian unity was completed in 1866, when the Austrians evacuated Lombardy, and in 1870 by the withdrawal of French troops from the Papal States. In 1872 the King (Victor Emmanuel II.) entered Rome, which was declared the capital of Italy. The compartments are subdivided into sixty-nine provinces. The inhabitants, particularly in the south, are derived from a mixture of racial elements, and there is evidence of the diversity of origin in the contrast between the industrious and stable people of the north and center and the less industrious and more excitable southerners.

AREA AND POPULATION

Compartments	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population 1911
Piedmont	11,340	3,424,538
Liguria	2,037	1,196,853
Lombardy	9,386	4,786,907
Venetia	9,476	3,526,655
Emilia	7,967	2,667,510
Tuscany	9,304	2,694,453
Marches	3,763	1,088,875
Umbria	3,748	685,042
Rome	4,663	1,298,142
Abruzzi and Molise	6,380	1,427,642
Campania	6,289	3,347,925
Apulia	7,376	2,128,632
Basilicata	3,845	473,119
Calabria	5,819	1,404,076
Sicily	9,936	3,683,380
Sardinia	9,294	852,934
Total	110,623	34,686,683

Government.—The government is that of a constitutional monarchy, founded upon the *Statuto fondamentale del Regno*, granted to his subjects on March 4, 1848, by the King of Sardinia, and since extended to the whole Kingdom of Italy. The crown is hereditary in the male line (by primogeniture) of the House of Savoy, founded in 1032 by Umbertus I. Present ruler: His Majesty Vittorio Emmanuele III., King of Italy born at Naples, Nov. 11, 1869, son of King Humbert, succeeded to the throne, July 29, 1900.

The Legislature consists of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of Princes of the Blood of full age and of members nominated for life by the Sovereign from twenty-one classes, public service being the principal qualification; the total membership in 1912 was 370. The Chamber of Deputies contains 508 members, elected for single constituencies, for a maximum of five years, by the direct vote of all male Italians aged twenty-one years who are able to read and write and pay a small amount annually in taxation; and all illiterate men above thirty, or under that age, provided they have served in the Army or Navy, or pay at least lire 19.80 of direct taxes a year.

The highest courts are the Courts of Cassation at Rome, Naples, Palermo, Turin and Florence, and twenty-four Courts of Appeal throughout the kingdom. Lower courts are the 162 district tribunals, 1,535 mandamenti, and thirteen municipal courts under pretori.

Italy is a member of the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy) under a treaty signed on May 20, 1882, which provides for mutual support in case of attack by any other nation.

Education.—The law of July, 1904, imposing special disabilities on the illiterate, has afforded a needed stimulus. Prior to that date 49 per cent. of the population over the age of twenty were thus classed. Primary education is maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Private establishments must conform to State curriculum. Universities: Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Parma, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, Sassari, Siena, and Turin. Many of these are of very ancient foundation (*e. g.*), Bologna (A. D. 1200), Camerino, Ferrara, Perugia, Urbino.

Production and Industry.—Of the total area cultivated in 1912 18,424,125 acres were under corn crops (wheat 11,888,500 acres, maize 3,983,750 acres), and of the remainder 11,136,000 acres were under vines, 5,781,500 acres under olives, 1,630,000 under chestnuts, and 1,138,000 under potatoes, other crops, including sugar-beet, flax, hemp, melons, tomatoes, citrous fruits and mulberry. The produce of the vines was 133,672,000 cwt. of grapes in 1912; the olive crop was 12,184,000 cwt. in 1912. The Live Stock in 1908 included cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, asses, mules, and buffaloes. The chief minerals are sulphur (the Sicilian mines being one of the principal producing centers of the world), iron, lead, and zinc; quicksilver and tin are also found, and stone, marble and granite are quarried in large quantities. There are numerous mineral springs from which medicinal waters are obtained.

Manufactures.—The mineral industries (sulphur, iron, steel and salt) give employment to large numbers, and the manufacture of machinery has made great progress. The motor-car industry at Turin (Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino) is world-famous. Textiles are increasing in importance, silk, wool, flax and hemp being produced in the country and imported. The condition of the industrial population is improving owing to the sanitary measures undertaken by the State, but the low wages (particularly in agricultural districts) drive the poorer classes to other countries in search of better conditions.

Finances.—The average annual revenue of Italy for five years past was 2,599,000,000 lire and the expenditures averaged 2,535,000,000 lire. The total debt of the country in 1913 was stated at 14,271,607,611 lira. The lira, the standard of value, is equal to $0.19.3, United States money, identical with the franc of France.

Cities.—Capital, Rome, on the River Tiber. Population (1912), 579,285. More than a dozen cities have a population ranging between 100,000 and 700,000.

Railways.—In 1912 there were 10,798 miles of railway open, of which 8,280 miles were State lines. International lines enter Northern Italy from France, from Switzerland, from the Austrian Tirol and from the Adriatic coast of Austria. The northern plain is covered by a network of lines which radiate from Milan, and there are lines down each coast to the extreme south, and a central line runs from Turin, Milan and Venice to Rome.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Italy from the United States for the year 1913 was $76,285,278 and goods to the value of $54,107,364 were sent thither—a balance of $22,177,914 in favor of the United States.

ERITREA.—The Italian colony, on the northeast coast of Africa from Ras Kasar, a cape 110 miles south of Suakin, to Ras Dumeira, in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, a total distance of about 650 miles, extends inland to the borders of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Abyssinia and French Somaliland.

Italy—*Continued.*

ITALIAN SOMALILAND extends on the northeast coast of Africa, from Bandar Ziyada, on the Gulf of Aden, to the eastern horn of Africa at Cape Guardafui, and thence southward to the Juba River in 0° 15′ S. latitude. The western boundaries are Abyssinia and British Somaliland, and the southern boundary is British East Africa. The Italian portion of the Juba Valley also contains rich land. Ivory, cattle, coffee, cotton, myrrh, gums and skins are exported; textiles and rice are the principal exports.

TIENTSIN CONCESSION.—After the Boxer movement in China (1900) and the siege and relief of the Foreign Legations, the Italian Government claimed from the Chinese a concession of land, which was accorded by treaty of June 7, 1902. The concession has a total area of twenty square miles fronting the river Peiho on the left bank, with a total population of about 17,000 natives.

LYBIA (TRIPOLI AND CYRENAICA).—In September, 1911, war broke out between Italy and Turkey, after protracted negotiations in connection with the rights and privileges of Italian subjects in Tripoli. An Italian army was landed in the country, and the capital was immediately occupied. On November 5, 1911, the Italian parliament adopted a bill annexing Tripoli to the Kingdom of Italy, the annexation being ratified by Turkey in the Treaty of Ouchy negotiated in October, 1912.

Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States on the northern coast of Africa, between 11° 40-25° 12′ E. longitude, with a total area of close on 922,000 English square miles, and a population estimated at 1,000,000. The coast line is about 1,100 miles, and the inland boundary is about 800 miles from the coast. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits. Tripoli had a population of about 40,000 in 1911; the port of Tripoli is now being built and good progress has been made with the main breakwater, jetties, and quays. Ghadames is the center of a considerable trade in ostrich feathers, skins, ivory and tea, and has a population of about 7,000. The town of Benghazi has a population consisting of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. There are agricultural colonies of Cretan Moslem refugees in the neighborhood of Cyrene and Apollonia. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, *i. e.*, at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or seventy miles from the city of Tripoli.

TURKO-ITALIAN WAR.—Sept. 26, 1911. Italy sent an ultimatum to the Turkish government concerning her rights in Tripoli, stating the grievances of Italy against Turkish misrule in that province and characterizing the course of the Porte as hostile to legitimate Italian activity in Tripoli and Cyrenaica; declaring her belief, in the light of past experiences, that further negotiation was useless, and demanding that the Porte give orders permitting Italian occupation of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. The ultimatum demanded an answer within twenty-four hours and the reply of the Porte being considered unsatisfactory, a state of war began Sept. 29, 1911. On that day three Turkish torpedo boats were sunk off Prevesa, on the coast of Epirus, by the Italian squadron commanded by the Duke of the Abruzzi.

Sept. 17, there was fought near Derna, a port on the Mediterranean coast, 140 miles northeast of Bengazi, one of the bloodiest battles of the war. The Italians lost some sixty killed and double that number wounded, and the Turks fled in disorder, leaving more than 800 dead on the field; some reports say a thousand. On the same day it was unofficially announced from Ouchy, Switzerland, that commissioners from the two countries meeting there had tentatively agreed to terms for ending the war. The stipulations were indefinite, but conceded possession of the Tripolitan coast to Italy. The outbreak of the Balkan States put an end to negotiations for a time. The protocol was signed Oct. 15, 1912. (See also Turkey.)

Italy:
American citizens impressed into service of, and punished by, 5673.
American College at Rome, threatened confiscation of, by, 4801.
American sailor alleged to have been killed in Genoa, 5769.
Annexation of States of the Church to, referred to, 4098.
Claims of, against Colombia and arbitration of President of United States in, 6328.
Claims of United States against Naples, 556, 598, 867, 1109, 1112, 1157.
    Extension of time allowed commissioners for settlement of, recommended, 1267.
Confederate envoys sent to Great Britain and France, referred to. (See Mason and Slidell.)
Consular convention with, 3800, 4436, 4448, 4588, 4626.
    Expiration of, discussed, 4418.
Consular jurisdiction, treaty respecting, 3896.
Consuls of United States in, interference of, in difficulty in, referred to, 3826.
Copyright privilege extended by proclamation, 5736.
    Referred to, 5752.
Diplomatic relations with, discussed, 4715.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 3828, 3888, 3896, 4806.
    Referred to, 5546, 5959.
International meridian conference, invitation to United States to attend, 5546.
Minister of, to United States, title of ambassador conferred upon, 5874.
Minister of United States to Naples, 557.
Minister of United States to, title of ambassador conferred upon, 5874.
Occupation of Rome by King of, referred to, 4085.
Postal convention with, 3775.
Revolution in Papal States of, 2551.

Italy—*Continued.*
- Subjects of, lynched in—
  - Colorado discussed and recommendations regarding, 6065, 6096.
  - New Orleans, 5617.
    - Indemnity for, paid by United States, 5751, 6459, 6461.
- Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 4789.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 3800, 3828, 3888, 3896, 4082, 4098, 4806.
- Vessels of, discriminating duties on, dominions of the Pope suspended, 942, 3022.

Italy, Treaties with.—(For the extradition treaty of 1868, see Extradition Treaties.)—A treaty of commerce and navigation of 1871 provides for freedom of commerce and navigation, liberty to trade and travel, and secures the rights and privileges of the citizens of the one country within the dominions of the other. The importation, exportation and re-exportation of goods is permitted within the countries upon equal terms regardless of the nationality of the carrying vessels, and without the imposition of discriminating, higher, or other duties than those imposed upon other nations. Tonnage, anchorage, and clearance duties shall not be levied upon: Vessels entering and leaving a port in ballast; vessels passing from one to another port of the same country to discharge a part of a cargo, when proof can be furnished that such charges have already been paid at one of the ports; vessels driven to seek shelter in port by stress of weather, and which do not discharge the whole or a part of the cargo. Humane treatment is to be accorded in cases of shipwreck.

The principle that in time of war free ships make free goods, is observed between the nations. In case of the blockading of a port in either country in time of war, a vessel of the other nation shall not be regarded as liable to capture on its first attempt to enter, but shall be if the attempt is persisted in. Articles used in warfare on land and sea, munitions of war, arms, and military equipment are contraband of war. Provision is made for the examination of ship's papers and search with as little detention and embarrassment as possible. Citizens in the dominions of the other have all rights of disposal of property by sale, testament, gift, or otherwise. (For consular convention of 1878, see Consular Conventions.)

In 1900 a reciprocal commercial arrangement was made by which concessions, principally in wines, wine products, and works of art, were made in import duties by the United States; and concessions, principally in cottonseed oil, fish, machinery, etc., were made by Italy, by which lower import duties were imposed for the encouragement of trade in these articles between the two countries. Mutual protection of trademarks in Morocco and China was agreed to by exchange of notes in 1903 and 1905 respectively. (See also Extradition Treaties.)

Itata, The, seizure of, by United States for violation of neutrality laws discussed, 5618. (See also *Baltimore*, The.)

Iuka (Miss.), Battle of.—The transfer of Gen. Pope to Virginia and Gen. Halleck to Washington in the summer of 1862 left Grant in command of the Army of the Tennessee with headquarters at Corinth, Miss. Halleck ordered most of the Army of the Tennessee to be placed under Buell's command, leaving Grant's force on the defensive and harassed by the Confederates under Van Dorn and Price. Sept. 13, 1862, Price advanced from the south and seized Iuka, a village in northeast Mississippi, twenty-one miles east of Corinth. Van Dorn was then only four days off to the southwest, threatening Corinth. Gen. Rosecrans, with 9,000 men, was ordered to attack Price from the south and Gen. Ord, with 8,000, was to attack from the north. The two armies failed to co-operate, and Price attacked Rosecrans Sept. 19. The latter kept his ground, but lost a battery of artillery, besides 736 men killed and wounded. Darkness put an end to the fight.

Jackson, Andrew.—1829-1837.

(FIRST TERM, 1829-1833).

Eleventh Administration—Democratic.
Vice-President—John C. Calhoun.
Secretary of State—
Martin Van Buren.
Edward Livingston.
Secretary of the Treasury—
Samuel D. Ingham.
Louis McLane.
Secretary of War—
John H. Eaton.
Lewis Cass.
Secretary of the Navy—
John Branch.
Levi Woodbury.
Attorney-General—
John McP. Berrien.
Roger B. Taney.
Postmaster-General—
William T. Barry.

Nomination.—Andrew Jackson was elected by the Democrats in the election of 1828. In his contest against John Quincy Adams in 1824, Jackson received the plurality of both the popular and electoral votes, and yet failed of election by the House. His friends were much embittered by the result and began to work for his election immediately after the inauguration of President Adams. The candidates were chosen by common consent, the legislatures of the states having made a choice and endorsed the candidates. Jackson's name was presented by the legislature of Tennessee, and Van Buren brought Crawford's friends to Jackson's support. John Quincy Adams was nominated by legislatures and mass-meetings, and he was the candidate of the National Republicans.

Vote.—Twenty-four states took part in the election, which was held Nov. 4. The popular vote gave Jackson 647,231 votes, and Adams 509,097. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 11, 1829, gave Jackson 178 votes. and Adams 83. John C. Calhoun received 171 electoral votes for Vice-President against 83 for Richard Rush.

Opposition.—At its second meeting, at Baltimore, Sept. 26, 1831, the Anti-Masonic party was attended by 112 delegates, who nominated William Wirt for President and Amos Ellmaker for Vice-President. The National Republican Convention met at Baltimore, Dec. 12, 1831, with 157 delegates, and nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency. The Democratic Convention met at Baltimore, March 22, 1832, with 283 delegates, who endorsed Jackson's candidacy unanimously and nominated Martin Van Buren for Vice-President. The two-thirds rule, which has always obtained at Democratic conventions, was adopted at this convention.

(SECOND TERM, 1833-1837).

Twelfth Administration—Democratic.
Vice-President—Martin Van Buren.
Secretary of State—
Louis McLane.
John Forsyth.
Secretary of the Treasury—
Louis McLane.
William J. Duane.
Roger B. Taney.
Levi Woodbury.
Secretary of War—
Lewis Cass.
Secretary of the Navy—
Levi Woodbury.
Mahlon Dickerson.
Postmaster-General—
William T. Barry.
Amos Kendall.
Attorney-General—
Roger B. Taney.
Benjamin F. Butler.

SECOND TERM — Vote. — Twenty-four states took part in the election, which was held Nov. 6, 1832. The popular vote stood: Jackson, 687,502; and Clay, 530,189. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 13, 1833, gave Jackson 219; Clay, 49; Floyd, 11; and Wirt, 7.

Party Affiliation.—Jackson was the single representative to Congress from Tennessee upon its admission in 1796. As a representative he steadfastly opposed Washington's administration and the Federalists. He was one of the twelve who voted against the address to Washington approving of his administration; he opposed the Jay treaty with Great Britain; and Hamilton's financial policy. He was elected as a Democrat and this name was given to the Republican party in 1828 by his followers.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Twenty-first Congress (1829-1831) the Senate, of 48 members, was composed of 38 Democrats and 10 Whigs; and the House, of 213 members, was made up of 142 Democrats and 71 Whigs. In the Twenty-second Congress (1831-1833) the Senate, of 48 members, was composed of 35 Democrats and 13 Whigs; and the House, of 213 members, was made up of 130 Democrats and 83 Whigs. In the Twenty-third Congress (1833-1835) the Senate, of 48 members, was composed of 30 Democrats and 18 Whigs; and the House, of 240 members, was made up of 147 Democrats and 93 Whigs. In the Twenty-fourth Congress (1835-1837) the Senate, of 52 members, was composed of 33 Democrats and 19 Whigs; and the House, of 242 members, was made up of 144 Democrats and 98 Whigs.

Civil Service.—In the several administrations which preceded that of Jackson, public office was regarded as a public trust, and not a reward for political or party service. The total number of removals from office between the years 1789 and 1829 were only seventy-four. From March 4, 1829, to March 22, 1830, the changes in the civil service numbered about 2,000. This policy took the name of the "spoils system" from an utterance in the Senate, in 1831, by Senator Marcy of New York, to the effect that "to the victors belong the spoils." In his First Annual Message (page 1012) President Jackson discusses the office-holder and says: "Offices were not established to give support to particular men at the public expense. No individual wrong is, therefore, done by removal. The incumbent became an officer with a view to public benefits, and when these require his removal they are not to be sacrificed to private interests. It is the people, and they alone, who have a right to complain when a bad officer is substituted for a good one. He who is removed has the same means of obtaining a living that are enjoyed by the millions who never held office." In the same message, the President recommends that the tenure of office be limited to four years in a greater number of cases than the law to that effect passed in 1820 covered. One of the most curious effects of this system was the struggle for patronage between Calhoun and Van Buren that followed.

Tariff.—The tariff of 1828, known from its unfairness as the "tariff of abominations," was modified by the tariff act of 1832, which was designed to remedy the injustice of that of 1828. It failed, however, to satisfy the people of the South, and for some time there was talk of nullification. While Jackson was on principle opposed to protective tariffs, he was most

Jackson, Andrew—*Continued.*
determined to preserve the Union. South Carolina in convention of its citizens at Columbia, Nov. 19, 1832, declared the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832 null and void; officers were sworn to act in accordance with this edict; and threats were made of secession if the Federal authorities attempted to enforce the tariff laws in that state. (See Nullification.) This ordinance was to take effect Feb. 1, 1833, and to be enforced, if necessary, by an appeal to arms. Dec. 16, President Jackson issued his famous nullification message (page 1173) in which he reviews at length the whole question and closes a most forceful exposition of Federal and State Rights with these words: ". . . . and I fervently pray that the Great Ruler of Nations may so guide your deliberations and our joint measures as that they may prove salutary examples not only to the present but to future times, and solemnly proclaim that the Constitution and the laws are supreme and the Union indissoluble." Then followed, Dec. 10, 1832, his equally famous nullification Proclamation in which (page 1206) he says: "I consider then the power to annul a law of the United States assumed by one State, incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle upon which it is founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed." South Carolina deferred action; and the tariff act of March 2, 1833, known as the "Clay's Compromise Act," was passed. It provided that in all cases where the tariff on imported goods exceeded twenty per cent of the value of such goods, a gradual reduction should be made of such excess in the following ratio and manner: one-tenth of such excess after Dec. 31, 1833; another tenth after Dec. 31, 1835; another tenth after Dec. 31, 1837; another tenth after Dec. 31, 1839; one-half the residue of such excess after Dec. 31, 1841; and all of the residue of such excess after Dec. 31, 1842. Speaking of the effect of this compromise upon the revenue of the country, the President, in his Fifth Annual Message (page 1247), said: "The changes made in our revenue system by the acts of Congress of 1832 and 1833, and more especially by the former, have swelled the receipts of the present year far beyond the amount to be expected in future years upon the reduced tariff of duties. . . . . I cannot, therefore, recommend to you any alteration in the present tariff of duties; the rate as now fixed by law on the various articles was adopted at the last session of Congress, as a matter of compromises, with unusual unanimity, and unless it is found to produce more than the necessities of the Government call for, there would seem to be no reason at this time to justify a change." In his Eighth Annual Message (page 1459) President Jackson discusses at length the revenue system and the various means of disposing of surplus revenue. "The safest and best mode," he says, "of obviating all of the difficulties which have been mentioned, is to collect only revenue enough to meet the wants of the Government, and let the people keep the balance of their property in their own hands to be used for their own profit."

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Jackson stood as follows: Jan. 1, 1830, $48,565,406.50; 1831, $39,103,191.68; 1832, $24,322,235.18; 1833, $7,001,698.83; 1834, $4,760,082.08; 1835, $37,513.05; 1837, $336,957.83; 1838, $3,308,124.07.

In his Seventh Annual Message (page 1379) President Jackson said: "Since my last annual communication all the remains of the public debt have been redeemed, or money has been placed in deposit for this purpose whenever the creditors choose to receive it."

Finance.—President Jackson as a strict constructionist was opposed to national banks. In his First Annual Message (page 1025) he began his attack upon the United States Bank, and followed it up most persistently, even to the length of vetoing the bill renewing its charter of 1832. He said: "Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this bank are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow-citizens, and it must be admitted by all that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency." The matter was drawn into politics by Clay and it formed an important issue in the election of 1832. In his Fifth Annual Message, the President (page 1250) casts doubts upon the solvency of the bank and suggests the appointment of a committee to investigate. Congress investigated and reported favorably to the bank as a safe repository for Government funds. The President made up his mind that the deposits should be withdrawn. Secretary McLane, of the Treasury, was unwilling to give the order, and he was transferred to the State Department and his place was filled by William J. Duane, who was satisfied that the removal of the funds was neither wise nor necessary, and refused either to give the order or to resign. Duane was removed in September and his place was filled during recess by Roger B. Taney, who ordered that after Oct. 1 deposits should be made in certain State banks and not in the United States Bank. A resolution of censure of the President was, after long debate, carried by Clay in the Senate; but a few weeks before Jackson's retirement from office the resolution was expunged. In the President's Farewell Address (page 1511) he devotes a great deal of attention to the currency, condemning the use of paper money. He says: "The Constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a national bank by Congress, with the privilege of issuing paper money receivable in the payment of public dues, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several States upon the same subject, drove from general circulation the constitutional currency and substituted one of paper in its place."

Foreign Policy.—The President expresses the policy of his administration in his Fourth Annual Message (page 1159) in these words: "Our best wishes on all occasions, our good offices when required, will be afforded to promote the domestic tranquillity and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. Any intervention in their affairs further than this, even by the expression of an official opinion, is contrary to our principles of international policy, and will always be avoided." In his Second Inaugural Address (page 1222) he says: "To do justice to all and to submit to wrong from none has been during my administration its governing maxim, and so happy have been its results that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few cases of controversy, and these of minor importance remaining unadjusted." Great credit was given to the Jackson adminis-

Jackson, Andrew—*Continued.*
tration for the enforcement of the French spoliation claims, an account of which is given in the President's Seventh Annual Message (page 1371). European nations found no difficulty in settling their claims against France soon after the peace of 1815; but the claims of the United States were treated with supercilious silence. A treaty was made with France in settlement of these in 1831, by which France obligated herself to pay $5,000,000 in six annual instalments, beginning Feb. 2, 1833. A draft was presented but payment was refused, on the plea that no appropriation had been made. President Jackson, in a message to Congress in December, 1834, advised Congress to direct that French vessels to the value of the amount be captured. The French government threatened war should the President not apologize. Great Britain interposed and advised France to settle quickly, which she did. The moral effect of the course taken by President Jackson was very great in demonstrating that the time had passed when the United States could be insulted with impunity.

Jackson, Andrew:
Annual messages of, 1005, 1063, 1107, 1154, 1238, 1316, 1366, 1455.
Bank of United States discussed by. (See Bank of United States.)
Biographical sketch of, 998.
Claims against France discussed by. (See France, claims against.)
Conduct of, when entering Florida discussed, 611.
Constitutional amendment relative to mode of election of President and Vice-President, recommended by, 1010, 1081, 1120, 1168, 1253, 1336, 1395, 1478.
Death of—
  Announced and honors to be paid memory of, 2233, 2234.
  Referred to, 2266.
Discretionary power of President over nominations, removals, and other acts discussed by, 1255, 1261, 1272, 1346, 1351.
Executive nominations—
  Authority of Executive regarding, discussed by, 1261, 1272, 1346, 1351.
  Unacted on withdrawn, 1002.
Farewell address of, 1511.
Finances, discussed by, 1014, 1088, 1118, 1159, 1224, 1246, 1326, 1379, 1458.
Fine imposed upon at New Orleans, remission of, recommended, 2062.
Foreign policy discussed by, 1159, 1222, 1324, 1370, 1378, 1456, 1484, 1500.
Home of, tendered Government, 2954.
Inaugural address of—
  First, 999.
  Second, 1222.
Instructions to, relating to treaty with Creek Indians, 886.
Internal improvements discussed by, 1014, 1046, 1071, 1164, 1201.
Lafayette—
  Death of, announced, 1313.
  Orders homage to be paid memory of, 1314.
  Tribute paid memory of, by, 1314.
Lands donated to, by Indians as mark of gratitude, 555.
Large standing army unnecessary in time of peace, 1389.
Madison, James—
  Death of, correspondence with Mrs. Madison on, 1479.
  Writings of, on constitutional convention, correspondence with Mrs. Madison on, 1479, 1481.
Major-general, United States Army, 521, 533, 611.
  Insults offered Spanish officers by, referred to, 709.
Medal offered, in commemoration of delivery of Colombian President from assassins, declined by, 1029.
Medical attendants directed to accompany, home, 1540.
Meeting of Congress, views of, on act fixing day for, 1450.
Military achievements of, in Indian wars, discussed, 521, 533.
  Entrance of, into Florida discussed, 611.
Misunderstanding with Judge Fromentin, referred to, 682.
Nullification message of, 1173.
Nullification proclamation of, 1203.
Oath of office, notifies Congress of time and place of taking, 999.
Our Government supported by ballot box, not musket, 1390.
Pardon granted deserters by, 1062.
Pocket vetoes of, 1071, 1200, 1201, 1275, 1337, 1501.
Portrait of, 998.
Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 1014, 1024, 1046, 1071, 1077, 1082, 1120, 1141, 1201, 1224, 1275, 1288, 1337, 1351, 1395, 1450.
Proclamations of—
  Discriminating duties suspended on vessels of—
    Austria, 1004, 1005.
    Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1365.
    Oldenburg, 1059.
    Tuscany, 1452.
  Extraordinary session of Senate, 1508.
  Lands in Louisiana, sale of, 1058.
  Nullification, 1203.
  Ports opened to vessels of Great Britain, 1060.
  Unlawful possession of public lands, 1057, 1106.
Protest of, against, resolutions of Senate, 1258.
  Additional statement regarding, 1312.

Jackson, Andrew—*Continued.*
- Public deposits discussed by. (See Banks, State; Deposits, Public.)
- Refuses to make further nominations for offices in Mississippi, 1199.
- Removals from office, discussed by, 1351.
- Revenue laws opposed in South Carolina, discussed by. (See South Carolina.)
- Revenue system discussed by, 1459.
- Santa Anna, correspondence with, regarding war between Texas and Mexico, 1493.
- State banks discussed by. (See Banks, State.)
- State of Union discussed by, 1005, 1063, 1107, 1154, 1366, 1511.
- Surgeon-General of Army directed to accompany, home, 1540.
- Surplus revenue discussed by, 1015, 1077, 1459.
- Tariff discussed by, 1012, 1086, 1119, 1160, 1247, 1380, 1470.
- Texas, relations with, discussed by, (See Texas.)
- Treaty with Indians concluded by, 589.
- Veto messages of—
  - Appointing day for meeting of Congress, 1450.
  - Authorizing subscription of stock in Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Road Co., 1046.
  - Authorizing subscription of stock in Washington Turnpike Road Co., 1056.
  - Compromise of claims against Sicily, 1365.
  - Designating and limiting funds receivable for revenue, reasons for applying pocket veto, 1501.
  - Extension of charter of Bank of United States, 1139.
  - Improvements of rivers and harbors, reasons for applying pocket veto, 1201.
  - Light-houses, reasons for applying pocket veto, 1071.
  - Louisville and Portland Co., reasons for applying pocket veto, 1071.
  - Navigation of Wabash River, reasons for applying pocket veto, 1337.
  - Proceeds of land sales, reasons for applying pocket veto, 1275.
  - Settlement of State claims, reasons for applying pocket veto, 1200.
- War between Texas and Mexico, discussed by. (See Wars, Foreign.)
- Warehousing system discussed by, 1015.

Jackson (Miss.), Battle of.—After the engagement at Raymond, McPherson's column proceeded toward Jackson by way of Clinton, where it destroyed a portion of the railroad to prevent the sending of supplies from the east to Vicksburg. Sherman moved along the Raymond road. May 14, 1863, when within two miles of Jackson, both columns met the Confederates whom Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had been collecting in order to reenforce Pemberton at Vicksburg. The combined corps of Sherman and McPherson attacked the small force of Johnston and drove it through Jackson and toward Canton, taking some prisoners. The Union loss was 300. The Confederate loss was 845.

Jails. (See Imprisonment.)

Jamestown and Northern Railroad Co., right of way through Indian reservation, bill for, 4952, 5177.

Jamestown (Va.), Battle of.—Early in 1781 Virginia became the chief theater of the operations of the British and American armies. Benedict Arnold, having turned traitor to his country, was sent by Clinton, with 1,600 men, to the James River with orders to lay waste the country and destroy the stores at Richmond. Washington ordered Lafayette, with 1,200 light infantry, to capture Arnold. Lafayette arrived at Richmond April 29, just in time to witness the burning of the extensive tobacco warehouses at Manchester, on the opposite side of the river, by Gen. Phillips, who had succeeded Arnold. Phillips had 2,000 men. Cornwallis abandoned his unprofitable campaign in the Carolinas and reached Petersburg, Va., May 20, 1781, having nearly 8,000 men. Lafayette, realizing his inability to hold Richmond against this large force, returned northward to the Rappahannock. Here he was joined June 7 by Gen. Wayne with about 800 Continentals. Returning, Lafayette formed a juncture with Steuben June 18, augmenting his force to about 4,000 men. Eluding Tarleton's command, he pursued Cornwallis back toward Richmond, which place the latter evacuated June 20, retiring toward Jamestown. July 6 Lafayette attacked Cornwallis near Green Springs, within a few miles of Jamestown. Lafayette distinguished himself for personal bravery in the fight, but was forced to retire to Malvern Hill. The American casualties were reported as 118 killed, wounded and missing. The British lost 75.

Jamestown, Va., tercentenary of foundation of, 7043, 7095, 7386.

Jamestown Exposition, commended by President Roosevelt, 7043, 7386.

Japan.—"Land of the Rising Sun." An empire of Asia lying in the Pacific Ocean, east of China, Korea, and Siberia. It consists of four principal islands—the main island of Hondo or Nippon, Yezo, Shikoku, Kiu Shiu—and about 4,000 smaller islands, including the Loochoo and Kurile groups and the Island of Formosa, which was acquired from China in 1895.

Physical Features.—The islands of Japan are traversed by a range of mountains with numerous spurs, their general direction being parallel to the coast line. The highest peak is in the main island of Hondo, where are the sacred snow-capped cone of Fuji-yama (12,370 feet), a volcano dormant since 1707, and Asama-yama (8,300 feet), also volcanic and liable to eruption.

The numerous streams, like those of New Zealand and for the same reason, are short and generally impetuous, rising in the central mountains and flowing to the nearest point of the coast. Slight earth-

Japan—*Continued.*

quakes are common in certain districts and the islands are frequently the center of storms or typhoons, especially in September.

History.—Authentic history begins about 500 A. D. The Portuguese traded some with Japan between 1540 and 1638. With the exception of a limited trade with the Dutch, Japan held no commercial relations with the rest of the world till an American expedition under Perry, in 1853, forced a treaty upon her. This was followed by treaties with other countries. In 1867-68 a revolution transferred the power from the Shogun, the hereditary commander-in-chief of the army, who had held it for 500 years, to the titular Emperor, the Mikado. In 1894, in a war with China, the latter was completely defeated on land and sea. The war ended in 1895 with the payment of indemnity by China, the cession of Formosa, and the independence of Korea.

AREA AND POPULATION

	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population 1908
Japanese Empire—		
Hondo, Central	36,592	19,044,475
Hondo, Northern	30,194	7,480,432
Hondo, Western	20,675	10,929,374
Yezo or Hokhaido	30,150	1,137,455
Kiu Shiu	13,800	7,748,752
Shikoku	180	3,288,310
Kurile Islands	6,160	4,000
Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands	940	460,000
Other Islands	1,500	......
	140,191	50,052,798
Dependencies—		
Korea (Cho-sen)	71,000	13,125,000
Formosa (Tai-wan)	13,500	3,400,000
Pescadores (Hoko-to)	85	55,000
Kwangtung	1,286	470,000
Sakhalin (Karafuto)	9,824	40,000
	95,695	17,090,000
Grand Total	235,886	67,142,798

The estimated population of Japan proper (1913) was 52,985,000. The religion of the Japanese nation is Shintoism and Buddhism, but there is absolute religious freedom. Christianity has not made very great progress.

Government.—The government is that of a constitutional monarchy, claimed by the Japanese to be hereditary in direct line since the seventh century before the Christian era, and is thus the oldest consecutive government in the world. In the year 1867 the reins of government were reassumed by the Emperor after a lapse of about 600 years of imperial seclusion, during which period the power had been exercised by a Shogun, or Generalissimo, who was *de facto* ruler, although nominally subject to the *de jure* Emperor. In 1871 the Imperial authority was further strengthened by the gradual absorption of the samurai, or sword-bearing warrior class, in the body of the nation. Ruler, His Imperial Majesty Yoshihito, born Aug. 31, 1879; succeeded his father the Emperor Mutsuhito July 30, 1912. The word Mikado is an archaic word seldom heard in Japan, of doubtful etymology, which appears to mean "August Gate," and was used to designate the Emperor, it being thought disrespectful to refer to high personages by name. It is a common custom in Japan to mention persons by places connected with them rather than by name.

The executive power reposes in the Emperor, who is advised by a Cabinet responsible to him, and by a Privy Council of members selected by the Emperor from the nobility and parliamentary or otherwise distinguished persons.

The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses. The Chamber of Peers consists of the Imperial Princes, and Princes and Marquesses of twenty-five years of age; of elected representatives of the remaining ranks of the nobility; of life members appointed by the Emperor; and of representatives elected for seven years by the fifteen principal inhabitants of each of the forty-five administrative districts, a total number in 1912 of 367 members. The Chamber of Representatives consists of 381 members, elected for four years by the direct vote of male resident tax-payers in each electoral district.

The judicial system has been modernized, and consists of district and sub-district courts of first instance and courts of appeal, with judges appointed by the Emperor and irremovable except for misconduct. A court of cassation at Tokyo, similar to that of Paris, is the final appeal court of the Empire.

The official administrative unit is the Prefecture (forty-three in number) under a Prefect who is a civil official appointed by the Emperor and directly responsible to the Home Minister.

Production and Industry.—The area of Japan (exclusive of the Dependencies) is 94,500,000 acres, of which over 54.5 per cent is under forests. The crops are rice, wheat and barley, soy bean, mulberry and millet.

The live stock includes cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and horses. Gold and silver are found, and iron, copper and manganese are plentiful. Coal is raised in progressive quantities, 17,600,000 tons being won in 1911. Petroleum is being successively exploited and sulphur mines are worked. Iron foundries and ship-building industries are of growing importance. Textiles employ nearly one-half a million persons (mainly women), out of a total of 717,000 factory operatives; besides a large number of workers who are engaged in these industries in their own homes, and paper, matches, earthenware, matting, leatherwork and lacquer ware are produced for the home and foreign trade.

Education.—Primary: Lower grade, compulsory, and free. Age, six to ten. Kindergarten and schools numerous and well attended (82 per cent). Some 55 per cent complete the higher primary course, age ten to fourteen, for which a small monthly fee of thirty to sixty sen is required. Special Schools of industries, commerce, and technics are well attended. State Universities; Tokio, Kyoto, Tohoku, and Kiushiu (Medicine and Engineering only). There are some private institutions of university standing.

The average expenditure for the five years ending with 1914 was 563,960,766 yen, and the receipts for the same time averaged 549,935,010 yen. The budget for 1914 called for an expenditure of 586,807,588 yen. The total debt stated in 1913 was 2,493,970,000 yen, or $1,246,985,000. The yen, the unit of value, is equal to $0.498, United States money.

Railways.—The Japanese railways are almost entirely State-owned. At the beginning of 1913 there were in Japan proper 5,606 miles of railway open. There were also 767 miles open in Korea, while the South Manchurian Railway is under Japanese control, the Government being a large shareholder. In 1911 the Antung-Mukden line was opened to broad-gauge traffic, connecting the Korean and South Manchurian systems, and making it possible to pro-

Japan—*Continued.*

ceed from Tokio to Moscow with only eight hours' sea-passage. The cost of construction of the Japanese railway system is estimated at £64,500,000, or about £12,000 per mile. The gross receipts for passengers and goods traffic on all lines in Japan for 1912 was £9,250,000, giving average net earnings per train mile of 1s. 10¼d.

In 1912 there were 7,166 post offices and 4,657 telegraph offices, with 29,500 miles of line. There were also 2,517 telephone offices, with 5,200 miles of line.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine consisted in 1912 of 1,981 steamers over twenty tons, and 1,317 sailing vessels over 100 tons. The principal steamship lines receive a Government subsidy.

Cities.—The capital is Tokio with a population of 2,200,000 (in 1910) and some thirty other cities with a population in excess of 50,000.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Japan from the United States for the year 1913 was $57,741,815, and goods to the value of $91,633,240 were sent thither—a balance of $33,891,425 in favor of Japan.

CHO-SEN.—The peninsula of Korea, which formed the bone of contention in the Japan-China war of 1894-1895, was surrendered to Japanese influence by the Treaty of Shimonoseki of 1895, the possession being secured after the Russo-Japanese war by the treaty of 1905 and by the Anglo-Japanese agreement of the same year. In 1910 Korea was formally annexed by Japan, the Emperor was deposed, and the name of the country was changed to Chosen. It extends southward from Manchuria from 43°-34° 18′ N. latitude, and between 124° 36′-130° 47′ E. longitude, with a total length of about 600 miles, and an extreme breadth of 135 miles. The peninsula is bounded on the east by the Sea of Japan, on the west by the Yellow Sea and the Yalu River, on the north by Manchuria and on the extreme northeast by the Coast Province of Russian Siberia. Round the coast are many islands, the largest being Quelpart, about fifty miles due south of the peninsula (total area about 550 square miles, population 100,000), formerly used as a penal settlement by the Korean government.

The area of Korea is about 71,000 square miles. Population estimated at about 14,000,000; there are about 210,000 Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous, except in the river valleys. About 4,500,000 acres are under cultivation, the staple agricultural products being rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron and other minerals are distributed throughout the country.

Capital, Seoul. Population (1909), 217,400. Other towns are Chong-ju, 80,000; Phyong-yang, 50,000; Fusan, 50,000; Song-do (Kai-song), 27,000; Chemulpo, 25,000; Wonsan, 17,000.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Cho-sen (Korea) from the United States for the year 1913 was $1,370,926, and goods to the value of $5,133 were sent thither—a balance of $1,365,793 in favor of the United States.

TAIWAN.—The island of Formosa, between 20° 56′-25° 15′ N. latitude and 120°-122° E. longitude in the West Pacific Ocean, was ceded to Japan by China after the war of 1894-1895. The name was then changed to Taiwan. The area is about 13,500 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,400,000. Formosa is a volcanic island, with the two highest peaks in Mount Morrisson (14,300 feet), now called Nitakayama, and Mount Sylvia (12,500 feet), called Setzu-zan. Sugar and rice are grown in large quantities. Very important is camphor, a large proportion of the world's supply coming from this island. Tea is grown, and exported largely to the United States. The administration has been entirely reformed by Japan, and education has been placed upon a scientific footing, while railways, roads and other communications are being developed.

HOKOTO.—The Pescadores (or Fisher Islands)—called by the Japanese Hok-to—are a group of forty-eight islands, of which twenty-one are uninhabited, with a total area of about eighty-five square miles and an estimated population of above 55,000, mainly Chinese, the group having been ceded by China after the war of 1894-1895. The islands are distant about thirty miles west of Formosa in the typhoon-swept area of Formosa Strait.

KWANGTO.—At the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905 the Russian lease from China of the southern promontory of the Liao Tung Peninsula (in the south of Manchuria) was conceded to Japan, the concession being confirmed by China.

The eastern shores contain the harbors of Port Arthur, Dalny, and Tallenwan, all connected by railway with Kinchau, Peking, Mukden, and the Trans-Siberian line, and all ice-free ports. Port Arthur was captured by the Japanese in the war with China (1895), and again successfully besieged by land and sea in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905, being surrendered by the Russian General Stoessel, after repeated assaults, on Jan. 1, 1905. Capital, Dairen (formerly Dalny).

SAKHALIN.—The southern portion of the Island of Sakhalin was occupied by the Japanese from about 1800 to 1875, when it was ceded to Russia. By the Treaty of Portsmouth, United States (1905), which ended the Russo-Japanese war, the portion below 50° N. was transferred to Japan, who thus possesses about two-fifths of the island. The total area of the Japanese territory is about 9,824 square miles, with an estimated population of 40,000. Sakhalin is a long, narrow island in the North Pacific, off the coast of Eastern Siberia (from which it is separated by the Straits of Tartary) and northwest of the Island of Yezo, the La Perouse Straits being the dividing waters. Capital, Korsakova.

Japan:
- Advancement of, discussed, 5471, 5959, 6065, 7433.
- American citizens in, legislation for protection of, 4006.
- American citizens selected to serve in offices of importance in Government of, 4099.
- American hostility to citizens of, deplored, 7433.
- American interests in, measures for protection of, 4006.
- American shipmasters warned by proclamation not to anchor at ports of, 3712.

Japan—*Continued.*
  Autonomy and independence, claims of, to, supported by United States, 5086.
  Cable communication with, recommended, 4565.
  Citizens of, in China, treatment of, and action of United States officers regarding, inquired into, 5992.
  Civil war in, neutrality of United States in, 3888.
    Proclaimed, 3712.
  Claims of United States against, 3446, 4242.
    Indemnities received, discussed and recommendations regarding, 3574, 4243, 4520, 4561, 4630, 4692, 4715.
      Returned, 4762.
    Propriety of applying indemnity to education of youths in Japanese language, submitted, 4243.
  Commercial relations with, 2703, 2743, 2769, 4060, 4242, 4448, 6373, 6431.
  Constitutional government, establishment of, contemplated by, 4630.
    New constitution promulgated by, 5471.
  Consular courts and jurisdiction thereof, discussed, 4072, 4630.
  Consuls of United States in, claim of, to exercise judicial powers in certain cases, referred to, 3892.
  Difficulties of, with China, discussed, 4242.
  Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4987, 5086.
  Legation of United States in, land for, offered by, recommendations regarding, 4823, 4862, 4923.
  Lew Chew Islands, controversy between China and, regarding, 4521.
  Minister of, to United States, received, 4718.
  Minister of United States to—
    Appropriation for support of American youths to serve as part of official family of, recommended, 4101, 4145.
    Claim of, for loss of house by fire, 3382.
    Correspondence with, referred to, 4004.
    Fireproof building for use of legation recommended, 4561.
  Naval expedition to, discussed, 2703, 2712, 2743, 2769, 2833.
    Successful termination of, 2812.
  Neutrality of United States in war with—
    Austria-Hungary, 8357.
    Germany, 8356.
  Postal convention with, 4203.
  Questions with, settled, 6264, 6333.
  Referred to, 3832, 3836.
  Relations with, 2685, 3382, 5959, 6065, 6371.
  Ships of war built in United States for, referred to, 3354.
    Orders regarding clearance of, 3443, 3444.
    Prohibition of departure of, removed, 3539.
  Shipwrecked seamen, convention with, for relief of, 4561.
  Shipwrecks, convention regarding expenses incurred in consequence of, 4580.
  Special provision for naturalizing citizens of, in United States, recommended, 7435.
  Subjects of, in Ikisima Island injured by target practice of American vessel, recommendations regarding, 5367, 5386.
  Treaty between United States, Great Britain, France, Holland, and, referred to, 3574, 3792.
  Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with, 8046.
  Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—
      Buchanan, 3012, 3037, 3061, 3174.
      Cleveland, 4987, 5086.
      Johnson, 3574, 3722.
      Pierce, 2776, 2812.
    Revision of, discussed, 4762, 4825, 5086, 5367, 5546.
      Convention regarding, 4460, 4520.
  Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4131.
  War with China—
    Action of United States regarding, 5957, 6059.
    Agents of United States requested to protect subjects of contestants, 5957, 6059.

Japan Exposition:
  Tokyo, 1912, generous provision for, recommended, 7501.
    Postponed to, 1917, 7614.

Japan, Treaties with.—Diplomatic relations with Japan began with the treaty of 1854, which, with several later ones, was superseded by the more comprehensive conventions now in force. The convention for reimbursing shipwreck expenses, concluded in 1880, provided that all expenses incurred by the government of the United States in connection with rescue, clothing, and assisting needy Japanese subjects in cases of shipwreck should be paid by the Japanese government, if the assisted persons be unable to pay them; and reciprocally, the United States government shall be responsible for debts and expenses incurred by Japan in rendering like assistance to United States citizens. This provision shall not extend to expenses incurred in the salvage of the vessels or cargo, which must be a charge against the vessel and goods or the owners. In such claims for reimbursement, the expenses of government, police, and other officials, and the expense of official correspondence is not to be included. (For the extradition provisions of 1886, see Extradition Treaties.)

The treaty of commerce and navigation

Japan, Treaties with—*Continued.*
of 1894 provided for mutual freedom of trade, travel and residence; free access to the courts in pursuit and defense of rights; possession and disposal as well as the succession to property, and the equitable imposition of taxes upon the subjects or citizens of the one country while in the dominions of the other. No discriminating, higher, or other taxes shall be levied upon aliens than upon citizens; nor shall military, naval or other service be imposed upon them. Importation and exportation of goods shall be free from prohibitory or embarrassing restrictions, regardless of the place whence the goods arrive or the nationality of the vessels carrying them; but the usual restrictions of coastwise trade obtain in all cases. The privileges of loading and unloading, and all other privileges of navigation which are enjoyed by national vessels shall be granted without restriction or discrimination to the vessel of the other country. The privileges of visiting two or more ports for the purpose of delivering parts of a cargo are extended to vessels, and in such cases there shall be but one imposition of legitimate charges upon the vessel. Humane treatment is to be extended to vessels of all sorts in distress, and means of assistance and alleviation are to be freely accorded by both nations to the sufferers on vessels of the other. Salvage shall in all cases be conducted and governed according to the laws of the country in which the salvage is made. Goods and merchandise saved from a wreck shall not be liable to customs duties unless cleared for consumption. The usual terms of consular convention are included in this treaty. The treaty was to have endured for a period of twelve years from date of conclusion, with twelve months' privilege of notice of intention to terminate (page 8046). (For Trade-Mark regulations, see Trade-Marks, Conventions.)

A new treaty of trade and navigation between the United States and Japan was ratified by the Senate Feb. 24, 1911, and by the Privy Council of Japan March 29 following. The signatory exchange was made April 4.

The treaty comprises eighteen articles. Most of these cover subjects already treated in the existing convention, though in many instances the language of the articles is changed to make the provisions conform to modern conditions.

The first article of the treaty asserts the right of citizens or subjects of the two countries to enter, travel or reside in the territories of the other, to carry on trade, lease houses and shops and residences and generally do anything incident to trade.

In Article VII corporations are dealt with. It permits them to appear in courts subject to the laws of each country, though it is stipulated that the permission to corporations to transact business must remain subject to local laws.

In Article VIII it is provided that there shall be no discrimination between the vessels of the two countries in their right to carry imports without being liable to other or higher charges of duties than national vessels. The same rule is applied to exportation and to the payment of export duties, bounties and drawbacks. Article XIV promises that any trade or navigation privilege extended to another country shall be enjoyed by the signatories to this treaty. Article XV confers protection for patents, trade-marks, and designs. This treaty supersedes the treaty of 1894, and became operative July 17, 1911, and is to remain in force twelve years. At the end of twelve years the treaty also continues operative unless six months' notice to the contrary is given.

Regarding immigration restrictions, the following statement by Y. Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, while not a part of the treaty, was made in connection with it:

"In proceeding this day to the signature of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and the United States the undersigned Japanese Ambassador in Washington, duly authorized by his Government, has the honor to declare that the Imperial Japanese Government is fully prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control which it has for the past three years exercised in regulation of the emigration of laborers to the United States."

Japan signed with the United States the general international arbitration treaty in 1908, and conventions protecting trade-marks in Korea and China.

An exchange of notes between Secretary Root and Baron Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador, dated Nov. 30, 1908, outlined the common policy of the two governments in the Pacific Ocean. It is declared to be the wish of both to encourage free and peaceful development of commerce; the maintenance of the status quo in China; reciprocal respect for the territorial possessions of each in China, and the support of the integrity of China and equal trade opportunities for all nations in that country. Should any event occur threatening the status quo as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as mutually understood, it remains for the two governments to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take.

Java, The, capture and destruction of, by the *Constitution*, 507.

Jay Treaty.—A treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated in 1794 by John Jay, on the part of the United States, and Lord Grenville, representing Great Britain. It provided for an evacuation of the British posts to the United States, free commercial intercourse on the American continent, unrestricted navigation of the Mississippi River, indemnity to citizens of each country for damages at the hands of privateers of the other, and a limited trade between this country and the British West Indies. The last-mentioned clause caused the treaty to be very unpopular in America. (See Great Britain, Treaties with.)

Jayhawkers.—A name applied to bands of marauders who kept up a guerrilla warfare in eastern Kansas about the beginning of the Civil War. The Jayhawkers were so called because of the alleged similarity of their practices to those of a bird with this appellation.

Jeannette Polar Expedition:
- Failure and abandonment of, 4726.
- Remains of members of, removed to United States, 4834.
- Services extended in Russia to survivors of, recommendations regarding, 4853.
- Testimonials of Congress transmitted to Russian subjects who aided survivors of, 4919, 5088.
  - Report on, 5120.
- Vessels dispatched for relief of, 4726.
  - Recommended, 4586.

Jefferson, Thomas.—1801-1809.

(FIRST TERM, 1801-1805.)

Fourth Administration—Democratic-Republican.

Vice-President—Aaron Burr.

Secretary of State—
James Madison.

Secretary of the Treasury—
Samuel Dexter (continued).
Albert Gallatin, from May 15, 1801.

Secretary of War—
Henry Dearborn.

Secretary of the Navy—
Benjamin Stoddert (continued).
Robert Smith, from Jan. 26, 1802.
Jacob Crowninshield, from March 2, 1805.

Attorney-General—
Levi Lincoln.
Robert Smith, from March 2, 1805.

Postmaster-General—
Joseph Habersham (continued).
Gideon Granger, from Nov. 28, 1801.

Nomination.—There were no conventions or platforms, but the candidates were nominated by a caucus of members of Congress. The Federalists renominated John Adams, and the Democratic-Republicans chose Thomas Jefferson.

Election.—The close race for the Presidency which Jefferson gave Adams in 1796, marked the affection of the people for the man who drew up the Declaration of Independence. The election of Adams in that year, despite his unpopular doctrines, marked the esteem and love which the people had for Washington—for Washington preferred Adams. Jefferson, while Vice-President, was not consulted by Adams in affairs of the administration. His election as the third President of the United States, in 1800, is attributed to the unskillful politics of Hamilton and the political adroitness of Aaron Burr, in New York.

Tripolitan War.—Commodore Dale was sent with three frigates and a sloop of war to protect our commerce on the Barbary coast, and it was found that Tripoli had declared war against the United States.

When the Seventh Congress met Jefferson sent in a written message, establishing the custom which was unbroken until Woodrow Wilson delivered an oral address in 1913.

Vote.—The electoral vote was counted Feb. 11, 1801, and showed Jefferson, 73; Burr, 73; Adams, 65; C. C. Pinckney, 64; and John Jay 1. As no one had received a majority of the votes, the House, on the same day, proceeded to elect a President and a Vice-President. The balloting continued until Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1801, when, on the thirty-sixth ballot, Jefferson was elected President, and Burr, Vice-President. Some of the Federalists, not including Hamilton, tried to elect Burr over Jefferson, and Burr did not discountenance their action.

(SECOND TERM, 1805-1809.)

Fifth Administration — Democratic-Republican.

Vice-President—George Clinton.

Secretary of State—
James Madison (continued).

Secretary of the Treasury—
Albert Gallatin (continued).

Secretary of the Navy—
Jacob Crowninshield, from March 3, 1805.

Secretary of War—
Henry Dearborn (continued).

Attorney-General—
Robert Smith, from March 3, 1805.
John Breckinridge, from Dec. 25, 1805.
Caesar A. Rodney, from Jan. 20, 1807.

Postmaster-General—
Gideon Granger (continued).

SECOND TERM—Nomination.—In the election of 1804, candidates were chosen by Congressional caucus for the positions of President and Vice-President, specifically in order to prevent a repetition of the conditions of 1800, when the struggle for President occurred between Jefferson and Burr, and also of the anomalous condition in 1796 when Adams was a Federalist President and Jefferson a Republican Vice-President. Jefferson and George Clinton were the nominees of the Democratic-Republicans. It does not appear, however, that Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King, the Federalist candidates for these offices, were nominated in a Federal caucus. The strongest party contests occurred in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Vote.—Jefferson carried Massachusetts against the Federalists led by Adams, but failed to win in Connecticut. The electoral vote was counted Feb. 13, 1805, and was conducted in accordance with the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, which went into force Sept. 25, 1804. Jefferson had 162 votes against 14 for Pinckney. The apportionment following the census of 1800, and the admission of Ohio in 1802, increased the electoral vote to 176 and the number of States participating to 17. Jefferson was victorious in all of the states except Connecticut and Delaware, and in Maryland, where the vote was split 9 to 2.

Party Affiliation.—Prior to his residence in France as United States minister (1784-1789), Jefferson was a Whig of the Revolution. On his return, he was a Republican-Democrat, in deepest sympathy with the French Revolution. He advocated "the will of the majority to be the natural law of every society, and the only sure guardian of the rights of man." The Constitution had been drawn and adopted in his absence, and although on his return he expressed himself against it, he later modified his views regarding it and came to think more favorably of it. His associates in Washington's Cabinet, notably Hamilton and Knox, often expressed themselves in favor of aristocratic or monarchical forms of government, and regarded the Republican form as only a temporary expedient. This was so hateful to Jefferson that he vehemently expressed his grief and astonishment, and ultimately resigned his Cabinet office. He found himself opposed to the whole Federalist policy and, upon his retirement from office in 1796, he and his friends took the name of Republicans. Thus the Democratic party was formed, which in 1800 became the majority party in the United States. It was known as the Republican party until Jackson, in 1824, changed its name to the Democratic party.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Seventh Congress (1801-1803) the Senate, of 32 members, was made up of 13 Federalists and 19 Democrats; and the House, of 105 members, was made up of 34 Federalists and 71 Democrats. In the Eighth Congress (1803-1805) the Senate, of 34 members, was made up of 10 Federalists and 24 Democrats; and the House, of 141 members, was made up of 38 Federalists and 103 Democrats. During the second Jefferson administration, in the Ninth Congress (1805-1807) the Senate, of 34 members, was made up of 17 Federalists and 17 Democrats; and the House, of 141 members, was made up of 29 Federalists and 112 Democrats. In the Tenth Congress (1807-1809) the Senate, of 34 members, was made up of 7 Federalists and 27 Democrats; and the House, of 141 members, was made up of 31 Federalists and 110 Democrats.

Acquisition of Territory.—During the year 1800 the territory of Louisiana was learned to have been secretly ceded by Spain

Jefferson, Thomas—*Continued.*
to France. Jefferson opened up negotiations with France to acquire a port of deposit at the mouth of the Mississippi. In January, 1803, he sent James Monroe to France to act with Robert R. Livingston, our minister to that country. Napoleon was burdened with debt and threatened with an English war. Livingston and Monroe negotiated a treaty of purchase, agreeing to pay $15,000,000 for the province of Louisiana, which comprised, east of the Mississippi, the territory south of the thirty-first degree of north latitude and as far east as the Perdido River, and, west of the Mississippi River, the whole of the present State of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, that part of Minnesota west of the Mississippi River, Wyoming and Colorado east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Arkansas River, and all but a small southwestern section of Kansas, and the narrow northwestern part of Oklahoma. Claims of American citizens against France to the amount of $3,750,000 were turned in on the purchase and the balance was paid in 6 per cent bonds payable in fifteen years. The Federalists claimed the purchase was unwarranted, and Jefferson thought a constitutional amendment necessary. The Senate, however, ratified the treaty Oct. 19, 1803, and the House passed a resolution to carry it into effect by a vote of 90 to 25, the Federalists voting in the minority.

The Louisiana Purchase increased the area of the United States to a total of 1,999,775 square miles. Jefferson was fully alive to the importance of this addition. In his Third Annual Message (page 346) he says: "Whilst the property and sovereignty of the Mississippi and its waters secure an independent outlet for the produce of the western states and an uncontrolled navigation through their whole course, free from collision with other powers and the dangers to our peace from that source, the fertility of the country, its climate and extent, promise in due season important aids to our Treasury, and ample provision for our posterity, and a wide spread for the blessings of freedom and equal laws." Napoleon, in speaking of the sale of the territory, said: "This accession strengthens forever the power of the United States, and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride." The Lewis and Clark expedition, which formed the basis of the claim of the United States to the northwestern territory, is described in detail by Jefferson in a special message (page 398) and in his Sixth Annual Message (page 396) he says: "It is but justice to say that Messrs. Lewis and Clark and their brave companions have by this arduous service deserved well of their country."

Slavery.—Jefferson's sentiments on this subject are well expressed in his Sixth Annual Message (page 396) in these words: "I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpose your authority constitutionally to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in these violations of human rights which have so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country have long been eager to proscribe. Although no law you may pass can take prohibitory effect till the first of the year 1808, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent by timely notice expeditions which can not be completed before that day."

Tariff.—In his Sixth Annual Message, Jefferson recommended that the duty on salt, a necessary of life, be suppressed. He looks forward to the accumulation of a surplus of revenue, if peace continues, and in discussing the advisability of further reduction of tariff in the future, says (page 397): "Shall we suppress the impost and give the advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and necessary use the suppression in due season will doubtless be right, but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid are foreign luxuries, purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance and application to the great purposes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of Federal powers." A tariff act of May 13, 1800, made slight increases in some duties, especially those upon wines. March 27, 1804, there was passed an act "for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles; and also for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels, and for other purposes." While some duties were increased by this act, it placed upon the free list rags from cotton, linen, wool, and hemp cloth, regulus of antimony, unwrought clay, unwrought burr stones, and the bark of the cork tree. The act of March 4, 1808, allowed free importation of old copper, saltpeter, and sulphur.

Internal Improvements.—Jefferson was strongly in favor of the application of revenue surplus to internal improvements; but he did not recognize that the Constitution conferred the right of making such upon the Federal Government. In his Sixth Annual Message (page 398) he says, in speaking of such improvements: "I suppose an amendment to the Constitution, by consent of the states, necessary, because the objects now recommended are not among those enumerated by the Constitution, and to which it permits the public money to be applied." In his Eighth Annual Message (page 444) he says: "Shall it (the revenue surplus) lie unproductive in the Public vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced? Or shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers, education, and other great foundations of prosperity and union under the powers which Congress may already possess or such amendment of the Constitution, as may be approved by the States?"

Navy.—The navy which had been created during the previous administration for operations against France, was reduced by Jefferson, who put all but six of the vessels out of commission. In his First Annual Message (page 318) he explains that these vessels were laid up in navy yards to reduce expenses. "Whatever annual sum," he says, "beyond that you may think proper to appropriate to naval preparations would perhaps be better employed in providing those articles which may be kept without waste or consumption, and be in readiness when any exigency calls them into use." In his several messages he lays especial stress upon the advisability of preserving the vessels of the navy from decay and injury when not in active use. In a special message of Feb. 10, 1807 (page 407), Jefferson goes fully into the plans for the increase of the navy by the addition of a flotilla of gunboats for the protection of the harbors. Two hundred of these are expected to afford the desired protection, of which number he reports that 73 are built or are building, and that the remaining

Jefferson, Thomas—*Continued.*

127 would cost from $500,000 to $600,000. In his Eighth Annual Message (page 442) he reports that: "Of the gunboats authorized by the act of December last, it has been thought necessary to build only 103 in the present year."

Commerce.—Jefferson did not believe in the paternal fostering of commerce and industries by the Federal Government. In his First Annual Message (page 318) he says: "Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are the most thriving when left most free to individual enterprise. Protection from casual embarrassments, however, may sometimes be seasonably interposed." In speaking of the rapid growth of the country, he says in his First Annual Message (page 314): "I lay before you the result of the census lately taken of our inhabitants, to a conformity with which we are now to reduce the ensuing ratio of representation and taxation. You will perceive that the increase of numbers during the last ten years, proceeding in geometrical ratio, promises a duplication in little more than twenty-two years." The number was 5,308,483 in 1800.

Finance.—Jefferson outlined the financial policy of his administration in his First Annual Message (page 328) in these words: " . . . there is reasonable ground of confidence that we may now safely dispense with all the internal taxes, comprehending excise, stamps, auctions, licenses, carriages, and refined sugars to which the postage on newspapers may be added, to facilitate the progress of information and that the remaining sources of revenue will be sufficient to provide for the support of Government, to pay the interest on the public debts, and to discharge the principals within shorter periods than the laws or the general expectation had contemplated. War, indeed, and untoward events may change this prospect of things and call for expenses which the imposts could not meet; but sound principles will not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow-citizens to accumulate treasure for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not perhaps happen, but from the temptations offered by that treasure."

Public Debt.—The debt of the United States during the administration of Jefferson stood as follows: Jan. 1, 1802, $86,712,632.25; 1803, $77,054,686.30; 1804, $86,427,120.88; 1805, $82,312,150.50; 1806, $75,743,270.66; 1807, $69,218,398.64; 1808, $65,196,317.97; 1809, $57,023,192.09.

Foreign Policy.—Of the six vessels which Jefferson retained in commission, he sent four to the Mediterranean to overawe the Barbary pirates who were attacking the merchant vessels of the United States. The brilliance and efficacy of the efforts of Decatur and his brave comrades on that occasion are yet remembered by the American people. In his First Inaugural Address (page 311) he speaks of the country as: "Kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from the exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe; too high-minded to endure the degradations of the other." In speaking of the proper attitude of the United States in the long struggle between Napoleon and the allied powers, he says, in his Third Annual Message (page 349): "In the course of this conflict let it be our endeavor, as it is our interest and our desire, to cultivate the friendship of the belligerent nations by every act of justice and of innocent kindness; to receive their armed vessels with hospitality from the distresses of the sea, but to administer the means of annoyance to none; to establish in our harbors such a police as may maintain law and order; to restrain our citizens from embarking individually in a war in which their country takes no part; to punish severely those persons, citizens or alien, who shall usurp the cover of our flag for vessels not entitled to it, infecting thereby with suspicion those of real Americans and committing us into controversies for the redress of wrongs not our own; to exact from every nation the observance toward our vessels and citizens of those principles and practices which all civilized people acknowledge; to merit the character of a just nation, and maintain that of an independent one, preferring every consequence to insult and habitual wrong." Speaking of the attack of the *Leopard* on the American frigate *Chesapeake*, Jefferson wrote in later years: "I had only to open my hand, and let havoc loose." To protect the United States from similar attacks, he issued the embargo of 1807, which continued until the end of his administration: but the conditions were too severe for American commerce to observe, and its frequent violation defeated its purpose. Jefferson always maintained that had the patriotism of the people risen to proper heights, this course would have obviated the war of 1812, and have secured a recognition of neutral rights. Jefferson himself suffered from the condition of the embargo which forbade the exportation of tobacco, by the loss of fully two-thirds of his income.

Jefferson, Thomas:
Annual messages of, 314, 320, 345, 357, 370, 393, 413, 439.
Biographical sketch of, 307.
Constitutional amendment suggested by, regarding—
  Education, 397, 444.
  Internal improvements, 397, 444.
Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 913.
  Referred to, 930.
Election of, notification of, and reply, 308.
Expedition across continent recommended by, 341, 886.
Extraordinary session of Congress and of the Senate proclaimed, 345, 412, 449.
Foreign policy discussed by, 311, 346, 349.
Inaugural address of—
  First, 309.
  Second, 366.
Louisiana Purchase discussed by, 346, 348, 350.
Message adopted by, instead of personal address to Congress, 313.
Militia for national defense, 317.
Minister to France, granted permission to return home, 50.
  Testimonial of services from King of France, 81.
Oath of office, notifies Congress of time and place of taking, 309.
Pardon granted deserters from Army by, 413.
Portraits of, 306.

Jefferson, Thomas—*Continued.*
  Proclamations of—
    Attack upon American vessel by British ship, 410.
    Collection district of Mobile, 357.
    Erection of buildings in Washington, 312.
    Extraordinary session of—
      Congress, 345, 412.
      Senate, 449.
    Military expedition against Spanish dominions, 392.
    Pardons to deserters, 413.
    Unlawful combinations in Lake Champlain, 438.
    Vessels committing depredations in United States, 390.
  Retirement of, from office mentioned by, 444.
  Secretary of State, 73.
    Letters to, from Mr. Otto regarding tonnage, 84, 85.
    Spain, military expedition against, 392.
  Standing army in time of peace unnecessary, 317.
  State of the Union discussed by, 316, 334, 349, 373.
  Tariff discussed by, 397.
Jefferson Barracks, Mo., construction of dining rooms, etc., at, referred to, 4660, 4695.
Jemez Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7346.
Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex., appropriation for Apaches on, recommended, 4692.
Jicarilla Apache Reservation, N. Mex., appropriations to settlers for improvements on, recommended, 4696.

Jingoism.—A political term borrowed from the English and applied to that style of writing or oratory usually known as spread-eagle or braggadocio. The mild oath "by jingo" is a corruption of "by Gingou," i.e., by St. Gingoulph. During the war in Bulgaria between Russia and Turkey in 1877 the British Conservatives under Lord Beaconsfield, the premier, strongly advocated English intervention in behalf of Turkey. The Liberals, under Gladstone, were equally determined to avoid trouble and urged that Turkey be left to herself. Popular interest in the discussion grew to the point where it found expression in the music halls. "Jingo" was soon derisively applied to the war party, and they proudly accepted it. The term has since been commonly applied both in England and America to parties extravagantly enthusiastic in defense of the national honor.

Johanna Island:
  Correspondence of Commodore Shufeldt regarding condition of, referred to, 4536.
  Treaty with King of, 4536.
John Adams, The, operations of, referred to, 2909.
John S. Bryan, The, claim of, against Brazil adjusted, 2116.

Johnson, Andrew.—April 15, 1865-March 3, 1869.

Twentieth Administration—Republican (continued).

Secretary of State—
  William H. Seward (continued).
Secretary of the Treasury—
  Hugh McCulloch (continued).
Secretary of War—
  Edwin M. Stanton (continued).
  U. S. Grant.
  Lorenzo Thomas.
  John M. Schofield.
Secretary of the Navy—
  Gideon Welles.
Secretary of the Interior—
  John P. Usher.
  James Harlan.
  O. H. Browning.
Attorney-General—
  James Speed.
  Henry Stanbery.
  William M. Evarts.
Postmaster-General—
  William Dennison.
  Alex. W. Randall.

Johnson became President on the death of Lincoln, April 15, 1865. He was Lincoln's choice for Vice-President in the latter's second term, for strong political reasons. It was felt that Johnson's election would bring to the support of the party a large body of War Democrats, but especially would it prevent the recognition of the Confederacy by Great Britain and France if a candidate were elected from a reorganized rebellious State (Tennessee) in the heart of the Confederacy.

Party Affiliation.—Johnson's earliest political activity was directed against the aristocratic government by the large landholders of Tennessee; he opposed the so-called "internal improvement" policies, and for a time suffered defeat by reason of this opposition. He was the only ardent supporter of Bell who did not go over to the Whig party. In Congress (1843-1853) he supported Jackson, the annexation of Texas, Polk's administration; and opposed internal improvements. He defended the veto power of the President and supported the compromise measures of 1850. He advocated then and later the homestead bill which the slave-holding power of the South did not favor. He occupied an intermediate position in politics by holding pronounced Union ideas which slave-holders did not appreciate, and by recognizing slavery as an institution guaranteed by the Constitution which made him unpopular with the Republicans. He never believed that any attempt at disruption of the Union would be made; but in 1860 he took positive ground against secession and declared in his speech in Congress on the joint resolution amending the Constitution that he would stand by and act in and under the Constitution. In March, 1861, when speaking of the secessionists, he declared: "I would have them arrested and tried for treason, and, if convicted, by the eternal God, they should suffer the penalty of the law at the hands of the executioner."

Tariff.—The chief revenue acts in the administration of President Johnson were those of July 28, 1866, "to protect the revenue, and for other purposes;" of March 2, 1867, "to provide revenue from imported wool, and for other purposes;" and that of Feb. 3, 1868, "to provide for the exemption of cotton from internal tax." The latter act provided that cotton imported from foreign countries after Nov. 1, 1868, should be exempt from duty. In his Third Annual Message, President John-

Johnson, Andrew—*Continued.*
son (page 3773) urged a thorough revision of the revenue system. "Our internal revenue laws and impost system," he said, "should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government, economically administered." He advocated a large reduction in the number of articles subject to tax as a means of simplifying and reducing the cost of revenue collection.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Johnson stood as follows: July 1, 1866, $2,636,036,163.84; 1867, $2,508,151,211.69; 1868, $2,480,853,413.23.

In his First Annual Message (page 3563) President Johnson says: "Our debt is doubly secure—first, in the actual wealth and the still greater undeveloped resources of the country, and, next, in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as a people are free; that the debt of a republic is safest of all."

Civil Service.—In his Third Annual Message (page 3769) President Johnson says: "It is not the theory of this Government that public offices are the property of those who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit, sometimes for a fixed period, sometimes during good behavior, but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power, which represents the collective majesty and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to the public interests."

Johnson, Andrew:
- Acquisition of St. John and St. Thomas Islands recommended by, 3886.
- Act containing provisions depriving of command of Army, protest of, against, 3670.
  - Repeal of, recommended by, 3871.
- Acts to provide for more efficient government of rebel States discussed by. (See Reconstruction.)
- Amnesty—
  - Authority for granting discussed, 3895.
  - Circular regarding, 3539.
  - Persons worth more than $20,000 to whom pardons issued referred to, 3583.
  - Proclamations of, 3508, 3745.
  - Referred to, 3659, 3669, 3722, 3779.
- Annual messages of, 3551, 3643, 3756, 3870.
- Biographical sketch of, 3499.
- Constitutional amendments recommended by—
  - Abolition of slavery, 3556.
    - Ratification of, referred to, 3570, 3644.
  - Designating officer to succeed President in case of vacancy, 3837, 3889.
  - Election of President and Vice-President, 3837, 3889.
  - Election of United States Senators, 3840, 3889.
  - Tenure of office by judiciary of United States, 3841, 3889.
- Correspondence with Gen. Grant regarding vacation of War Office by latter, 3800.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4283.
- Death of President Lincoln announced to, 3485.
- Dominican Republic discussed by. (See Santo Domingo.)
- Executive orders of, 3531, 3637, 3749, 3859.
- Exequaturs revoked by. (See Proclamations of, *post.*)
- Finances discussed by, 3562, 3648, 3769, 3872.
- Foreign policy discussed by, 3564, 3581, 3777, 3886, 3888.
- Home of Jackson tendered Government, communication of, regarding, 2954.
- Impeachment of—
  - Articles of, exhibited by House of Representatives, 3907.
    - Answer of President, 3926.
      - Replication of House of Representatives, 3951.
  - Letter of Chief Justice Chase respecting mode of procedure, 3916.
  - Proceedings of Senate sitting for trial of, 3918.
  - Verdict of acquittal, 3955.
- Inaugural address of, 3503.
- Loyal Senators and Representatives denied seats in Congress, discussed by, 3644.
- Missouri troops placed on footing with others as to bounties, pocket veto, 3733.
- Oath of office administered to, 3486.
- Pocket veto of, 3733.
- Policy of, toward Confederate States, referred to, 3667.
- Portrait of, 3499.
- Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 3551, 3570, 3593, 3596, 3603, 3611, 3620, 3643, 3670, 3681, 3687, 3690, 3696, 3729, 3734, 3756, 3766, 3781, 3820, 3837, 3844, 3846, 3848, 3849, 3870, 3889.
- Proclamations of—
  - Admission of Nebraska, 3714.
  - Amnesty, 3508, 3745, 3853, 3906.
  - Blockade of Southern ports removed, 3507, 3523.
  - Commercial restrictions in Southern States removed, 3515, 3524, 3529.
  - Day of mourning in memory of President Lincoln, 3504.
    - Postponed, 3504.
  - Declaring blockade established by Maximilian void, 3631.

Johnson, Andrew—*Continued.*

- Discriminating duties suspended on vessels of—
  - France, 3711.
  - Hawaiian Islands, 3713.
- Exequaturs revoked—
  - Consul of—
    - Chile, 3625.
    - Frankfort, 3709.
    - Hanover, 3709.
    - Hesse, 3709.
    - Nassau, 3709.
    - Oldenburg, 3710.
    - Sweden and Norway, 3626.
      - Revocation annulled, 3630.
  - Vice-consul of Sweden and Norway, 3627.
    - Revocation annulled, 3630.
- Extraordinary session of Senate, 3719.
- *Habeas corpus* previously suspended, revoked, 3529, 3531.
- Insurgent cruisers, 3506.
- Martial law in Kentucky removed, 3529.
- Neutrality in war in Japan, 3712.
- Obstructions to laws in North and South Carolina, 3743.
- Ratification of the fourteenth amendment, 3854, 3855, 3856, 3857, 3858.
- Restoration into Union of—
  - Alabama, 3521.
  - Florida, 3527.
  - Georgia, 3516.
  - Mississippi, 3512.
  - North Carolina, 3510.
  - South Carolina, 3524.
  - Texas, 3519.
- Rewards for arrest of instigators of assassination of President Lincoln, 3505.
- Termination of insurrection, 3515, 3627, 3632.
  - Correction in date of, 3747.
- Thanksgiving, 3530, 3636, 3748, 3858.

Protest of, against act depriving, of command of Army, 3670.

- Repeal of act recommended by, 3871.

Removals from office discussed by, 3690, 3767, 3820.

Republican form of government discussed by, 3566.

Restoration policy of, discussed by, 3551, 3570, 3593, 3643, 3781, 3870. (See also Provisional Governors; Reconstruction.)

Right of States to representation in Congress, discussed by, 3644.

State of the Union discussed by, 3551, 3570, 3589, 3593, 3643, 3756, 3837, 3871.

Tariff discussed by, 3773.

Thanksgiving proclamations of, 3530, 3636, 3748, 3858.

Veto messages of—

- Admission of—
  - Arkansas, 3846.
  - Certain Southern States, 3748.
  - Colorado, 3611, 3681.
  - Nebraska, 3687.
- Amending judiciary act, 3844.
- Civil-rights bill, 3603.
- Continuation of Freedmen's Bureau, 3620.
- Discontinuance of Freedmen's Bureau, 3852.
- Duties on imported copper and copper ores, 3903.
- Elective franchise in District of Columbia, 3670.
- Enabling New York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Co. to purchase lands, 3614.
- Establishing Freedmen's Bureau, 3596.
- Exclusion of electoral votes of States lately in rebellion, 3849.
- Government of rebel States, 3696, 3743.
  - Acts supplementary to, 3729, 3734.
- Pocket veto of Missouri volunteer bounty bill, 3733.
- Surveying district of Montana, 3624.
- Tenure of civil offices, 3690.
- Trustees of colored schools in Washington and Georgetown, 3903.

War between the States, termination of, proclaimed, 3515, 3627, 3632.

- Correction in date of, 3447.

Jonathan, or Brother Jonathan.—A term used to denote the typical American. Its origin has been explained in several ways, but the most plausible seems to be that it grew out of Washington's reference to his friend and adviser, Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut.

Jones, The, sum accruing from sale of, to be paid owners of, 2111.

Jonesboro (Ga.), Battle of.—On the night of Aug. 25, 1864, Gen. Sherman gave up the direct siege of Atlanta and attempted to gain possession of the Macon railroad to the southward. A part of his forces was moved back to the Chattahoochee to the northwest and others pushed southwest. The Army of the Tennessee, under Howard, having destroyed the roads southwest of Atlanta, moved east toward Jonesboro, twenty miles south of Atlanta. Hood, learning of this movement, sent Hardee's corps to defend Jonesboro. When Howard reached the town on the evening of Aug. 30 he found Hardee in possession. The latter attacked Howard on the 31st. After an engagement of two hours the Confederates retired with a loss of 1,400 killed and wounded. During the night Hardee retired to Lovejoy. Seeing his position in Atlanta indefensible, Hood, on Sept. 1, blew up his magazines and evacuated the city, which was occupied by Gen. Slocum with the Twentieth Army Corps.

Jorgen Lorentzen, The, appropriation for seizure of, recommended, 3271.

Josephine, The, referred to, 1030.

Journals of Congress.—The proceedings of Congress from 1774 to 1788 were first published at Philadelphia. They comprised 13 octavo volumes and were completed in 1788. This is the only record of the Continental Congress and that of the Confederation (except the "Secret Journals"), but contains no debates nor laws, that body being without legislative powers, although it adopted many resolutions, ordinances, and recommendations to the states. These journals were reprinted in Washington in 1823 in 4 octavo volumes. "The Journal Acts, and proceedings of the Convention Assembled at Philadelphia which framed the Constitution of the United States" was published at Boston in 1819. There were also published in Boston in 1821, four volumes of the "Secret Journals of the Acts and Proceedings of Congress from the First meeting thereof to the Dissolution of the Confederation by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States." According to the requirements of the Constitution, the Journals of Congress have been printed each session since its adoption. (See Annals of Congress; Cong., etc.)

Judge-Advocates, Corps of, recommendation regarding, 4570.

Judges, Circuit:

  Increase in number of, recommended, 4453, 4526, 4574, 4939, 5103, 5968.

  Inequality in amount of labor assigned each, discussed, 1756.

Judges, District, increase recommended in—

  Number of, 4939, 5103.

  Salaries of, 5478, 5561, 7589.

Judicial Salaries. (See Salaries, Judicial.)

Judicial Integrity discussed by President Roosevelt, 7521.

Judiciary.—The Federal judiciary system was modeled after that of Great Britain. In the early history of England and of the American colonies the legislative bodies had judicial powers, and the English Parliament is still known as the High Court of Parliament, and the Legislature of Massachusetts as the General Court. Most of these powers, however, were soon transferred to more compact bodies having exclusively judicial functions. Almost the only judicial function retained by legislative bodies is the power of impeachment of high officers. The first step toward a Federal judiciary were the commissions which decided land cases between the states. Commissioners of appeal decided prize cases, and in 1781, under the Articles of Confederation, these were erected into a court. The Constitution of 1787 provided for a Supreme Court and such inferior courts as Congress might establish. By the judiciary act of 1789 circuit and district courts were established. In 1891 the circuit court of appeals was added to this system. The Court of Claims, the Court of Private Land Claims, and a system of Territorial courts have also been established by Congress. The Judiciary system of the several states is similar in a general way to that of the United States. (See also Courts.)

The Justices of the United States Supreme Court from its establishment to the present are:

(Names of the Chief Justices in italics.)

Name	SERVICE		Born	Died
	Term	yrs		
John Jay, N. Y.	1789–1795	6	1745	1829
John Rutledge, S. C.	1789–1791	2	1739	1800
William Cushing, Mass.	1789–1810	21	1733	1810
James Wilson, Pa.	1789–1798	9	1742	1798
John Blair, Va.	1789–1796	7	1732	1800
Robert H. Harrison, Md.	1789–1790	1	1745	1790
James Iredell, N. C.	1790–1799	9	1751	1799
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1791–1793	2	1732	1819
William Paterson, N. J.	1793–1806	13	1745	1806
John Rutledge, S. C.	1795–1795	..	1739	1800
Samuel Chase, Md.	1796–1811	15	1741	1811
Oliver Ellsworth, Ct.	1796–1800	4	1745	1807
Bushrod Washington, Va.	1798–1829	31	1762	1829
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1799–1804	5	1755	1810
John Marshall, Va.	1801–1835	34	1755	1835
William Johnson, S. C.	1804–1834	30	1771	1834
Brock Livingston, N. Y.	1806–1823	17	1757	1823
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1807–1826	19	1765	1826
Joseph Story, Mass.	1811–1845	34	1779	1845
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1811–1836	25	1752	1844
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1823–1843	20	1767	1843
Robert Trimble, Ky.	1826–1828	21	1777	1828
John McLean, Ohio	1829–1861	32	1785	1861
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1830–1844	14	1779	1844
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1835–1867	32	1790	1867
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1836–1864	28	1777	1864
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1836–1841	5	1783	1841
John Catron, Tenn.	1837–1865	28	1786	1865
John McKinley, Ala.	1837–1852	15	1780	1852
Peter V. Daniel, Va.	1841–1860	19	1785	1860
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1845–1872	27	1792	1873
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845–1851	6	1789	1851
Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1846–1870	23	1794	1870
Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1851–1857	6	1809	1874
John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853–1861	8	1811	1889
Nathan Clifford, Me.	1858–1881	23	1803	1881
Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	1861–1881	20	1804	1884
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1862–1890	28	1816	1890
David Davis, Ill.	1862–1877	15	1815	1886
Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1863–1897	34	1816	1899
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio	1864–1873	9	1808	1873
William Strong, Pa.	1870–1880	10	1808	1895
Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870–1892	22	1813	1892
Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1872–1882	10	1811	1886
Morrison R. Waite, Ohio	1874–1888	14	1816	1888
John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877–1911	34	1833	1911
William B. Woods, Ga.	1880–1887	7	1824	1887
Stanley Matthews, Ohio	1881–1889	8	1824	1889
Horace Gray, Mass.	1881–1902	21	1828	1902
Samuel Blatchford, N. Y.	1882–1893	11	1820	1893
Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1888–1893	5	1825	1893
Melville W. Fuller, Ill.	1888–1910	22	1833	1910
David J. Brewer, Kan.	1889–1910	21	1837	1910
Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1890–1906	16	1836	....
George Shiras, Jr., Pa.	1892–1903	11	1832	....
Howell E. Jackson, Tenn.	1893–1895	2	1832	1895
Edward D. White, La.	1894–1910	16	1845	....
Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.	1895–1909	14	1838	1909
Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1898–....	..	1843	....
Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1902–....	..	1841	....
William R. Day, Ohio	1903–....	..	1849	....
William H. Moody, Mass.	1906–1910	4	1853	....
Horace H. Lurton, Tenn.	1909–1914	5	1844	1914
Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	1910–....	..	1862	....
Willis Van Devanter, Wyo	1910–....	..	1859	....
Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.	1910–....	..	1857	....
Edward D. White, La.	1910–....	..	1845	....
Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1912–....	..	1858	....
Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn	1914–....	..	1862	....

Judiciary System (see also Justice, Department of):

  Act—

    Making appropriation for certain judicial expenses vetoed, 4493.

    Regarding judiciary act vetoed, 3844.

Judiciary System—*Continued.*
- Constitutional amendment regarding tenure of office by judiciary of United States, recommended, 3841, 3889.
- Extension and revision of, recommended by President—
  - Adams, John, 279, 296.
  - Adams, J. Q., 880, 958.
  - Arthur, 4729.
  - Cleveland, 4939, 5103, 5879, 5968.
  - Jackson, 1024, 1121, 1168, 1336, 1396.
  - Jefferson, 319.
  - Lincoln, 3250.
  - Pierce, 2750, 2765, 2825.
  - Washington, 119, 125, 143.
- Judicial districts, increase in, recommended, 4253.
- Misdemeanors, trial of, by United States commissioners, recommended, 4939, 5879.
- Modifications in, recommended, 3250.
- Witnesses' and jurors' fees, referred to, 4730, 4770, 4836.

Juilliard vs. Greenman.—One of several important legal-tender cases. Juilliard having contracted a sale of cotton for $5,122.90 to Greenman, the latter paid $22.90 in coin (which was accepted) and offered payment of the residue in United States notes. Juilliard refused to accept the notes, demanding gold or silver. The case came before the circuit court for the southern district of New York, which found a verdict for Greenman on the ground that notes issued by the United States are legal tender for payment of any debt. The Supreme Court, March 3, 1884, the case having been appealed to that tribunal on a writ of error, affirmed this judgment, thus establishing the constitutionality of the legal-tender act of March 31, 1862. George F. Edmunds and Benjamin F. Butler appeared as counsel in this case, the former for plaintiff in error, the latter for defendant. Justice Gray, in delivering the opinion, stated that the prohibition in the Constitution of the United States to the several States to coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender for debts does not deny to Congress either of these powers. These are powers incident to sovereignty, and the impressing upon Treasury notes the quality of being legal tender in payment of private debts is an appropriate means, conducive and plainly adapted to the execution of the undoubted powers of Congress, consistent with the letter and spirit, and therefore within the meaning, of the Constitution. The wisdom and expediency of such meaning is a political question to be determined by Congress, and not a judicial question to be afterwards passed upon by the courts. Justice Field filed a dissenting opinion.

Jules et Marie, The, collision with United States Steamer *San Jacinto*, appropriation to former recommended, 3343.

Junket.—A word applied to any feast or merry-making, convivial entertainment, or picnic. Politically, any trip, excursion, or entertainment by an official at public expense under the guise of public service. The form of a junket is usually a legislative investigation requiring travel to various points and large hotel bills.

Jurors, fees of, referred to, 4730, 4770, 4836.

Jury.—A certain number of men selected according to law and sworn to inquire into or to determine facts concerning a cause or an accusation submitted to them and to declare the truth according to the evidence adduced. The custom of trying accused persons before a jury as practiced in this country and England is the natural outgrowth of rudimentary forms of trials in vogue among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. The ancient Romans also had a form of trial before a presiding judge and a body of *judices*. The right of trial by jury is guaranteed by the Constitution in all criminal cases and at common law in cases where the amount in dispute exceeds $20. A petit or trial jury consists of 12 men selected by lot from among all the citizens residing within the jurisdiction of the court. Their duty is to determine questions of fact in accordance with the weight of testimony presented and report their finding to the presiding judge. An impartial jury is assured by the practice of drawing by lot and then giving the accused the right to dismiss a certain number without reason and certain others for good cause. Each of the jurymen must meet certain legal requirements as to capacity in general and fitness for the particular case upon which he is to sit, and must take an oath to decide without prejudice and according to testimony presented. A coroner's jury or jury of inquest is usually composed of from seven to fifteen persons summoned to inquire into the cause of sudden or unexplained deaths. (See also Grand Jury.)

Jury System discussed, 319.

Justice, Department of.—The several colonies, following the custom of England, had their attorneys-general from early times. By the Judiciary Act of Sept. 24, 1789, the first Congress under the Constitution directed the appointment of an Attorney-General who should act as legal adviser to the President and heads of Departments and conduct cases in the Supreme Court in which the United States was concerned. The small salary of $1,500 a year which Congress voted was fixed on the supposition that the Attorney-General would devote only a part of his time to his official duties. Edmund Randolph, however, the first occupant of the office, devoted his entire time to questions which arose in connection with the organization of the courts and their procedure. The salary was gradually increased until, in 1853, it was made $8,000, equal to those of the other members of the Cabinet. No clerical force was provided, however, and not until 1818, during the attorney-generalship of William Wirt, was any appropriation made for clerical hire or office expenses. The clerical force was gradually increased until, in 1855, it consisted of nine employees, but the First Assistant Attorney-General was not appointed until 1859.

A very important step was taken in the organization of the Department in 1861, when the Attorney-General was given control over the various district attorneys.

By an act of Congress of 1870 what had been the Attorney-General's office was formally organized as the Department of Justice. Under this act the office of Solicitor-General was created; two Assistant Attorneys-General (since increased to eight) were provided for, and the law officers of

Justice, Department of—*Continued.*
the other Departments were placed under the Attorney-General's control. Since its organization the work of the Department and the number of its employees have steadily increased until, at the present time, about two hundred and sixty officers and employees in Washington and nearly thirteen hundred in various parts of the United States are under the control of the Department.

The Attorney-General, the head of the Department, is the chief legal officer of the country. He is and has been from the beginning, a member of the President's Cabinet, and gives his advice and opinions when consulted by the President or heads of Departments. He also supervises the work of the district attorneys and United States marshals. Opinions on Constitutional questions must come from the Attorney-General himself; opinions on other matters may be given by his assistants. Trials in which the Government is interested may be conducted by the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General, who acts as his assistant and assumes his duties in his absence.

The Assistant to the Attorney-General, an office distinct from those of Assistant Attorneys-General, has special charge of matters arising out of the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws (q. v.).

Eight Assistant Attorneys-General and one Special Assistant aid the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, some having charge of special lines of business, such as the defense of cases in the Court of Claims (q. v.) and before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission. The Special Assistant Attorney-General is at the head of the Bureau of Insular and Territorial Affairs. Special attorneys may be appointed when necessary. The Attorney-General also has supervision and control of the law officers connected with the various Departments, that is to say the Assistant Attorneys-General for the Interior and Post Office Departments, the Solicitors of the Departments of State and the Treasury, and the Solicitor of Internal Revenue in the Treasury Department. These act as chief law officers of the Department or office with which they are connected. A General Agent of the Department has charge of United States jails and prisons, and an Accounting Division examines the accounts of United States district attorneys and marshals.

The table in the next column is a list of Attorneys-General and the Presidents under whom they served.

For more detailed information as to the scope and activities of the Department of Justice consult the index references to the Presidents' Messages and Encyclopedic articles under the following headings:

Attorney-General.
Commerce Court.
Courts.
Courts, Supreme.
Court of Claims.
Customs Court.
Courts-martial.
Judiciary.

PRESIDENT	Attorney-General	Appointed
Washington	Edmund Randolph, Virginia	1789
“	William Bradford, Pennsylvania	1794
“	Charles Lee, Virginia	1795
Adams	“ “	1797
“	Theophilus Parsons, Mass.	1801
Jefferson	Levi Lincoln, Massachusetts	1801
“	Robert Smith, Maryland	1805
“	John Breckinridge, Kentucky	1805
“	Cæsar A. Rodney, Delaware	1807
Madison	“ “	1809
“	William Pinkney, Maryland	1811
“	Richard Rush, Pennsylvania	1814
Monroe	“ “	1817
“	William Wirt, Virginia	1817
J.Q.Adams	“ “	1825
Jackson	John McP. Berrien, Georgia	1829
“	Roger B. Taney, Maryland	1831
“	Benjamin F. Butler, New York	1833
Van Buren	“ “	1837
“	Felix Grundy, Tennessee	1838
“	Henry D. Gilpin, Pennsylvania	1840
Harrison	John J. Crittenden, Kentucky	1841
Tyler	“ “	1841
“	Hugh S. Legare, South Carolina	1841
“	John Nelson, Maryland	1843
Polk	John Y. Mason, Virginia	1845
“	Nathan Clifford, Maine	1846
“	Isaac Toucey, Connecticut	1848
Taylor	Reverdy Johnson, Maryland	1849
Fillmore	John J. Crittenden, Kentucky	1850
Pierce	Caleb Cushing, Massachusetts	1853
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black, Pennsylvania	1857
“	Edwin M. Stanton, Ohio	1860
Lincoln	Edward Bates, Missouri	1861
“	Titian J. Coffey, Pennsylvania	1863
“	James Speed, Kentucky	1864
Johnson	“ “	1865
“	Henry Stanbery, Ohio	1866
“	William M. Evarts, New York	1868
Grant	Ebenezer R. Hoar, Mass.	1869
“	Amos T. Ackerman, Georgia	1870
“	George H. Williams, Oregon	1871
“	Edwards Pierrepont, New York	1875
“	Alphonso Taft, Ohio	1876
Hayes	Charles Devens, Massachusetts	1877
Garfield	Wayne MacVeagh, Penn.	1881
Arthur	Benjamin H. Brewster, Penn.	1881
Cleveland	Augustus H. Garland, Arkansas	1885
B. Harrison	William H. H. Miller, Indiana	1889
Cleveland	Richard Olney, Massachusetts	1893
“	Judson Harmon, Ohio	1895
McKinley	Joseph McKenna, California	1897
“	John W. Griggs, New Jersey	1897
“	Philander C. Knox, Penn.	1901
Roosevelt	Philander C. Knox, Penn.	1901
“	William H. Moody, Mass.	1904
“	Charles J. Bonaparte, Maryland	1907
Taft	Geo. W. Wickersham, New York	1909
Wilson	James C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1913
“	T. W. Gregory, Texas	1914

Justice, Department of (see also Judiciary System):
- Act making appropriation for certain judicial expenses, vetoed, 4493.
- Appropriation for, recommended, 4474, 4525.
- Building for, recommended, 6343.
- Discussed by President—
  - Cleveland, 4938, 5578, 5879, 5968.
  - Grant, 4153.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5550, 5632, 5755.
- French spoliation awards, 8171.
- Insurance of commissions to officials by Attorney-General recommended, 4063.
- Legal business of Government, manner of conducting, referred to, 2771, 2825.
- Recommendation that Attorney-General be placed on footing with heads of other Executive Departments, 562, 880, 1016, 2265.
- Removal of clerks of federal courts, 8171.
- Transfer of Patent Office from State Department to, recommended, 2265.

Kansas.—One of the western group of states; nickname, "The Garden State," "The Sunflower State," etc.; motto, "Ad astra per aspera" ("To the stars through difficulties"). It is situated in the central part of the Union and extends from lat. 37° to 40° north and from long. 94° 38′ to 102° west. Kansas is bounded on the north by Nebraska, on the east by Missouri (separated in part by the Missouri River), on the south by Oklahoma and on the west by Colorado, and has an area of 82,158 square miles. It was a part of the Louisiana Purchase and was made a territory in 1854.

The Topeka constitution, prohibiting slavery, was framed in 1855 and the Lecompton constitution, which sanctioned slavery, in 1857. A civil war broke out between the adherents of these two constitutions. Finally, in 1859, the Wyandotte constitution, forbidding slavery, was adopted. The State was admitted to the Union Jan. 29, 1861.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census, place the number of farms in the State at 177,841, comprising 43,384,799 acres, valued with stock and improvements at $2,039,389,910, an increae of $1,175,289,624 over the 1900 report. The average value of farm land per acre was $25.45, as compared with $12.77 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $253,528,577, including 3,079,403 cattle, valued at $80,557,443; 1,147,056 horses, $112,758.108; 208.409 mules, $25,629,418; 3,050.157 swine, $24,708,885; 272,475 sheep, $1,209.931. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 is given as follows: Corn. 8,700.000 acres, 126.150,000 bushels, $79.474.000; wheat, 4,810,000 acres, 51,387.000 bushels, $46,762,000; oats, 2,000,000 acres, 30,000.000 bushels, $13,500,000; rye, 18.000 acres, 198.000 bushels, $160.000; potatoes, 80.000 acres, 1,760.000 bushels, $1,866,000; hay, 1.649,000 acres, 1,402,000 tons, $13,880,000.

The mineral products of the State for 1910 were valued at $28,304,191, consisting of coal, zinc, lead, clay products, petroleum, natural gas, sand, gravel, and stone. The coal production for 1910 was 4,921,451 short tons, valued at $7,914,709, a decrease of more than two million tons from the amount produced the previous year, on account of a strike among the mine-workers. The number of men employed in the mines of the State during 1910 was 12,870, of whom 10,346 were idle more than half time.

Kansas has 8,900 miles of steam railway and 268 miles of electric lines. The population in 1910 was 1,690,949.

(See also Lecompton Constitution; Topeka Constitution; Wyandotte Constitution.)

Kansas:
Act—
For sale of Indian reservation, 4656.
To provide for sale of New York Indian lands in, vetoed, 5238.
Admission of, into Union discussed, 2980, 3002, 3028.
Recommended, 2893, 3009.
Affairs of, referred to, 2951, 2995, 2996.
Boundary line of, survey of, recommended, 2873.
Chief justice of, functions of, referred to, 2958.
Constitutional convention in, discussed, 3002, 3030.
Disorders and revolutions in, discussed, 2873, 2885, 2915, 2937, 2980, 3002, 3028, 3177.
Proclamation against, 2923.
Election and qualifications for electors discussed, 2885, 2980, 3002, 3028, 3177.
Expenditures for persons called into service of United States in, 2953, 2954.
Fortifications in Lawrence, referred to, 3894.
Government organization in, disturbed, 2885, 2894, 2898, 2937, 2980, 3002, 3028, 3177.
Proclamation against unlawful combinations, 2923.
Indian refugees in, referred to, 3410.
Joint resolution authorizing grant of lands to, for benefit of agriculture, etc., vetoed, 5308.
Meetings in, interfered with by Army, 2915.
Memorial from citizens of, regarding creation of new territory, etc., 3111.
Military forces of United States sent to, referred to, 4013.
Public lands of, 6746, 7287.
Relief for suffering people in—
Recommended, 3184.
Referred to, 4272.
Slavery in, discussed, 2962, 2981, 3002, 3028.
Soldiers employed in, to arrest violators of law, referred to, 2908.
Troops of, treatment of, captured by insurgents, referred to, 3398.
Wea trust lands in, referred to, 3400.

Kansas Aid Society.—An organization to aid immigration into Kansas. Under the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, passed by Congress in May, 1854, the question of slavery in Kansas was left to the residents of the state for settlement, on the principle of local option or "squatter sovereignty." An immigrant aid association, which had been already formed in Massachusetts for the purpose, began sending anti-slavery settlers into the new Territory to forestall its settlement by slaveholders. Similar societies were organized in July, 1854, in New York and Connecticut. The settlers were provided with ample funds and means of defense against the settlers from the slaveholding states of the South. Meantime slavery advocates from Missouri were passing over the line and preempting large tracts of fertile lands. For four years the conflict for supremacy raged between the two parties, the anti-slavery party finally prevailing.

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Co., act to authorize construction of railway through Indian Territory by, returned, 4986.

Kansas City, Oklahoma and Pacific Railway Co., act authorizing construction and operation of railway by, through Indian reservations vetoed, 6008.

Kansas Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Kansas-Nebraska Act.—By the Missouri Compromise of 1820 slavery was prohibited in all the region lying north of lat. 36° 30′ with the exception of that lying in the State of Missouri. As a result of the Mexican War the limits of the United States were extended from the one hundredth meridian westward to the Pacific and southward to lat. 32° 30′ north. By the Kansas-Nebraska Act, passed by Congress in May, 1854, Kansas and Nebraska were separated and organized into two distinct territories, and the question of slavery was left to the people for settlement. As both these states lie north of the line above which slavery was prohibited by the Missouri Compromise, the passage of the bill practically repealed that measure. The status of Nebraska as a free state was soon determined, but the struggle in Kansas was long and bitter. It disrupted the Whig party and led to the establishment of the Republican party, and was an important link in the chain of events that brought on the Civil War.

Kansas-Nebraska Act:
Discussed, 2982.
Referred to, 3030.

Kanso, Straits of, vessels of United States interfered with by British vessels in, referred to, 4068.

Kaskaskia Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Ka-ta-ka Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Kaw Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Kearsarge, The.—A United States corvette built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1861. She carried 163 officers and men, four 32-pounder and one 28-pounder guns, and two 11-inch rifles. She was commanded by Capt. John A. Winslow. Her greatest service was the sinking of the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864. The *Alabama* had done much damage to United States commerce, and the *Kearsarge* had been sent to sink her. When the *Kearsarge* opened fire her superiority in point of management and gunnery was at once apparent. One of her shells cut off the *Alabama's* mizzenmast, and another exploded, killing half her crew. Feb. 2, 1894, the *Kearsarge* was wrecked on Roncador Reef, in the Caribbean Sea. (See also Alabama Claims.)

Kearsarge, The, destruction of the *Alabama* by, referred to, 3457.

Kenesaw Mountain (Ga.), Battle of.—Between the 1st and 6th of June, 1864, Sherman gradually moved his army so as to envelop Allatoona Pass. This compelled Johnston to withdraw his army from its strongly intrenched positions at New Hope Church and Acworth. Allatoona Pass was then made a depot of supplies, and June 8 Gen. Blair joined Sherman with two divisions of the Seventh Corps and a brigade of cavalry, raising his effective force to its original strength of 98,000. Johnston's force was 62,000. Sherman then advanced toward Kenesaw Mountain, and on June 14 an artillery duel took place in which the Confederate General Polk was killed. On the 15th and 17th of June the Confederates retired from Pine Mountain and Lost Mountain, and thoroughly intrenched themselves on Kenesaw Mountain. June 27 two assaults on the Confederate position were simultaneously made, one by Thomas and the other by McPherson. Both were repulsed. Nothing now remained for Sherman but to turn the position. July 2 the whole army was put in motion toward the Chattahoochee. The Confederates immediately abandoned their position on the mountain and retired to the river. Sherman's loss at the attack on Kenesaw Mountain aggregated 3,000 men including Generals Harker and McCook. The Confederate loss was 630.

Kennebec Purchase.—In 1628 the council for New England granted to William Bradford and other Plymouth colonists a tract of territory along the Kennebec and Cobbiseecontee rivers for fishing purposes. This was sold in 1661 to Tyng and others, and has since been known as the Kennebec Purchase.

Kentucky.—One of the southern group of states; nickname, "The Corn Cracker State;" motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." The name is said to mean in the language of the Indians "Dark and bloody ground." It lies between lat. 36° 30′ and 39° 6′ north and long. 82° and 89° 38′ west. It is bounded on the north by Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois (separated by the Ohio River), on the east by West Virginia (separated by the Big Sandy River) and Virginia, on the south by Tennessee, and on the west by Missouri (separated by the Mississippi River). Area, 40,598 square miles.

A vast tract of land, including what is now Kentucky, was ceded to Great Britain by the Iroquois Indians in 1684. Kentucky was explored by Daniel Boone in 1769, and the first settlement was made at Harrodsburg in 1774. It was made a county of Virginia in 1776 and admitted to the Union June 1, 1792. It took a distinguished part in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Civil War. Although a slave state, Kentucky wished to preserve neutrality in the latter war. Kentucky has abundant natural resources in the shape of coal and iron mines, hard wood forests, fertile soil and great water power facilities. Tobacco, corn and wheat are the chief agricultural products, Louisville being the largest leaf tobacco market in the world.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 259,185, comprising 22,189,127 acres, valued with stock and improvements at $773,797,880. The average value of farm land was $21.83, as compared with $13.24 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $117,486,662, including 1,000,937 cattle valued at $25,971,571; 443,034 horses, $44,796,120; 225,043 mules, $26,402,090; 1,491,806 swine, $8,951,692; 1,363,013 sheep, $5,573,998. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 is given as follows: Corn, 3,600,000 acres, 93,600,000 bushels, $59,968,000; wheat, 780,000 acres, 9,906,000 bushels, $9,114,000; oats, 170,000 acres, 3,128,000 bushels, $1,564,000; rye, 22,000 acres, 204,000 bushels, $243,000; potatoes, 52,000 acres, 2,028,000 bushels, $2,170,000; hay, 450,000 acres, 428,000 tons, $7,404,000; tobacco, 345,000 acres, 303,600,000 pounds, $23,377,200.

The principal mineral product of Kentucky is coal, the value of which constitutes about three-fourths of the value of the state's total mineral output. In 1913, according to the United States Geological Survey, the total value of the mineral production of Kentucky was about $27,000,000, of which the coal mines contributed $20,516,749. This is an increase of about $4,500,000 in value of total mineral products over the figures for 1912.

Kentucky—*Continued.*

The second industry in importance, clayworking, contributed $2,914,276 in 1913, an increase of $470,536 over 1912. The quarrying industry is third in importance in the state, its products in 1913 being valued at $1,150,205, against $1,282,148 in 1912.

The petroleum production of Kentucky increased from 484,368 barrels in 1912, valued at $424,822, to 524,568 barrels in 1913, valued at $675,748, while the value of the natural gas produced decreased from $522,455 to $509,846.

Kentucky is one of the few states in which fluorspar is produced, and in 1913 the output was nearly double in quantity and value that of 1912. Other mineral products are asphalt, cement, ferro alloys, iron ore, lead, lime, mineral water, oilstones, sand and gravel, sand-lime brick, and zinc.

The receipts for the financial year ending June 30, 1911, were $7,676,588; the disbursements for the same period, $7,013,330; treasury balance, $356,289. The bonded debt of the State at the end of the fiscal year was $2,315,627.

The Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries afford natural means of transit, and 3,432 miles of steam railway and 337 miles of electric lines traverse the State. The population for 1910 was 2,289,905.

Kentucky (see also Louisville):
- Admission of, into Union, referred to, 73, 76, 78.
- Amendment to Constitution, application to Congress to call convention for proposing, 3194.
- Arrests in, referred to, 3278.
- Constitution adopted by, referred to, 120, 122, 124.
- Constitution, amendment to, application to Congress to call convention for proposing, 3194.
- Digest of decisions of Supreme Court asked for, 1496.
- Martial law established in, and writ of *habeas corpus* suspended by proclamation, 3420.
  - Proclamation revoking, 3529.
- Militia of, commended for Indian service, 96.
- Officers of, attempt to bring Aaron Burr to justice, 403.
- Ratification of amendment to Federal Constitution by, referred to, 249, 250.

Kentucky Resolutions.—Nine resolutions prepared by Thomas Jefferson and passed by the Kentucky legislature in 1798. These and the Virginia Resolutions were the outgrowth of a feeling that the Federal party, in passing the alien and sedition laws, was making an illegitimate use of the power granted to the Government by the Constitution. The resolutions declared that the Union was not based on the "principle of unlimited submission to the General Government;" that the Constitution was a compact to which each state was a party as related to its fellow states, and that in all cases not specified in the compact each party had a right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress. They then proceeded to set forth the unconstitutionality of the alien and sedition laws and invited other states to join in declaring them void. A tenth resolution was passed the following year declaring that nullification of a Federal law by a state was the rightful remedy for Federal usurpation of authority. Upon these resolutions were based in part the doctrines of nullification and secession.

Kernstown (Va.), Battle of. (See Winchester (Va.), Battles of.)

Kettle Creek (Ga.), Battle of.—Feb. 14, 1779, Col. Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, and Col. Dooley, of Georgia, with 300 men, surprised Col. Boyd's provincials on the north side of Kettle Creek, in Wilkes County, Ga. A short skirmish ensued, in which Boyd's tories were routed with inconsiderable loss on either side.

Keweenaw, The. (See *Baltimore*, The.)

Key West, Fla.:
- Blockade of port of, having been inadvertently included among those which were not to be opened to commerce, removed by proclamation in April, 1865, 3482.
- Fever prevalent at, 782.
- Health of squadron at, referred to, 827.

Kickapoo Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Kidnapping of American child in Mexico referred to, 3572.

Kiel Canal, encomiums bestowed on American vessels at opening of, 6062.

Kik-ái-llus Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Kilbourn vs. Thompson.—A case decided by the Supreme Court in 1880 denying the right of the Senate or House of Representatives to punish anyone except their own members for contempt of their orders. Kilbourn was summoned as a witness before the House in 1876, and required to answer questions as to his private business and to produce certain papers. He refused, whereupon Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson was ordered to imprison him in the jail of the District of Columbia. He remained in prison forty-five days. He was then released on a writ of *habeas corpus.* He brought suit for false imprisonment against Thompson and the members of the committee who caused his arrest. The court decided that the House might punish its own members for disorderly conduct, but that the Constitution did not give either branch of Congress general authority to punish for contempt. It was held, Justice Miller delivering the opinion, that neither House of Congress is a part of any court of general jurisdiction. Judgment was given Kilbourn, which was paid by an appropriation by Congress.

King Philip's War.—Philip, son of Massasoit, sachem of the Wampanoag Indians and a friend to the early settlers of Plymouth, determined to drive away or kill all the European settlers in his territory. His camp was at Mount Hope, R. I., and his first blow was struck at Swansea, Mass., July 4, 1675. The settlers took up arms in defense and drove the Indians to the more remote settlements. Philip was reenforced by other tribes, but the Indians suffered many defeats and were finally subdued. Philip was shot in a swamp by a treacherous Indian and his head was carried in triumph to Plymouth. His son, the last of the line, was sold into slavery and sent to Bermuda.

Kings Mountain (S. C.), Battle of.—Early in October, 1780, Cornwallis sent Colonels Tarleton and Ferguson from Charleston to invade North Carolina, enroll local militia, and compel the allegiance of the people. On the 6th Ferguson, finding himself hotly pursued by the Americans, took up a strong position on Kings Mountain, near the boundary line between North and South Carolina. The next day his army, about 1,500 strong, was attacked by about the same number of American militia under command of Colonels Shelby, Campbell, Cleveland, McDowell, Sevier, and Williams. After a desperate struggle lasting an hour, in which Ferguson was killed, the British force surrendered. The casualties on the British side were 387 killed or so badly wounded as to be left upon the field and about 1,200 taken prisoners. The Americans lost 28 men and 60 wounded. Fifteen hundred muskets and other arms fell into the hands of the Americans.

Kitchen Cabinet.—A name applied to a certain circle of intimate friends of President Andrew Jackson. These friends were said to have more influence with the President than his official Cabinet. The principal member of the Kitchen Cabinet was Duff Green, of St. Louis, who established the newspaper, *The United States Telegraph,* in Washington. This paper was the President's organ until 1831, when Green, siding with Calhoun against Jackson, lost the latter's confidence. *The Globe,* John C. Rives and Francis P. Blair, editors, then became the President's organ, and Blair became a member of his Kitchen Cabinet. Other members were William B. Lewis, of Nashville, who was appointed Second Auditor of the Treasury; Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, who was made Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and Amos Kendall, of Kentucky, who was made Fourth Auditor of the Treasury and finally in 1835 joined the official Cabinet as Postmaster-General. The term has also been applied to certain advisers of President John Tyler and of President Andrew Johnson, but Jackson's Kitchen Cabinet is meant when the term is used without qualification.

Kittery, Me., dry dock at, 2414.

Klamath Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7104.

Klamath Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Knights of Labor.—A secret order of workingmen, founded by Uriah S. Stevens in Philadelphia in 1869, and formally organized as a national body, with district and local assemblies, in 1871. It was not until 1881 that the name of the order was made public. At that time nearly all the trades were represented. Each trade formed a district, as nearly as possible. The knights are governed by a general executive board, presided over by a general master workman, which has power to order strikes and boycotts. The membership once reached 220,000. They have ordered many strikes among coal miners and railroad operatives. Perhaps the greatest strike ever undertaken by the general assembly of the order was that on the Missouri Pacific system, which failed. A general strike of the district composed of telegraphers also failed. The object of the order is the amelioration of the condition of workingmen. The order has generally been superseded by the Federation of Labor.

Know Nothings. (See All-American Party.)

Knoxville (Tenn.), Siege of.—Sept. 3, 1863, Gen. Burnside, with the Army of the Ohio, occupied Knoxville, Tenn. Upon his advance the Confederate General Buckner evacuated eastern Tennessee and joined Bragg at Chattanooga. Early in November Longstreet, with 16,000 men, was detached from Bragg's army and sent to regain possession of Knoxville. Burnside, with a force of 12,000, met Longstreet at Campbells Station, Tenn., Nov. 16, and retarded his advance long enough to enable him to concentrate his forces at Knoxville. Longstreet then besieged that town. Nov. 18 and 20 he unsuccessfully assaulted the Federal works. Meantime Grant had defeated Bragg at Chattanooga, and Sherman, with 25,000 men, was sent to the relief of Burnside. Dec. 5, 1863, Longstreet, hearing of the approach of Sherman, raised the siege and retreated toward Virginia. Sherman thereupon returned to the line of the Hiawassee, leaving two divisions under Gen. Granger to sustain Burnside.

Kootenay Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Korea. (See Japan, *Chosen.*)
- Chemulpo, agreement respecting foreign settlement at, 5391.
- Consular courts in, organization of, recommended, 5368, 5471, 7069.
  - Regulations for, 5675.
- Diplomatic relations with, discussed, 4761, 4915, 5367.
- Legation of United States, at premises for, discussed, 4823.
- Military instructors desired by, and recommendations regarding, 4856, 4915.
- Minister and party sent to conclude treaty with, treacherously attacked, 4099.
  - Result of expedition discussed, 4099.
- Mission from, received, 5367.
- Treaty with, 4698.
  - Referred to, 4715, 4757, 4761.
- War between China and Japan regarding. (See Wars, Foreign.)

Korea, Treaties with.—A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation was concluded in 1882. It provides for perpetual peace and friendship between the rulers and citizens of both countries. Consular representatives are to be appointed and accredited according to the regulations commonly governing such matters. Humane treatment is to be extended to all vessels in distress, and the customary provisions are made for their relief. United States vessels conducting clandestine trade at a port not open to foreign commerce shall be confiscated. Citizens are to be protected within the dominions of the other country. In cases of controversy between citizens of the one country and subjects of the other, the trial is to be made before a judge of the nationality of the defendant, and all facilities shall extend to the counsel of the plaintiff. This condition shall obtain in Chosen until such time as in the opinion of the United States the judicial conditions and administration of justice in that country shall conform to the standard of the United States; at which time citizens of the United States in Korea shall become subject to the native authorities.

The tariff on all articles of daily use

Korea, Treaties with—*Continued.*
imported into Korea shall never exceed ten per cent. of the value of such goods; articles of luxury, as foreign wines and tobacco, watches and clocks shall be subject to an import duty not to exceed thirty per cent. of the value, and articles of native produce, five per cent., *ad valorem.* The tonnage duties on ships entering harbors or ports in Chosen shall be five mace per ton, payable once every three months. The holding of land, construction of buildings, while freely permitted in any of the ports open to foreigners, is restricted that the property shall always be under the jurisdiction of the authorities of Chosen, and that the only extraterritorial rights in connection with these matters shall be those conferred by this treaty. The trade in Chosen shall be restricted to the open ports and coastwise trade by the citizens of the United States is prohibited. Trade in opium between the two countries is absolutely forbidden. In times of threatened famine in Chosen, the emperor may, at discretion, forbid the export of foodstuffs; the exportation of rice and breadstuffs from the open port of Yin-Chuen is at all times forbidden. Ginseng may not be exported from any port of Chosen. Only the government officials of Chosen may purchase and bring in arms and munitions of war.

Free emigration and immigration between the two countries is permitted to students. A fuller treaty shall be made between the two countries within five years from the date of conclusion of this tentative agreement, the later treaty to be based upon the experience of the two nations on existing conditions. Any privileges which may hereafter be accorded by Chosen to other foreign nations shall accrue to the government of the United States.

The agreement between Japan and Korea of 1905 provides:

"The Government of Japan undertakes to see to the execution of the treaties actually existing between Korea and other powers and the Government of Korea engages not to conclude hereafter any act or engagement having an international character except through the medium of the Government of Japan."

Krebs, Ind. T., miners killed at, 5663.
Kuin Island, referred to, 6835.

Ku-Klux Klan.—A secret organization in several of the southern states soon after the Civil War. Its exact origin was never given. It was claimed that a copy of the constitution (prescript, as it was termed) of the order was obtained, from which it was learned that their lodges were called dens; the masters, cyclops; the members, ghouls. A county was called a province and was governed by a grand giant and four goblins. A Congressional district was a dominion, governed by a grand titan and six furies. A state was a realm, governed by a grand dragon and eight hydras. The whole country was the empire, governed by a grand wizard and ten genii. They appeared only at night and carried banners. Their dress was a covering for the head, descending over the body, holes being cut for eyes and mouth, the covering being decorated in any startling or fantastic manner. Its object was to suppress the negro as a factor in politics, by means of intimidation and terrorization, and, for a time, many of the most prominent and respectable citizens of the southern states belonged to it; but later the more respectable element withdrew and the organization outran its original purpose. In many localities gross disorders and crimes were committed by persons in disguise, who were either members of the Klan or who were using the disguise and methods of the order for evil purposes. A Congressional investigation followed, and President Grant in a message asked for legislation to suppress the order, etc. The Ku-Klux act (see Force Bill) was passed in 1871. The same year the president issued proclamations on the subject, and soon thereafter the Klans dispersed and ceased to exist.

Ku-Klux Klan (see also Rifle Clubs; White Leagues):
- Discussed, 4104, 4117.
- Proclamations against, 4086, 4088, 4089, 4090, 4093.

Kupreanof Island, referred to, 6735.

La Abra Silver Mining Co., claim of, against Mexico, 4697, 4760, 4982, 4987, 5193, 5502, 6432, 6677.

La Crosse, Wis., bridge over Mississippi River at, 4148.

La Manche, The, appropriation for claims regarding, recommended, 3399.

La Pensee, The, judicial proceedings against, referred to, 706.

La Plata River:
  Transactions in region of, affecting political relations with other powers referred to, 3890, 3898, 3899.
  Treaties regarding navigation of, 2813.

Labor (see Commerce and Labor, Department of):
  Compensated plantation, referred to, 3470.
  Discussed by President—
    Cleveland, 4979, 5095, 5111, 5359.
    Grant, 4255.
    Lincoln, 3258.
    Roosevelt, 6755, 6860, 7025, 7028, 7034, 7353, 7363, 7415, 7469, 7585, 7590, 7593.
  Principle of arbitration referred to, 6348, 7469.

Labor, Bureau of, enlargement of, by adding power of arbitration recommended, 4979, 5111.
  Work of, discussed, 7028.

Labor, Commission of, establishment of, with power of arbitration recommended, 4979, 5111.

Labor, Commissioner of:
  Annual report of, transmitted, 5502, 5569, 5674, 5782, 5909.
  Reports of, on—
    Building and loan associations, 5909.
    Compulsory insurance of workingmen in Germany, etc., 5782.
    Gothenburg system of regulating liquor traffic, 5785.
    Housing of working people, 6001.
    Industrial education, 5782.
    Slums of cities, 5911.

Labor Day.—The first Monday in September has been made a holiday by thirty-six states and by the United States in the District of Columbia. It was first observed in Colorado in 1887. Meetings for the discussion of labor questions are held. There are usually parades, picnics, and dances. In Europe May 1 is celebrated as a labor festival and there are demonstrations by workingmen.

Labor, Department of.—In response to petitions from labor organizations and trade unions for a department of the government to look after their interests the Bureau of Labor was established in the Interior Department by act of Congress of June 27, 1884. After an existence of four years the bureau was raised to the dignity of a department June 13, 1888, and Carroll D. Wright was placed at its head as Commissioner. He was later succeeded by Charles P. Neill. When Congress established the Department of Commerce and Labor Feb. 14, 1903, the activities in behalf of labor were placed under the jurisdiction of the new secretary. (See Commerce, Department of.)

The Sixty-second Congress, on the last day of its third session, March 4, 1913, separated the Department of Commerce and Labor into the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Children's Bureau and the Bureaus of Immigration and Naturalization were placed under the new Secretary, with directions to investigate and report to Congress a plan for the co-ordination of the powers of the present bureaus, commissions and departments so far as they relate to labor and its conditions, in order to harmonize and unify them. The new Secretary was charged with the duty of fostering, promoting, and developing the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, improving their working conditions, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment. He has power under the law to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done.

William Bauchop Wilson, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who had been chairman of the House Committee on Labor, was made the first Secretary.

For more detailed information as to the scope of the activities of the Department of Labor consult the index references to the President's Messages and Encyclopedic articles under the following headings:

Child Labor.
Naturalization.
Immigration.

Labor, Hours of:
  Referred to, 6348, 6455.
  Uniform course regarding, recommended, 1819.
  Wages of Government employees not to be affected by reduction in, proclaimed, 3969, 4129.

Labor, International Exposition of, at Barcelona, Spain, discussed, 5177, 5399.

Labor, Knights of. (See Knights of Labor.)

Labor Parties. (See the several parties.)

Labor Question:
  Attitude of leaders toward courts, 7590.
  Child-labor, 7028, 7360, 7363, 7364, 7416.
  Discussed by President Roosevelt, 6860, 7025, 7028, 7029, 7363, 7416, 7469, 7475, 7585, 7590, 7593.
  Hours of railroad employees, 7362, 7415.
  Power of courts to grant injunctions in labor disputes, 7363.
  Relations of National Government to the, 6648, 6755, 7027.

Labor Statistics, Bureau of.—In response to demands of working people in various parts of the country, many states and the United States have established bureaus of labor statistics. The first office of the kind was established in Massachusetts by an act of June 23, 1869. Others were established as follows: In Pennsylvania in

Labor Statistics, Bureaus of—*Continued.* 1872; Connecticut in 1873 (abolished in 1875 and reestablished in 1885); Ohio in 1877; New Jersey in 1878; Indiana, Missouri and Illinois in 1879; California, Wisconsin, New York, and Michigan in 1883; Maryland and Iowa in 1884. By an act of Congress of June 27, 1884, the United States Bureau of Labor was established, and by an act of June 13, 1888, it was succeeded by the Department of Labor; to be succeeded in turn by the Department of Commerce and Labor (q. v.), which was established by an act of Jan. 17, 1903. Thirteen states other than those named have organized labor bureaus.

Labor Statistics, Bureau of, act to establish, omissions in, referred to, 4807.
  Compilation of labor laws of various States, recommended, 7028.
  Exemption from anti-trust law, of organizations of, 7575.
  Principle of arbitration referred to, 7416, 7469.
  Strikes and lockouts, 7468.

Laborers, Alien, discussed, 6065, 6348, 6455.

Laborers, Government, appointment of, 6747, 6851, 6878.

Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, expedition fitted out for relief of, 4835.
  Board to consider expedition to be sent, 4813.
  Offer of rewards for rescuers of, discussed, 4795.
  Recommended, 4693, 4787.
  Vessel presented by Great Britain to United States to aid in, 4791.
    Return of, to Great Britain, 4917.
    Recommended, 4855.

Lafayette, Ind., act for erection of public buildings at, vetoed, 5154.

Lafitte & Co., memorial from trustees of, presented, 1648.

Lake Borgne (La.), Battle of.—The British army, repulsed at Baltimore, retired to the island of Jamaica. Being there reinforced by a sufficient number to make a total of above 7,000 men, it sailed from Jamaica Nov. 26, 1814, in Admiral Cochrane's ships, with the intention of capturing New Orleans, and thus securing possession of the Mississippi River and the Territory of Louisiana. Early in December Daniel T. Patterson, commanding the naval station at New Orleans, sent Lieut. Thomas A. C. Jones with seven small vessels, mounting 23 guns and carrying 182 men, to intercept the British fleet. The British, December 14, 1814, manned sixty barges with 1,200 volunteers from the fleet, under Capt Lockyer, and sent them out to destroy the American gunboats. The battle took place on Lake Borgne, and lasted almost an hour. Several of the British barges were shattered and sunk and about 300 men killed and wounded. The Americans lost only 6 men killed and 35 wounded. The American gunboats were captured, which gave the British control of Lake Borgne.

Lake Champlain, Battle of.—After arriving at the head of Lake Champlain, Sept. 6, 1814, Governor-General Prevost awaited the co-operation of the British fleet on the lake. Sept. 11 Capt. Downie's squadron rounded Cumberland Head. It consisted of the frigate *Confidence,* brig *Linnet,* sloops *Chub* and *Finch,* and twelve gunboats—in all, sixteen vessels, of about 2,402 tons, with 937 men and a total of ninety-two guns, throwing a broadside of 1,192 pounds. In Cumberland or Plattsburg Bay, awaiting the attack, lay the American squadron, under Capt. Thomas Macdonough, then only 28 years of age. It consisted of the ship *Saratoga,* brig *Eagle,* schooner *Ticonderoga,* sloop *Preble,* and ten gunboats—in all, fourteen vessels, of 2,244 tons and 882 men, with eighty-six guns, throwing a broadside of 1,194 pounds. Kneeling beside his heaviest gun, surrounded by his men, the young captain invoked divine protection and guidance. The first shot from the *Saratoga* was aimed by Macdonough and went entirely through the flagship of the British squadron, demolishing her wheel. The battle raged two hours and twenty minutes, when every British vessel struck her colors. Both squadrons were badly crippled. The British loss was more than 200, including Captain Downie. The American loss was 110, of whom 52 were killed.

Lake Champlain:
  Act to authorize construction of bridge across portion of, vetoed, 5060.
  Insurgents on, proclamation against authorizing militia officers to dispel by force, 438.
  Victory of American squadron on, 534.

Lake Erie, Battle of.—In 1813 the Americans, under great difficulties, constructed a fleet of war vessels at Precque Isle, now Erie, Pa., for service in the lakes. Aug. 12, 1813, the American squadron, consisting of the *Lawrence, Niagara, Caledonia, Ariel, Somers, Tigress, Scorpion, Porcupine, Ohio,* and *Trippe,* manned by less than 400 officers and men, under Capt. Oliver H. Perry, set forth in search of Barclay's British squadron of six vessels, manned by more than 500 men. Sept. 10 Perry's lookout sighted the enemy. At 10 o'clock in the morning the signal for action was run up to the masthead of the *Lawrence.* It bore the words of the dying Capt. Lawrence, of the *Chesapeake*: "Don't give up the ship." During the action the *Lawrence* was disabled and Perry transferred his flag to the *Niagara.* At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the flag of the British flagship was struck. The firing ceased. It was the first time an American fleet had met a British fleet in regular line of battle. The engagement was fairly fought, with the Americans at a disadvantage, and the British fleet surrendered. Perry sent word to Gen. Harrison: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." The British loss in the action was 135, 41 of whom were killed. The Americans lost 123, 27 of whom were killed.

Lake Erie:
  Rise of waters of, referred to, 1563.
  Victory of American squadron on, 519.

Lake Memphremagog, practicability of concerning Connecticut River with, 873.

Lake Michigan, improvement of harbors and rivers on, 2764.

Lake of the Woods, boundary with Great Britain regarding, referred to, 4141, 4191, 4243, 4356.
  Final report of commissioners referred to, 4382.

Lake Ontario, movements of American squadron on, 520.

Lake Superior:
  Copper mines on shores of, 764.
  Mineral lands on, sale of, recommended, 2304.

Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve, enlarged and name changed, 7307.

Lake Traverse Reservation:
  Agreement with Sioux for purchase of lands in, discussed, 5498.
  Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5707.
  Right of way for railroad through, 4788, 4954, 5178.

Lakes, Great. (See Great Lakes; the several Lakes.)

Land Grants.—By this name is known the grant of land to corporations to encourage and aid the construction of railroads in portions of the country in which it would otherwise be unprofitable. These grants are usually made directly to the companies. Before 1862 they were made to the states in order to enable them to extend aid to corporations within their borders. To every state, at its admission, Congress has granted five per cent of the public lands within its limits on condition of the exemption of the remainder from state taxation. In 1850 the first grant for railroad purposes was made. It consisted of about 2,500,000 acres granted to the state of Illinois, and it was used to aid the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1856 about 2,000,000 acres went to Florida, a similar amount was received by Arkansas, while various other states received large tracts all more or less used to encourage railroad building. But the grant of colossal areas began with the construction of the Pacific Railroads. The Union Pacific received 2,000,000; the Kansas Pacific 6,000,000; the Central Pacific (as successor of the Western Pacific) 1,100,000, and on its Oregon Branch 3,000,000; the Oregon and California 3,500,000; the Southern Pacific 6,000,000; and the Southern Pacific branch line 3,500,000 acres. Among others that received large grants were the Burlington and Missouri River and the Hannibal and St. Joseph. But the most stupendous grants were those of 47,000,000 acres to the Northern Pacific and of 42,000,000 acres to the Atlantic and Pacific. From these generous grants a revulsion has set in, and at every session of Congress bills are now introduced and every effort is made to forfeit such portions of the land as are not earned by a strict compliance with the terms of the grant, thus saving the land for settlement. Bills revoking the grant of lands not as yet earned have been passed; among the principal roads affected are the Atlantic and Pacific, Texas Pacific and Iron Mountain, and over 50,000,000 acres have thus been recovered. (See Subsidies.)

Land Office. (See General Land Office.)

Land Offices, Public, act regarding fees of registers and receivers at, vetoed, 6107.

Land Sales. (See Lands, Public.)

Land Titles. (See Lands, Indian; Lands, Public.)

Lands ceded to United States by North Carolina referred to, 64, 105, 167. (See also Franklin.)

Lands, Arid.—The great North American desert possesses all the climatic, geologic and physiographic features of the Desert of Sahara, in Africa, though only about one-third as large. It embraces the vast stretches of country lying between the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California and the eastern ranges of the Rocky Mountains in the United States, and between the Pacific Ocean and the Sierra Madre Mountains, in Mexico, an area of 1,050,000 sq. miles, of which about half lies in Mexico and the other half in the United States, including Nevada, Utah, eastern and southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and all of Texas west of the Pecos. In general this desert is one of barren, stony mountain ranges, separated by equally barren stretches of desert plain, an aggregation of elongated arid plains and lower mountain ranges. The individual deserts have separate names and each differs from the others in some notable feature. Like the Sahara, the American desert is without water on its surface. Upon its area the average annual rainfall is less than 10 inches—less than falls in two months in the fertile states of the east.

With the aid of the railroad and the mechanical drill American genius and energy have conquered the arid plains of the west, and made them yield double the wealth per capita of any other portion of the United States. Like Sahara, the arid plains of America have an underground supply of water. By the use of the mechanical drill the deep wells on the mesa at El Paso supply 700,000 gallons of water per day, and the flowing well at Benson and those of the Salton Desert afford ample supplies to localities which were formerly hopelessly dry. The sterile soil of the desert is apparently more fertile, when artificially watered, than many regions where rainfall is abundant. In the desert may be seen some of the most skillful and profitable agriculture in the world. Striking examples of this are seen in the wheat fields of Utah and Sonora, the great cotton plantations of Coahuila, Mexico, the alfalfa valleys of the Rio Grande and the orchards of California. The marvelous transformation wrought by irrigation is shown in Southern California, where communities of great wealth and culture have sprung up and where the ideal of perfect conditions of existence seem to have been attained. To the reclamation of these arid lands the attention of Congress has been directed in recent years, and Federal appropriations for irrigation are bringing them more and more each year into a state of productiveness. (See Irrigation.)

Lands, Bounty.—A term applied to the lands in the Northwest Territory belonging to the eastern commonwealths. Sept. 16, 1776, Congress offered bounty lands to volunteers in the Revolution, assessing the money to buy them against the several states. The term Bounty Lands was also applied to the Crown Lands before the Revolution. Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, was empowered to offer bounties in land to all officers and soldiers who served in the French and Indian wars—5,000 acres to each field officer, 3,000 to captains, 200 to subalterns or staff officers, and 50 to private soldiers—up to 200,000 acres, in the King's domain. This was un-

Lands, Bounty—*Continued.* derstood by the Americans to refer to the lands of the Northwest Territory, and many of them selected choice tracts west of the Alleghanies. Washington and his land agent, Crawford, had surveyed 70,000 acres and secured patents in his own and other officers' names for 63,000 acres of which his own share was 32,000.

Lands, Bounty:
- Appropriation for carrying out laws regarding, referred to, 2840.
- Frauds in, discussed and recommendations regarding, 2714.
- Grant of, to Mexican War soldiers recommended, 2365.
- Granted persons who have been engaged in military service, 555, 2664, 2823.
  - Recommended, 3387.
  - Referred to, 1844.

Lands, Crown.—After the treaty of Paris in 1763, by which Great Britain acquired Canada and all the country west of the Mississippi River, a royal proclamation was issued setting aside all the lands west of the colonies and extending to the western limits of the British possessions as Crown lands. These lands were reserved for the use of the Indians and the colonists were forbidden to make settlements in or purchase of them without permission of the home Government. After the Revolution each state laid claim to a portion of the Crown lands.

Lands, Desert.—March 3, 1877, Congress passed the Desert Land law, which it supplemented in 1891, by further legislation, to encourage irrigation by private individuals and associations. It provides that any citizen or any person who declares his intention of becoming a citizen, by paying a registration fee of 25 cents, and declaring his intent to irrigate within three years, may occupy desert land to the extent of one section (640 acres) in any one of a number of specified western states and territories, and if he reclaims it within that time may receive a patent for it upon payment of $1 per acre. He must spend at least $3 per acre in irrigation or securing water rights, and must have secured the rights before making application. Associations may file joint declarations.

Under a recent amendment the settler may take up 320 acres of arid land upon payment of 25 cents per acre; after spending $1 per year in improvements for three years, and proving the ownership of sufficient water to irrigate the entire tract, he may secure full title by payment of $1 per acre to the government. Land so acquired costs about $10 per acre.

Lands, Desert:
- Discussed, 5380.
- Repeal or modification of laws regarding, recommended, 5107.

Lands, Homestead.—The Federal Homestead laws begin with the act of Congress passed in 1862, now sections 2289-2317, United States Revised Statutes. The object of these homestead land laws is to give portions of the public lands to those who will settle, cultivate, and make permanent homes upon them. Any person who is the head of a family or who is a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration of becoming such, may acquire a tract of unappropriated public land not exceeding 160 acres, on condition of settlement, cultivation and continuous occupancy as a home for himself for a period of five years, and the payment of certain moderate fees. Under the provision of this law more than 85,000,000 acres of unoccupied lands have been transferred to homeseekers. During the year 1901 alone the original homestead entries, final and commuted entries, aggregated 111,390, and covered 15,455,057 acres. Time of service in the United States army, navy, marine corps, during the Rebellion, the Spanish War or the Philippine Insurrection may be deducted from the term of continuous occupancy of a homestead.

The homestead law gives the settler two options: he can settle upon, enter and acquire title to 160 acres of land practically free of cost by maintaining residence thereon for five years; or he may at the end of fourteen months of such continuous residence secure a patent from the government by paying $1.25 per acre.

Lands, Indian.—To quiet the apprehensions of the Indians in the Ohio regions that their lands were to be granted to settlers, a royal proclamation was issued Oct. 7, 1763, forbidding colonial governors from making land grants west of the sources of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic. As the result of treaties, purchase and war, the Indians were eventually transplanted to the country west of the Mississippi, the first territorial reservation set apart for them being June 30, 1834, known as the Indian Territory. Other reservations were subsequently set aside for the exclusive occupation of the Indians, but as the number of Indians decreased and the covetousness of the whites increased these reservations were either bought outright by the Government or exchanged for other territory.

Lands, Indian:
- Accounts for advertising Kansas, referred to, 4664.
- Act for sale of, vetoed, 4341.
  - President requests return of bill for his approval, 4342.
- Allotment of, in severalty—
  - Act providing for, etc., 5498.
  - Discussed, 5381, 5480, 5552, 5637, 5761, 5976.
  - Recommended, 561, 4528, 4576, 4643, 4730, 4779, 4783, 4955.
  - Remonstrance against, 4669.
  - Survey necessary for, 4943.
- Cession of, to United States, agreements for, 423, 426, 585, 603, 803, 931, 1257, 1729, 1818, 2501, 5450, 5552, 5638, 5648, 5649, 5671, 5768.
  - Amount of cession, 5481.
  - Commission to negotiate for, 5480, 5481, 5508, 5510, 5512, 5514, 5565, 5567. (See also Commissions.)
    - Report of, discussed, 5496.
  - Negotiations regarding, 5506.
  - Proclamation regarding, 5450, 5579, 5591, 5707.
  - Proposition regarding, 5392.
- Opened to settlement. (See Lands, Public.)

Lands, Indian—*Continued.*
- Referred to, 167, 256, 331, 335, 360, 362, 375, 422, 425, 890, 1810, 4680.
- Sale of, desired by certain tribes, 4075.
- Titles to, extinguishment of, referred to, 585, 769, 1716, 2355, 2501, 2769.
  - Proclaimed, 1538, 5535.
- Trespasses upon, discussed and legislation to prevent, recommended, 937, 1099, 4637, 4676, 4742, 4775, 4853, 4953, 5177, 5178.

Lands, Mineral.—Among the classifications of public lands made by the General Land Office is that of Mineral Lands. These vary from placer locations, at $2.50 an acre, to mining rights at $5, not to exceed 1,500 by 600 feet, nor less than 1,500 by 50 feet.

Lands, Mineral (see also California; New Mexico):
- Congressional committees to visit, recommended, 4309.
- Referred to, 1809, 2218, 2558, 2663, 3330, 3383.
- Sale of, recommended, 2304, 2354.
- Separation of, from farming lands, recommended, 2493.
- System of leasing, unsatisfactory, 2260, 2623.

Lands, Public.—By the treaty of 1783 England relinquished all her lands east of the Mississippi River north of 31° north latitude. So much of this territory as lay east of the Alleghany Mountains was claimed by the original states; and certain of the states claimed lands beyond the Alleghanies based on their crown grants, which extended to the "South Sea" or Pacific Ocean. These grants were indefinite and conflicting and the source of much contention between the states, and the lands were finally (with certain reservations) ceded to the Federal government. The acquisition of more territory from Spain, France, Mexico and Great Britain (through the determination of boundaries) added vast tracts to the public domain, from which states were afterward formed, but with the reservation that the unoccupied lands therein should remain the property of the general government. Only eighteen states thus retained control of the land within their boundaries, and were able to dispose of it as the local governments saw fit. When Texas was admitted to the Union, it retained jurisdiction over its public domain and is administering the same to-day independent of the Federal Land Office. In the other states (formed from the Louisiana Purchase, the Mexican Cession, etc.) there yet remain unreserved and unappropriated 495,306,529 acres of public land.

Lands were also purchased by the federal government from the Indians at various times and opened to white settlement. These acquisitions were always advantageous to the government and as President Monroe remarks (page 585), "persumably so to the Indians." But the red men often misunderstood the terms of the trades, and regretted their bargains, and some of the fiercest of Indian wars have been caused by the feeling among the Indians that they had been cheated.

Statement by the General Land Office showing area of public lands vacant and subject to entry and settlement in the public land states and territories, June 30, 1913.

State or Territory	AREA UNAPPROPRIATED AND UNRESERVED		
	Surveyed	Unsurveyed	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	77,600	....	77,600
Alaska*	....	367,963,823	367,963,823
Arizona	11,750,267	27,774,928	39,525,195
Arkansas	397,489	70,000	467,489
California	15,633,304	5,220,333	20,853,637
Colorado	17,787,548	1,565,683	19,353,231
Florida	202,886	155,531	358,417
Idaho	7,748,512	10,167,110	17,915,622
Kansas	92,568	....	92,568
Louisiana	78,014	....	78,014
Michigan	89,057	....	89,057
Minnesota	1,286,394	....	1,286,394
Mississippi	41,660	....	41,660
Missouri	713	....	713
Montana	10,977,501	10,565,352	21,542,853
Nebraska	405,469	....	405,469
Nevada	29,359,141	25,779,452	55,138,593
New Mexico	20,927,792	10,370,829	31,298,621
North Dakota	1,156,120	....	1,156,120
Oklahoma	41,636	....	41,636
Oregon	13,613,442	2,932,080	16,545,522
South Dakota	3,751,651	53,781	3,805,432
Utah	12,290,342	21,547,254	33,837,596
Washington	1,079,957	670,251	1,750,208
Wisconsin	9,880	....	9,880
Wyoming	30,405,454	1,850,225	32,255,679
Total	179,204,397	486,686,632	665,891,029

*The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

Cash receipts of General Land Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913: From sales of public lands, $4,287,540.67; sales of Indian lands, $2,118,469.34; sales of reclamation town lots and water-right charges, $274,172.57; depredation on public lands, sales of Government property, copies of records and plats, $275,322.23. Total receipts for the year, $6,955,504.81.

Area of public and Indian lands originally entered during the fiscal year, 15,867,222.45; area of land patented, 12,678,076 acres.

The total number of entries made, acres sold and amount received therefor under the Timber and Stone acts of June 3, 1878, and August 4, 1892, were: From June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1913: Entries, 100,481; acres, 13,160,190.34; amount, $33,151,735.87.

Lands, Public:
- Acquired from Mexico, referred to, 1275.
- Act—
  - Appropriating proceeds of sales of, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 2108.
  - Making grant of, to States for benefit of insane persons vetoed, 2780.
  - To authorize entry of, for gravel pits and reservoir purposes, etc., vetoed, 6002.
  - To authorize leasing of, for educational purposes in Arizona, vetoed, 6102.
- Amount, sales, and expenses of, etc., discussed, 1136.
- Appropriations of proceeds of sales of, for educational purposes. (See Education.)

- **Lands, Public**—*Continued.*
  - Attempts made to keep down price of, referred to, 1744.
  - Augmentation in value of, 586.
  - Ceded to Indians, 108, 1716. (See also Indian Tribes, under Indians.)
    - Early settlement of ceded lands desired, 2832.
  - Court for litigated land cases recommended, 5975.
  - Depredations on. (See Lands, Timber.)
  - Desert-land laws. (See Lands, Desert.)
  - Discussed, 586, 5974, 6166, 6346, 6390, 6452.
  - Disposition of, discussed by President—
    - Buchanan, 2990.
    - Cleveland, 4944, 5106, 5379, 5974.
    - Grant, 4106, 4206, 4309.
    - Hayes, 4577.
    - Jackson, 1163.
    - McKinley, 6345, 6346, 6452.
    - Roosevelt, 6874, 7475.
    - Van Buren, 1601.
  - Fences, unlawful, removal of, directed by proclamation, 4893.
    - Discussed, 5107.
  - Frauds in purchase of, order regarding, 6329.
  - Fraudulent acquisition of, 6864, 6874.
  - Fraudulent occupation of, discussed, 5886.
  - Granted Canadian volunteers, 558.
  - Granted persons engaged in military service. (See Lands, Bounty.)
  - Grants of—
    - In aid of education. (See Education.)
    - Legislation to remove limitation of time for bringing suits to annul unlawful, recommended, 6092.
    - Referred to, 4065, 4206, 5974.
    - To railroads. (See Pacific Railroads; Railroads.)
    - To States, referred to, 4065, 4206, 5380.
  - Homestead acts. (See Homestead Laws.)
  - Instructions to receiving or disburseing officers of land offices, referred to, 1346.
  - Joint resolution authorizing grant of lands to Kansas, etc., vetoed, 5308.
  - Laws regarding—
    - Amendment and change in, recommended, 4944, 5362, 7077, 7384, 7476.
    - Discussed, 5484.
    - History and codification of, 4581.
      - Recommendations regarding, 4577.
    - Violations of, referred to, 4743.
  - Lumber and naval stores taken from, referred to, 4434.
  - Mineral lands referred to. (See Lands, Mineral.)
  - Opened to settlement—
    - Appropriation for, recommended, 5638.
    - Discussed, 5482, 5637, 5761.
    - Fraudulent occupation of, discussed, 5886.
    - Proclaimed, 5450, 5579, 5591, 5707, 5710, 5727, 5838, 6016, 6018, 6020, 6026, 6486, 6506, 6525, 6547, 6553, 6588, 6600, 6603, 6612, 6615, 6616, 6697, 6715, 6723, 6826, 6948, 6961, 6979, 6998, 7251.
  - Patenting of—
    - In execution of railroad grants discussed, 6166.
    - To settlers, discussed, 5484, 5552, 5638, 5761.
  - Payments for, should be made in specie, 1468.
  - Planting of forests, recommendations regarding, 4158.
  - Preemption laws discussed. (See Preemption Laws.)
  - Prices of, should be reduced, 2353, 2407, 2500.
  - Purchase and cession of, to United States—
    - Agreements regarding, 146, 167, 182, 203, 256, 347, 360, 375, 422, 426, 431, 585, 603, 803, 887, 931, 957, 1029, 1257, 1729, 1818, 2501, 5450, 5552, 5638, 5648, 5649, 5671, 5768.
    - Proclamations regarding. (See Opened to settlement, *ante.*)
    - Proposition regarding, 4892.
  - Purchasers of—
    - Indulgence to, recommended, 647, 957, 986.
    - Patent of, when paid for, cannot be withheld by President, 1098.
  - Referred to, 79, 80, 100, 105, 113, 127, 128, 474, 586, 591, 599, 957, 1136, 2768.
  - Revenues derived from sales of. (See Sale of, *post.*)
  - Russian colony to emigrate to United States discussed, 4207.
  - Sale of—
    - Act regarding appropriation of proceeds of—
      - Reasons for applying pocket veto to, 1275.
      - Vetoed, 2108.
    - Discussed by President—
      - Adams, J. Q., 871, 956.
      - Buchanan, 2990.
      - Cleveland, 5974.
      - Fillmore, 2662, 2708.
      - Grant, 3995, 4064, 4154, 4206, 4307.

Lands, Public—*Continued.*
Jackson, 1098, 1163, 1468.
Jefferson, 317.
Johnson, 3651, 3774, 3880.
Lincoln, 3332, 3387, 3451.
McKinley, 6345, 6346, 6452.
Pierce, 2748, 2823, 2873, 2943.
Polk, 2258, 2353, 2366, 2407, 2500, 2506.
Tyler, 2118.
Van Buren, 1601.
Forfeitures for non-payment of purchase money should be remitted, 957.
Frauds in, 1450.
Proclamation of President—
Jackson regarding, 1058.
Monroe regarding lands on Sandusky River, 580.
Referred to, 940, 1136, 1268, 2003.
Revenue derived from, discussed by President—
Adams, J. Q., 599, 986.
Arthur, 4632, 4719, 4763.
Fillmore, 2662.
Grant, 3995, 4064, 4146, 4206, 4307.
Jackson, 1089, 1246, 1381.
Johnson, 3774, 3880.
Lincoln, 3253, 3384, 3451.
McKinley, 6424.
Pierce, 2748, 2823, 2873, 2943.
Tyler, 1895.
Statement of, 1897, 2708, 2990, 6875.
Set apart as public reservation by proclamation of President—
Cleveland, 5859, 5864, 6122, 6205, 6207, 6209, 6211, 6213, 6215, 6216, 6218, 6219, 6221, 6222, 6225, 6227.
Harrison, Benj., 5577, 5590, 5595, 5686, 5695, 5705, 5719, 5722, 5786, 5792, 5795, 5797, 5804, 5810, 5811, 5814, 5815.
McKinley, 6475, 6477, 6482, 6487, 6495, 6497, 6499, 6500, 6504, 6505, 6514, 6516, 6519, 6523, 6536, 6541, 6546, 6549, 6551, 6561, 6566.
Roosevelt, 6686, 6697, 6700, 6701, 6708, 6709, 6710, 6711, 6725, 6727, 6731, 6735, 6737, 6819, 6826, 6828, 6833, 6836, 6840, 6841, 6843, 6847, 6849, 6941, 6944, 6949, 6950, 6957, 6959, 6960, 6964, 6966, 6979, 7005, 7013, 7081, 7087, 7093, 7096, 7104, 7107, 7114, 7117, 7127, 7131, 7133, 7136, 7150, 7157, 7164, 7171, 7175, 7179, 7185, 7187, 7191, 7195, 7203, 7207, 7209, 7213, 7218, 7224, 7236, 7242, 7246, 7256, 7260, 7269, 7273, 7277, 7278, 7287, 7289, 7296, 7301, 7303, 7307, 7315, 7323, 7327, 7334, 7338, 7346, 7349.
Discussed, 6346.
Set apart for cultivation of vine and olive, 599.
Should be reserved for actual settlers, 2990.
Surveys for, recommendations regarding, 5975.
Timber-culture act. (See Timber-Culture Act.)
Timber on. (See Lands, Timber.)
Title to, referred to, 1605.
Trespasses upon, referred to, 1605, 5177, 5380.
Unlawful inclosures of, proclamation regarding, 4893.
Discussed, 5107.
Unlawful possession of, discussed, 557, 1057, 1106, 5380.
Proclamations regarding, 557, 1057, 1106.

Lands, Swamp.—In 1849 and 1850 Congress passed resolutions granting large tracts of land to the various states for their disposal. Agents of the states selected such lands as were unfit for cultivation, and title to the same was confirmed in the states by an act approved March 3, 1857. At the time of the grant it was estimated from Government surveys that the swamp land would not exceed 21,000,000 acres. Millions of acres, however, were listed as swamp lands. This led to an investigation, and gross frauds were unearthed. Under the various acts lands have been granted to Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin. Florida has received the largest share—22,500,000 acres—and Ohio the least—117,000 acres. In many instances the states have sold the lands to railroad companies.

Lands, Swamp, discussed, 5974.

Lands, Timber and Stone.—Lands which are unfit for cultivation, but are of value for their standing timber or stone, may be had from the Government by individuals to the extent of 160 acres, on payment of $2.50 an acre.

Lands, Timber:
Act for relief of purchasers of stone and, vetoed, 5912.
Agents employed for preservation of, referred to, 2268.
Commission to formulate plans for national forestry system, 6167.
Depredations committed on, and recommendations regarding, 4428, 4456, 4530, 4577, 4954, 5508, 5974.
Discussed, 4309.
Fires upon, carelessly kindled, discussed, 5508.
Memorial regarding preservation of, referred to, 4215, 5495.
Opened to settlement. (See Lands, Public.)
Preservation of, legislation regarding, 5106, 5668, 5886, 5974.
Timber-culture act. (See Timber-Culture Act.)

Las Guasimas (Cuba), Battle of. (See Santiago (Cuba), Battle of.)

Lassen Peak Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7191.

Latimer Case.—The first of a series of fugitive-slave trials which took place in Boston. George Latimer was seized in 1842 without a warrant, and kept in the custody of the city jailer awaiting evidence against him. A writ of *habeas corpus* was denied. A writ of personal replevin, asked for under the act of 1837, securing trial by jury, was also denied, this act being declared void. As a consequence of the indignation aroused by this case the legislature in 1843 passed an act forbidding State officers to aid in the capture of fugitive slaves and forbidding the use of State jails for their imprisonment. The sum forfeited for violation was not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Latin-American Library, establishment of, at Washington recommended by International American Conference, 5506.

Latin-American Republics, discussed by President Roosevelt, 7611.

Latin Union.—The name given the monetary alliance of Belgium, France, Italy and Switzerland, formed by convention Dec. 23, 1865. Greece joined the union in 1868. The object was the maintenance and regulation of a uniform interchangeable gold and silver coinage based on the French franc. Belgium withdrew from the union in 1885 and adopted the single gold standard.

Latin Union. (See Monetary Convention of Latin Union.)

Latter-Day Saints. (See Mormon Church; Polygamy.)

Lattimer, Pa., claims of Austria-Hungary arising out of conflict between miners and sheriff at, discussed, 6324, 6363.

Lawrence, Kans., fortifications at, referred to, 3894.

Laws of United States (see also Revised Statutes):
  Newspapers selected to publish, for Congress, referred to, 4116.

Lead Mines. (See Mines.)

Leadville Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7126.

League Island, Pa. (situated in the Delaware River, near the junction with the Schuylkill), bill accepting, for naval purposes, referred to, 3649.

Leander, The.—A British war ship, which, while lying off Sandy Hook, April 25, 1806, fired a shot which killed a sailor aboard an American coaster. The citizens of New York in mass meeting denounced the outrage and called upon the President for better protection. President Jefferson issued a proclamation ordering the arrest of the *Leander's* captain if found within the jurisdiction of the United States, 390.

Leander, The:
  American citizen murdered by shot from, 390.
  Ordered from and prohibited from reentering waters of United States, 390.

Learning, Institution of. (See Education; Military Academy; National University; Naval Academy; Seminaries of Learning.)

Lecompton Constitution. — During the struggle in Kansas over the question of entering the Union as a free or a slave state, the pro-slavery party held a convention at Lecompton Sept. 5, 1857, and adopted a constitution sanctioning slavery and forbidding the enactment of emancipation laws. It was provided that the constitution as a whole should not be submitted to the people of the territory, the vote being taken only on the main question of a constitution with slavery or a constitution without slavery. Free-state advocates refused to vote, and the constitution sanctioning slavery was adopted. Later the Territorial legislature ordered a vote on the constitution as a whole, and, the slave-state settlers abstaining from voting, it failed of adoption. (See also Kansas; Topeka Constitution; Wyandotte Constitution.)

Lecompton Constitution. (See Kansas, Government of.)

Lee, The, demand of Great Britain for surrender of mutineer in, referred to, 1808.

Legal-Tender Acts, modifications in, recommended, 4302.

Legal-Tender Cases.—During the financial emergency caused by the Civil War Congress in 1862 issued $150,000,000 of Treasury notes, the law authorizing their issue making them legal tender for all private debts and public dues except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. The constitutionality of the act authorizing these notes was frequently disputed, especially as to its application to debts contracted prior to its passage, and the Supreme Court was called upon in several cases to decide the question. State courts generally maintained the constitutionality of the law. The Supreme Court in 1869 (Hepburn *vs.* Griswold, q. v.) maintained the validity of the law only in so far as it did not affect contracts made prior to its passage. A year later this decision was overruled, and the constitutionality of the law in its application to pre-existing debts was maintained. The court in the meantime had undergone a change in its membership, two new judges having been appointed. (See also Juilliard *vs.* Greenman.)

Legal-Tender Notes, redemption of, recommended by President—
  Grant, 4303, 4379.
  Hayes, 4511, 4567.

Legation Asylum, action of American minister to Chile in harboring criminals discussed, 5867.

Legations:
  Military and naval attachés at, recommended, 4923.
  Official residences for ambassadors and ministers recommended, 6072, 6155.

Legations—*Continued.*
- Premises for, discussed, 4823, 4825, 4862, 4923.
  - Appropriation for erection of buildings on, recommended, 5494.
- Public documents or libraries in, referred to, 4070.
- Secretaries at large, appointment of, recommended, 4923.

Legislature.—The body of men in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws. Colonial legislatures were generally modeled after the British Parliament, the Kings, Lords and Commons having their counterparts in the governor, the council appointed by him, and the representatives of the people. Parliamentary procedure was also followed closely. The first representative legislature in America met at Jamestown, Va., in 1619. The first representatives were elected by voters having a property qualification. In 1776 Virginia substituted a senate for its upper council, and other states followed.

Lemhi Reservation, Idaho, agreement with Indians for sale of lands on, 4779.

Leopard, The, attack of, on the *Chesapeake.* (See *Chesapeake*, The.)

Letters Rogatory, report regarding execution of, transmitted, 5570.

Levees of Mississippi River, preservation of, recommendations regarding, 3652, 4682, 4797.

Lew-Chew Islands:
- Compact with, for securing certain privileges to American vessels, 2826.
- Good offices of United States tendered China and Japan for settlement of controversy regarding, 4521.

Lew-Chew, Treaties with.—A compact of friendship and commerce was concluded by Commodore Perry for the United States in 1854. Citizens of the United States, seamen, and others are permitted to go ashore on the islands to purchase or sell articles; ships may obtain wood and water on purchase anywhere, but other articles may be bought for them only at Napa. Sailors may go ashore and move freely about without molestation or espionage, so long as their acts are peaceful and legal; for illegal and wrongful acts they are to be arrested by the local authorities and handed over to the captain of the ship to which they belong, for punishment by him. A burial ground for citizens of the United States is established at Tumai. Pilots, appointed by the government of Lew-Chew shall conduct vessels in and out of Napa for a pilotage fee of $5. Wood is to be supplied to ships at Napa at a selling price of 3,600 copper cash for a thousand catties, and water at the rate of 600 copper cash (forty-three cents) for a thousand catties (six barrels of thirty United States gallons each).

Lewis and Clark Expedition.—A party of citizens and soldiers sent under command of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, by order of President Jefferson, to explore the country from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. They ascended the Missouri River to its sources, crossed the Rocky Mountains, and, finding the source of the Columbia River, floated down that stream to its mouth. They explored nearly all the territory lying south of the forty-ninth parallel. This expedition is important as forming the basis of our claim to Oregon.

Lewis and Clark Expedition discussed, 386, 396.

Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at Portland, Ore., 6872.

Lewis and Clark Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6833.

Lewiston, N. Y.—Proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2319.

Lexington (Mass.), Battle of.—On the night of April 18, 1775, a detachment of 800 British soldiers under Col. Smith left Boston to capture or destroy some military stores which the Americans had collected and stored at Concord. Maj. Pitcairn, who led the advance, was opposed at daybreak at Lexington Green, eleven miles northwest of Boston, by about fifty minute-men under Capt. Parker, who had been summoned by Paul Revere in his midnight ride. Pitcairn's men opened fire and 7 Americans were killed and 9 wounded. This was the first blood shed in the Revolutionary War. The Americans returned the fire and retreated, but rallied and pursued the British toward Concord, capturing 7 prisoners, the first taken in the war. On their return from Concord the British were reenforced at Lexington by 1,200 men under Lord Percy. The Americans had also been reenforced, and kept up a guerrilla fire upon the British, who fled to Boston in disorder. The loss for the day was 93 Americans killed, wounded, and missing, and 273 British. (See also Concord (Mass.), Battle of.)

Lexington (Mo.), Battle of.—Sept. 1, 1861, Col. Mulligan, in command of the "Irish Brigade," stationed at Jefferson City, Mo., was ordered by General Fremont, who had recently been appointed to the command of the Western Department, to proceed up the Missouri River to Lexington, Mo., 160 miles to the northwest, and reenforce the garrison there. Mulligan's brigade reached Lexington Sept. 9, swelling the force to 2,780 men. After the battle of Wilson's Creek (q. v.) the Confederate General Price marched toward the northern part of the State with a constantly increasing force. He arrived in the vicinity of Lexington Sept. 11 with 28,000 men and 13 pieces of artillery. Mulligan's force was well intrenched and was constantly expecting reenforcements from St. Louis. Several unsuccessful efforts were made to dislodge them. The garrison suffered terribly from thirst and many of the horses and cattle perished. On the 20th Price advanced his artillery behind the shelter of bales of hemp, which the men rolled slowly before them as they approached Mulligan's redoubt. When this hempen breastwork was within fifty yards of his lines, no reenforcements having arrived, Mulligan surrendered unconditionally, after a loss of 39 killed and 120 wounded. Two thousand six hundred men, including 500 home guards, laid down their arms. The Confederates lost 1,400 in killed and wounded. Col. Mulligan was twice wounded.

Libby Prison.—A famous Confederate military prison in Richmond, Va., during the war between the states. It was orig-

Libby Prison—*Continued.*
inally a tobacco warehouse and a ship chandlery and was named for its owner. It was taken down in 1888 and carried to Chicago and there set up as a war museum.

Libby Prison, rent for use of building known as, referred to, 3895.

Liberal Republican Party.—A defection from the regular Republican organization in 1870-1872. This party was opposed to the strict measures of coercion adopted by the Administration to maintain the newly granted rights to the freedmen, reconstruct the Southern States, and stamp out disorder in the South. Uniting with the Democrats in Missouri in 1870-71, it advocated universal suffrage, universal amnesty, a reform of the tariff, and a "cessation of unconstitutional laws to cure Ku-Klux disorders." At a national convention held in Cincinnati in May, 1872, the Liberal Republicans nominated Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice-President. The ticket was defeated.

Liberia.—The Negro Republic of Liberia is situated on the West Coast of Africa, from French Guinea (8° 25′ N. latitude) southward to the coast and between the British Colony of Sierra Leone and the French Ivory Coast Colony, the eastern boundary being partly marked by the right bank of the Cavalla River. The extreme geographical limits are 11° 32′-7° 33′ W. longitude and 4° 25′-8° 25′ N. latitude. The area is about 40,000 square miles.

Physical Features.—The coastal regions are marked by abrupt hills from 200 to 1,000 feet above sea level, with low-lying land intervening, in which are creeks and swamps; but the interior is generally hilly, and the hinterland is believed to contain mountains exceeding 6,000 feet above sea level.

The Cavalla River, which forms the eastern boundary with French territory for about 150 miles from its mouth, is navigable some eighty miles from the coast.

History.—Liberia was founded towards the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century by the influx of freed negro slaves from the United States, and in 1847 the colony declared its independence as the Republic of Liberia. After prolonged negotiations it was announced in October, 1910, that a scheme for American financial control has been approved by the United States, Germany, Great Britain and France, whereby the United States assumed responsibility for the internal administration of the country. An American receiver-general was placed in control of the finances, assisted by French, German and British advisers; a frontier police designated by Americans was established to secure the revenues. The first financial measure was the loan of £500,000, secured by a first lien on all import and export customs, or rubber tax and head money. The external debt in 1908 was £178,250. The imports in 1910 were £122,300; exports, £188,500; customs revenue, £84,475.

Ethnography.—The inhabitants consist of about 10,000 descendants of repatriated American negroes included in an indigenous population of about 2,000,000 of various negro tribes. The Americo-Liberian peoples and about 40,000 of the indigenous tribes are civilized and belong to the Protestant Christian faith, but many of the native tribes are Muhammadans, while cannibal rites are practiced by other tribes in the interior. English is the official language of the Republic.

Government.—The government is that of a centralized Republic, with a President and Vice-President, elected for four years. President (Jan. 1, 1912-1916), Daniel Edward Howard. An agreement was arrived at in 1911 between Liberia and the United States (Great Britain, Germany, and France approving), whereby the American Government undertook to reorganize the finances and to develop the agricultural possibilities of the country, while setting on foot a defense force and negotiating the various boundary questions. Under this scheme there is an American Financial Adviser and Receiver General of Customs, with British, French, and German receivers; and officers of the United States are organizaing a defense force.

Congress consists of two Houses: a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate contains eight members, elected for six years; the House of Representatives of fourteen members, elected for four years. Electors must be of negro blood and registered owners of land. There is a Supreme Court at Monrovia, with five courts of quarter sessions, courts of common pleas, and local magistrates.

Finance.—Public accounts are kept in United States dollars. The revenue of 1911-1912 was stated to be $471,335 and the expenditure $470,000. The external debt of 1871 of £100,000 has received no interest for many years. The finances of the Republic are being satisfactorily reorganized in accordance with the agreement with the United States.

Production and Trade.—The soil is extraordinarily fertile, but the country is covered with dense forests from a distance of about twenty miles from the coast to the northern boundaries. Occasional clearings have been made, and cocoa, coffee, and cotton are grown. The forest products include rubber and palm-oil. Minerals of great variety are believed to exist, including gold, iron, copper, and zinc. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, piassava, rubber, and camwood; the principal imports are cottons, haberdashery, salt, rice, provisions, arms and ammunition, tobacco, hardware, glass and earthenware, rum, gin, timber, and beads. The total value of the imports in 1911 was about $1,025,000, and of exports $975,000.

There are no railways and few roads, but motor roads are being constructed to link up the interior with the navigable rivers.

Cities.—Capital, Monrovia. Population. 6,000. There are sixteen ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast, of which the most important are Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, River Cess, Sino, Nanakroo, Sasstown, Grand Cess, and Harper.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Liberia from the United States for the year 1913 was $96,900, and goods to the value of $2,319 were sent thither—a balance of $94,581 in favor of the United States.

Liberia:

- Boundary dispute with Great Britain, 4716, 4762.
- French encroachments upon territory of, action of United States regarding, discussed, 5751, 5870.
- Independence of, recognition of, by United States, recommended, 3248.
- Loan to ameliorate conditions in, found by American commission, 8049.

Liberia—*Continued.*
  Referred to, 2133.
  Removal of negroes captured on coast of Cuba to, recommended, 3058.
  Treaty with, 3329, 3346.
  Vessel to, presentation of, recommended, 3445, 5086.
  Weakness of, discussed, 5086.

Liberia, Treaty with.—A treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded in 1862, which provides for freedom of commerce and navigation in the usual terms of such conventions. Trade is permitted without unusual restrictions; taxes are to be equitable and uniform; importation and exportation are in no wise restricted by discrimination; and regardless of the nationality of the carrying vessel; humane treatment of ship-wrecked mariners is provided for; disputes arising regarding salvage are to be settled by arbitration; privileges granted hereafter by treaty to other powers are to be accorded to the United States; consuls for the protection of trade are to be appointed to reside within the dominions of the contracting parties; the United States is not to interfere in affairs of administration in Liberia, but if the Liberian government at any time is unable to control the aboriginal inhabitants within its own dominions and makes requisition for assistance from the United States, that power pledges to render the necessary aid.

Liberto, Salvatore, compensation to, 6771.

Liberty Bell.—The bell on the Pennsylvania statehouse at Philadelphia, which, according to tradition, was rung on July 4, 1776, to announce the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. It was cast in London and sent to Philadelphia in 1752. The bell was broken up and recast in April, and again in June, of the following year. It was cracked July 8, 1835, while being tolled in memory of Chief Justice Marshall. The Liberty bell was placed on exhibition at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, and at the Columbia Exposition in Chicago in 1893. It bears the motto, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." It is now in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Liberty Enlightening the World, statue of, erected in New York Harbor, by citizens of France, 4381, 4824, 5083.
  Ceremonies of inauguration discussed and recommendations regarding, 4982.
  To be placed under superintendence of Light-House Board, 5080.

Libraries. (See Interior Department; Library of Congress; State Department.)

Library, Latin American, establishment of, at Washington, recommended by International American Conference, 5506.

Library of Congress.—When the seat of Government was removed to Washington in 1800, the idea of a Congressional Library was conceived. In December, 1801, John Randolph made a report which formed the basis of an act of Congress of 1802 organizing the library. Some 3,000 books of reference were accumulated, when, in August, 1814, the British army burned the Capitol and the Library was consumed. In 1815 Congress purchased the private library of Thomas Jefferson, consisting of 6,700 volumes, for $23,950. An annual appropriation being made for the purchase of books, the Library continued to grow until in 1851 it numbered 55,000 volumes. Dec. 24th of that year a second conflagration destroyed 35,000 of these volumes. An appropriation of $72,000 was made for repairs, and the Library grew apace. In 1866, 40,000 volumes were transferred from the Smithsonian Institution. The following year Congress purchased for $100,000 the historical collection of Peter Force, very rich in Americana. This library contained nearly 60,000 books, pamphlets and manuscripts. In 1864 President Lincoln appointed Ainsworth R. Spofford to be Librarian, and he was succeeded in 1897 by John Russell Young, who died in 1899, and Herbert Putnam was appointed his successor. One hundred sets of Government publications are at the disposal of the Librarian of Congress for exchange, through the Smithsonian, with foreign Governments, and from this source are received about 12,000 volumes annually.

The collection is now the largest on the Western Hemisphere and the third in the world. It comprised at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1913) about 2,128,255 printed books and pamphlets (including the law library of 158,117 volumes, which, while a division of the Library of Congress, still remains at the Capitol), 135,223 maps and charts, 625,098 pieces of music, and 360,494 photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs. It includes various special collections eminent in their respective fields.

The collection of manuscripts, touching every period of American history, includes the papers of nine of the Presidents and the records of the Continental Congress, with numerous other important groups—political, military, naval and commercial.

The Smithsonian deposit is strong in scientific works, and includes the largest assemblage of the transactions of learned societies which exists in this country.

Of the printed books, probably one-sixth are duplicates not in use.

The building containing the Library is an enormous structure in the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, most impressive in its lines and beautiful in its detail. It is in the form of a quadrangle enclosing a central rotunda surmounted by a low gilded dome. The building was begun in 1886 and completed in 1897, at the cost of $6,180,000. It is probably the most ornate and beautiful library building in the world. The public reading room occupies the rotunda. It consists of an octagonal hall one hundred feet in diameter, sumptuously built of soft-tinted Numidian, Sienna and Tennessee marble in variegated hues. In the decorations, some forty painters and sculptors are represented—all American citizens. The floor space is 326,195 sq. feet, or nearly eight acres. The book stacks contain about 56 miles of shelving, affording space for 2,600,000 octavo volumes. The reading desks are arranged in concentric circles about the Librarian's desk in the center, from which easy communication is had to all parts of the fireproof iron book stacks. The Library of Congress has been since 1870 the only office of record for copyrights, and its accessions from that source are very large.

Library of Congress:
  Arundel manuscripts, copy of, to be placed in, 1445.
  Building for, recommended by President—
    Arthur, 4651.
    Cleveland, 4949.
    Hayes, 4431, 4458, 4531, 4579.
  Publications presented to, referred to, 3347.
    Size of, 6674.
Licenses for Vessels, prohibitory laws in regard to, 480, 504, 508.

Liechtenstein.—Liechtenstein is an independent Principality on the right bank of the Lower Rhine, south of Lake Constance, and between the Swiss cantons of St. Gall and Graubünden and the Voralberg crownland of the Austrian Empire. The western boundary is the Rhine, and the southern boundary runs along the summits of the Naafkopf Falknis and Mittags-Spitze, in the Rhätikon Range. A railway runs from Buchs (Switzerland) to Feldkirch (Austria) with stations at Schaan, Nendeln, and Schaanwald in the Principality. The inhabitants numbered 10,716 in 1911, of German origin and almost all Roman Catholics. Agriculture is the principal industry, corn, wine and turf being produced, together with timber from the forest slopes; textiles and embroidery are locally manufactured. The revenue in 1912 was 860,526 Kronen, and the expenditure 796,036 kronen (24 Kronen = £1 sterling). There is no Debt. The Principality forms part of the Customs Union of Austria and receives a minimum contribution of 50,000 Kronen annually (the payments in 1911 exceeded 100,000 Kronen).

Government. The government is that of a constitutional monarchy, the crown being hereditary (since 1719) in the male line of the house of Liechtenstein. Ruler: His Serene Highness Prince Johann II., Prince of Liechtenstein, Duke of Troppau and of Jägerndorf, born Oct. 5, 1840; succeeded his father Prince Aloysius, Nov. 12, 1858; Member of the Herrenhaus of the Austrian Reichsrat.

There is a Diet of fifteen members (of whom three are appointed by the Prince and twelve elected by indirect vote), meeting annually in October, with a maximum duration of four years. The local courts are subject to a Court of Appeal at Vienna, and the Supreme Court is the Oberlandesgericht at Innsbruck.

History.—From 1719-1806 the Principality formed part of the Holy Roman Empire and from 1806-1815 of the Confederation of the Rhine. From 1815-1866 it was part of the Germanic Confederation under the hegemony of Austria, but since 1866 the Principality has been independent, although closely connected by treaties with the Austrian Empire.

Capital, Vaduz. Other towns are Balzers, Triesen, Triesenberg, Schaan, Planken, Eschen, Mauren, Gamprin, Schellenberg, and Ruggell.

Lieutenant-General.—In the United States Army the rank next below that of general and next above that of major-general. It was first authorized by Congress in 1798 and bestowed upon George Washington. It was abolished in 1799, and was not revived until 1855, when Winfield Scott was brevetted lieutenant-general. At his death it again lapsed. In 1864 it was revived by special act of Congress and conferred upon Ulysses S. Grant, on whose promotion to the grade of general, July 25, 1866, created in his behalf, William T. Sherman became lieutenant-general; and on his succession to the rank of general, March 4, 1869, Philip H. Sheridan was promoted to be lieutenant-general. On the retirement of Sherman, in 1884, the grade of lieutenant-general was discontinued and merged with that of general. By an act of Feb. 5, 1895, it was revived and John M. Schofield appointed, who held it until his retirement, Sept. 29th, of that year. On June 6, 1900, Congress provided that the senior major-general commanding the army should have the rank and pay of the lieutenant-general, the act affecting Major-General Nelson A. Miles, who retired Aug. 8, 1903. On that date Samuel B. M. Young received the commission of lieutenant-general, and on Jan. 9, 1904, it was given to Adna R. Chaffee. He was succeeded by Major-General Arthur MacArthur, and with his retirement June 2, 1909, the rank became extinct.

Life-Saving Medals, government grant of, 7026.

Life-Saving Service.—The ocean and lake coasts of the United States are picketed with the stations of the Life-Saving Service attached to the United States Treasury Department, and there is a corps of inspectors, superintendents, station keepers and crews, extending over the entire coast line, together with a board on life-saving appliances, composed of experts selected from the Life-Saving Service, the Revenue Cutter Service, and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Army.

At the close of last fiscal year the life-saving establishment embraced 285 stations, 203 being on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 62 on the lakes, 19 on the Pacific coast, and 1 at the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky. In the following table are the important statistics of the service:

	Year Ending June 30, 1913	Since Introduction of Life-Saving System in 1871, to June 30, 1913
Disasters	552	26,184
Value property involved	$14,657,240	$333,893,224
Value property saved	$12,936,025	$270,088,037
Value property lost	$1,721,215	$63,805,187
Persons involved	5,787	168,373
Persons lost	73	1.417
Shipwrecked persons succored at stations	437	24,754
Days' succor afforded	756	55,388
Vessels lost on coasts	66	......

In addition to the number of disasters shown for 1913, there occurred 1191 casualties to small craft, such as launches, sailboats, rowboats, etc., on which were 3,254 persons, of whom 14 were lost. The cost of the maintenance of the service during the year was $2,204,074.50.

Life-Saving Service
  Discussed, 4931, 6158.
  Pensions in, 7393.
Light-House Board:
  Referred to, 2747.
  Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World to be placed under Superintendence of, 5080.

Light-Houses:
- Act making appropriation for, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 1071.
- Cession of, to United States act of New Hampshire legislature for, 102.
- Establishment of, and sites for, 182, by an act approved June 17, 1910, reorganized the service and, 678, 873, 955, 960, 1239, 2557.
- Lands for—
  - Designated by proclamation, 1221, 6741, 6742, 6745.
  - Erection of, negotiations for cession of, 103, 845.
  - Purchase of, 1733.
- On Bahamas, 1239.
- On Sandy Hook, 67, 80.
- Permanent points for, on coasts of Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, 3902.
- Soil and jurisdiction for, complete cession of, required, 142.
- System of improvement in, 1683.
- Treaty with Morocco concerning maintenance of, on Cape Spartel, 3582.

Light-House Service.—Formerly the management of the light-houses was intrusted to a light-house board, organized in conformity to the act of Congress of Aug. 31, 1852. It consisted of the head of the Treasury Department (later of the Department of Commerce and Labor), three officers of the army, two naval and a civilian member. The head of the department was ex-officio president of the board, and the ranking naval officer was chairman. There were two secretaries, one a naval officer and one an engineer officer of the army. That system involved divided responsibility, and resulted in much friction in administration. Congress, therefore, by an act approved June 17, 1910, recognized the service and abolished the board and created a Bureau of Light-Houses in the Department of Commerce and Labor, with a commissioner in charge directly responsible to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The Bureau is charged with the establishment and maintenance of light-houses, light-vessels, buoys and other aids to navigation on the coasts and rivers of the United States, as authorized by Congress, and with the direction of the officers, depots and tenders required in this work.

Under the old system there were sixteen light-house districts, each in charge of an army or navy officer. The law of 1910 provided that nineteen districts should be created, each in charge of a civilian inspector, but the president was authorized for a period of three years, from July 1, 1910, to assign army and navy officers to act as district inspectors.

In the fiscal year 1910-11 the light-house establishment maintained 2,200 lighted aids to navigation, including sixty-three light-vessels, and about 12,000 unlighted aids and post lights.

For the care and maintenance of these aids there were employed 3,137 keepers, assistant keepers and laborers attending lights, 1,693 officers and seamen on board vessels, 318 employees for construction and repair, also fifty-one light-house tenders.

The amount expended to maintain the light-house establishment in 1910-11 was $5,058,800.

Commissioner, George R. Putnam; Deputy Commissioner, Arthur V. Conover; Chief Constructing Engineer, John S. Conway; Superintendent of Naval Construction, George Warrington.

Light-House Service, transfer of, from Treasury to Navy Department recommended, 4727.

Lillie, The, compensation to owners of, 6770, 6898.

Lincoln, Abraham.—March 4, 1861-April 15, 1865.

(FIRST TERM, 1861-1865.)

Nineteenth Administration—Republican.

Vice-President—Hannibal Hamlin.

Secretary of State—
William H. Seward.
Secretary of the Treasury—
Salmon P. Chase.
Secretary of War—
Simon Cameron.
Edwin M. Stanton.
Secretary of the Navy—
Gideon Welles.
Secretary of the Interior—
Caleb B. Smith.
John P. Usher.
Postmaster-General—
Montgomery Blair.
William Dennison.
Attorney-General—
Edward Bates.
T. J. Coffey.
James Speed.

Nomination and Election.—Lincoln was first elected by the Republican party Nov. 6, 1860. The Republican National Convention met at Chicago, May 16, 1860, and on the third ballot nominated Lincoln over Seward, Cameron, and Chase.

Platform.—The platform condemned disunion; insisted on States Rights; denounced the Democratic administration; censured the reckless extravagance of the Democratic Government; proclaimed the dogma that the Constitution carries slavery into any or all of the territories to be a dangerous heresy; asserted that the Constitution does not countenance slavery nor should Congress give a legal existence to it; insisted upon the admission of Kansas to statehood; recommended tariff for revenue, with encouragement of the industries; protested against selling public lands already occupied by settlers; opposed any change in the naturalization laws; declared river and harbor appropriations to be both desirable and constitutional; and made imperative demand for a transcontinental railroad.

Opposition.—The Democratic National Convention met, for the first time in the far South, at Charleston, S. C. After many days of fruitless balloting, the convention divided into two sections. Eventually, the Northern half nominated Douglas and the Southern half declared for Breckinridge. The Constitutional Union Party met in national convention at Baltimore, May 19, 1860, and nominated John Bell, on a platform the basis of which was the recognition of no other political principles than the Constitution, Union, and the enforcement of laws.

Vote.—The popular vote as cast by thirty-three States gave Lincoln, 1,865,913; Breckinridge, 848,404; Douglas, 1,374,664, and Bell, 591.900. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 13, 1861, gave Lincoln, 180; Breckinridge, 72; Bell, 39, and Douglas, 12.

Lincoln, Abraham—*Continued.*

(SECOND TERM, MARCH 4, 1865-APRIL 15, 1865.)

Twentieth Administration—Republican.

Vice-President—Andrew Johnson.

The only change in the cabinet at the beginning of Lincoln's second term was the substitution of Hugh McCulloch, of Indiana, for Secretary of the Treasury in place of Salmon P. Chase.

SECOND TERM.—In the election of 1864, Lincoln was renominated by the (Regular) Republican National Convention, which met in Baltimore on June 7, 1864.

Platform.—The Republican platform of 1864 pledged the party to preserve the Union; opposed any compromise with the rebels; demanded the utter and complete extirpation of slavery; gratefully acknowledged the services of the Army and the Navy in the war; commended the administration of Lincoln; advocated full and ample protection of the members of the Army and the Navy; encouraged immigration; urged speedy construction of the transcontinental railroad; urged the practice of rigid economy in the expenditure of Government funds; and deprecated European interference or offensive sympathy.

Opposition. — The Radical Republican party, opponents of Lincoln, met at Cleveland May 31 and nominated John C. Frémont; but, before the election, Frémont urged the support of Lincoln and withdrew. The Democratic National Convention at Chicago, Aug. 29, 1864, nominated George B. McClellan on a platform declaring that the Constitution had been violated during the Lincoln administration and urged the cessation of hostilities and the compromise of difficulties; condemned the military interference in some state elections; sympathized with prisoners of war; condemned the exercise of martial law; and expressed sympathy for the suffering soldiers and sailors, to whom future aid and reward was promised.

Vote.—The popular vote cast by twenty-four States gave Lincoln 2,216,067, and McClellan 1,808,725. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 8, 1865, gave Lincoln 212 and McClellan 21.

Party Affiliation.—After Lincoln's service in the State legislature and his single term in Congress (1846-1848), he became one of the most influential of the Whig leaders in Illinois. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise (1854) brought him back into politics with intense anti-slavery ardor. When the Republican party was formed, Lincoln took his place as the head of that party in his state. Before the Republican Convention in 1858 he said: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect that it will cease to be divided. It will become all the one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the states, old as well as new, North as well as South."

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the thirty-seventh Congress (1861-1863), the Senate, of 50 members, was composed of 11 Democrats, 31 Republicans, 7 Americans, and 1 vacancy, and the House, of 178 members, was made up of 42 Democrats, 106 Republicans, 28 Americans, and 2 vacancies. In the Thirty-eighth Congress (1863-1865), the Senate, of 51 members, was composed of 12 Democrats and 39 Republicans; and the House, of 183 members, was made up of 80 Democrats and 103 Republicans. In the Thirty-ninth Congress (1865-1867), the Senate, of 52 members, was composed of 10 Democrats and 42 Republicans; and the House, of 191 members, was made up of 46 Democrats and 145 Republicans. In the Fortieth Congress (1867-1869), the Senate, of 53 members, was composed of 11 Democrats and 42 Republicans!; and the House, of 193 members, was made up of 49 Democrats, 143 Republicans, and 1 vacancy.

Foreign Policy.—In speaking of the attitude of foreign nations toward the United States during the war, President Lincoln said in his Second Annual Message (page 3327) that the commercial and social conditions of other nations with whom we have had relations have been disturbed by the war, and adds: "We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledge no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects and consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this Government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise."

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Lincoln stood as follows: July 1, 1861, $90,580,873.72; 1862, $524,176,412.13; 1863, $1,119,772,138.63; 1864, $1,815,784,370.57; 1865, $2,680,647,869.74.

Tariff.—The principal tariff changes in President Lincoln's administration were made by the act of Aug. 5, 1861, "to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes." This levied a direct tax on both states and territories and provided for what is believed to be the first income tax ever levied by the general government of the United States. This income tax amounted to three per cent per annum on all income in excess of eight hundred dollars. The act of Dec. 24, 1861, imposed increased duties on tea, coffee, and sugar. That of July 14, 1862, was an act "increasing, temporarily, the duties on imports and for other purposes." The act of March 13, 1863, "to modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," made slight increases. Duties were further increased by the act of June 30, 1864, and that of March 3, 1865.

Slavery.—In his Inaugural Address (page 3206), President Lincoln sought to assure the people of the Southern states that they had nothing to fear from a Republican administration. He quotes from one of his former speeches: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." He holds the Constitution to be clear on the question of surrendering fugitive slaves and states that the difference of opinion rests only on whose authority and how the surrender shall be made. He insists upon the integrity of the Union; that no state has the power to secede lawfully and that the Union is not broken by such declaration of secession on the part of any one state. In urging upon the people not to plunge the country into civil war, he said: "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Gov-

Lincoln, Abraham—*Continued.*

ernment, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect, and defend it.' " In the earlier stages of the war, the President was besought by both great parties in the country on the one hand to adopt radical measures to stop slavery and on the other to pursue conservative paths. It was well known that he entertained a deep-rooted hatred of domestic servitude; but so great was his reverence for the law, so careful was he of vested rights and interests, and so desirous of retaining the support and confidence of the people, as an aid for the solution of the great problem, that he followed thus far a moderate course between the two extremes.

Emancipation.—In August, 1861, Congress passed the act confiscating the rights of slave-owners in slaves employed in hostile acts against the Union. Frémont followed with his order to emancipate the slaves in Missouri. Lincoln ordered this declaration to be modified to conform to the orders of Congress and by so doing angered the anti-slavery advocates in Missouri and displeased the more conservative advisers.

On March 6, 1862, the President sent a special message to Congress (page 3269) recommending the passage of a joint resolution bringing about the gradual emancipation of slaves by states, in return for which the states should receive pecuniary aid from the Government. Congress passed the resolution, but public opinion in the states was not ready to grasp this means. In April, Congress freed the slaves in the District of Columbia with compensation to owners—a measure which Lincoln had years before earnestly advocated.

The events of the war during 1862 forced upon Lincoln the conclusion that emancipation was the only means at his command. As early as July, 1862, he began to prepare the proclamation, and though urged by delegations to take the step, he waited until it would be possible to make the order effective and easily operative. Late in August, 1862, the President said: "My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that." The defeat of Lee at Antietam and his retreat into Maryland seemed to the President an opportune time to issue his proclamation of emancipation, and his preliminary proclamation was accordingly issued on Sept. 22, 1862 (page 3358).

In his Second Annual Message (page 3335), the President recommended to Congress the passage of a resolution offering "compensated emancipation." But Congress did not act promptly, and Jan. 1, 1863, saw the Proclamation of Emancipation issued (page 3358). There was much speculation as to the President's firmness of anti-slavery convictions, and some suggestions that under some circumstances he might withdraw this proclamation. But in his Fourth Annual Message (page 3456) he repeated his declaration of the previous year: "While I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation or by any of the acts of Congress," and he adds: "If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an Executive duty to reenslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it." He concludes the message with the terse paragraph: "In stating a single condition of peace I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it." Congress acted promptly on the President's suggestion and on Jan. 31, 1865, prepared and proposed to the states the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, and this, before the end of the year, was ratified by twenty-seven of the thirty-six states.

Lincoln, Abraham:

- Amnesty proclamation of, 3414.
  - Discussed, 3390, 3455.
  - Persons entitled to benefits of, defined by proclamation, 3419.
  - Referred to, 3508.
- Annual messages of, 3245, 3327, 3380, 3444.
- Assassination of. (See Death of, *post*; Military Commission, etc., *post*.)
- Biographical sketch of, 3204.
- Centennial anniversary of birth of, proclaimed a special holiday by Roosevelt, 7344.
- Child of, death of, announced by Cabinet, 3266.
- Constitutional amendment relative to gradual emancipation of slaves recommended by, 3337.
- Death of (see also Military commission, etc., *post*.)—
  - Action of Congress on, 3497.
  - Action of Senators and Representatives in Washington on, 3490.
  - Announcement of, to Vice-President Johnson, 3485.
  - Announcements of, 3485.
  - Condolence of Bey of Tunis on, 3565.
  - Day of humiliation and mourning in memory of, appointed, 3504.
    - Order regarding, 3537.
    - Postponed, 3505.
  - Funeral announcement and official arrangements for, 3493, 3533.
  - Guard of honor, 3496.
  - Honors to be paid memory of, 3487.
  - Orders regarding, 3491.
  - Public offices to be closed in commemoration of, 3638.
  - Referred to, 3551.
  - Report of George H. Sharpe on assassination of, referred to, 3792.
  - Reward offered for arrest of alleged instigators of assassination of, 3505.
    - Distribution of, referred to, 3577.
  - Persons claiming, directed to file claims, 3551.
  - Revoked as to certain persons, 3551.
- Emancipation discussed by. (See Emancipation.)
- Emancipation proclamation of, 3358.

Lincoln, Abraham—*Continued.*
- Executive orders of, 3218, 3239, 3300, 3360, 3375, 3431, 3474, 3483.
- Exequatur issued consul of Belgium revoked by, 3420.
- Fasting and prayer, day of, set apart by, 3237, 3365, 3422.
  - Referred to, 3437.
- Finances discussed by, 3248, 3330, 3350, 3384, 3447.
- Foreign policy discussed by, 3248, 3255, 3327, 3444.
- *Habeas corpus*—
  - Authority given by, to suspend writ of, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3240, 3300, 3313, 3322.
    - Referred to, 3225.
  - Suspension of writ of, by, 3299, 3371, 3420.
    - Revoked as to certain States by President Johnson, 3529, 3531.
- Inaugural address of—
  - First, 3206.
  - Second, 3477.
- Military commission to try persons implicated in assassination of, to be appointed, 3532.
  - Detail for court, 3534.
  - Judge-advocate appointed, 3534.
  - Order appointing commission, 3533.
  - Provost-marshal appointed, 3532.
  - Sentence of, approved, 3545.
  - Special judge-advocate appointed, 3534.
- Pardon granted deserters from Army by, 3364, 3479.
  - Act authorizing, 3365.
- Pocket veto of, 3471.
- Portrait of, 3204.
- Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 3206, 3221, 3269, 3274, 3286, 3335.
- Proclamations of—
  - Absence of soldiers from duty, 3364.
  - Admission of—
    - Nevada, 3430.
    - West Virginia, 3368.
  - Agreement with Bernard Kock for emigration of negroes, canceled, 3368.
  - Amnesty, 3414.
    - Persons entitled to benefits of, 3419.
  - Anniversary of birth of Washington, 3209.
  - Blockade of Southern ports, 3215, 3216, 3481.
    - Removal of, 3290, 3372, 3417, 3431, 3482.
  - Declaring proclamation of Gen. Hunter void, 3292.
  - Discriminating duties on vessels of Nicaragua suspended, 3416.
  - Emancipation, 3358.
    - Notice of, 3297.
  - Exequatur issued consul of Belgium revoked, 3420.
  - Extraordinary session of—
    - Congress, 3214.
    - Senate, 3362, 3474.
  - Fasting and prayer, 3237, 3365, 3422.
  - Government to be reestablished in Southern States, 3414, 3423.
  - *Habeas corpus*, writ of, suspended, 3299, 3371, 3420.
  - Power to suspend, given, 3217.
  - Liability of aliens to perform military duty, 3369.
  - Pardons granted deserters, 3364, 3479.
  - Persons—
    - Discouraging enlistments, 3299.
    - In rebellion, 3214, 3294, 3299.
    - Supplying Indians with munitions of war, 3480.
  - Privileges of other ports granted—
    - Newport, Vt., 3428.
    - St. Albans, Vt., 3473.
  - States in insurrection, 3238, 3293, 3366.
  - Thanksgiving, 3290, 3371, 3373, 3429.
  - Treatment of American vessels in foreign ports, 3482.
  - Volunteers called for, 3214, 3216, 3370, 3374, 3427, 3472.
- Secession discussed by, 3206, 3221, 3227.
- Slavery discussed by, 3206, 3269, 3335.
- Special session message of, 3221.
- State of the Union discussed by, 3245, 3255, 3334, 3389, 3452.
- Thanksgiving order of, 3439.
- Thanksgiving proclamation of, 3290, 3371, 3373, 3429. (See also Fasting and Prayer.)
  - Order regarding day appointed, 3245.
- Tributes of nations to, numbers of copies of, referred to, 4001.
- Veto messages of—
  - Additional medical officers of volunteer service, 3289.
  - Circulating bank notes in District of Columbia, 3288.
  - Correction of clerical errors in internal-revenue act, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 3471.
- War between the States discussed by, 3221, 3245, 3255, 3278, 3303, 3389, 3452, 3478.

Lincoln Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6727, 7312.

Lindesfarne, The, claim by owners of, 7064.

Lindsay & Co. vs. Montana Federation of Labor et al.—Lindsay & Co., wholesale dealers in fruits and vegetables, had been declared "unfair" by the Miners' Union

Lindsay & Co. vs. Mont. Fed. of L.—*Con.* and the Trades Assembly. This action was indorsed by the defendant, the Montana Federation, and a circular issued in which "all laboring men and those in sympathy with organized labor are requested not to patronize Lindsay & Co." The company secured an injunction forbidding this boycott, but the Supreme Court of the State vacated the injunction. It was shown that the plaintiff company's trade had suffered as a result of the boycott. The means of boycott in this case was the publication of the circular as quoted above. The court held that such publication by one person or by an association was perfectly legal, being an exercise of the right of free speech and free press.

The court defined the boycott as "the act of combination, in refusing to have business dealings with another, until he removes or ameliorates conditions which are deemed inimical to the welfare of the members of the combination, or some of them, or grants concessions which are deemed to make for that purpose." A conspiracy was defined as "a combination of two or more persons by some concerted action to accomplish a criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish a purpose, not in itself criminal or unlawful, by criminal or unlawful means." The court held that the company did not have a property right in the trade of any particular person; hence any one person may rightfully withdraw his patronage. The court rejects the doctrine that an act perfectly lawful when done by one person becomes criminal when done by two or more persons acting in concert, and that this concerted action amounts to a conspiracy. If an individual is clothed with a right when acting alone, he does not lose such right merely by acting with others. Hence, if the defendants did not violate any legal right of the plaintiff in withdrawing their patronage, they cannot be enjoined from continuing the boycott in force, so long as the means to make it effective are not illegal.

Liquors. (See Distilled Spirits.)

Lisbon, Portugal, International Postal Congress at, discussed, 4938.

Literature should be promoted, 58, 60, 61.

Litigation, measures to prevent delay and unnecessary cost of, recommended, 8072.

Little & Brown, contract with, for proposed edition of treaties, etc., referred to, 2273.

Little Belt, The. (See *President*, The.)

Little Belt Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7306.

Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6733, 7303.

Little Osage Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Little Rock, Ark., road from Cantonment Gibson to, referred to, 932.

Live-Oak Timber, quantity of, in United States, referred to, 1097.

Lizzie Major, The, arrest of, by Spanish frigate, discussed, 3986.

Lizzie Thompson, The, claim arising out of capture of, 3353.

Loans (see also Bonds; Debt, Public):
- Authority for making, recommended, 2555.
- Contracted with—
  - Amsterdam, 120.
  - Antwerp, 120.
  - Bank of United States, 134.
  - Holland, 73, 78, 98, 133, 167, 169.
- Discussed by President—
  - Adams, John, 243.
  - Adams, J. Q., 870, 924.
  - Johnson, 3264, 3282.
  - McKinley, 6238.
  - Madison, 513, 523, 549.
  - Monroe, 636, 647, 675, 809, 822.
  - Polk, 2347, 2402.
  - Tyler, 1934, 1960, 2061.
  - Washington, 98, 167.
- Extraordinary session of Congress convened by President McKinley to obviate, if possible, the necessity of, 6244.
- Inability of Government to obtain, discussed, 2061.
- Made for defense of States during War of 1812, 809.
- Necessary for prosecution of war with Mexico, 2347, 2402.
- Obviating the necessity of, by convention of Congress in special session, 6244.
- Time of payment of, should be extended, 1934.
  - Referred to, 1960.
- To Mexico, discussed, 3264, 3282.
- War-revenue act of 1898 authorizing 6314.

Loans and Sinking Fund, Commissioner of, office of, should be abolished, 1382.

Lobos Islands:
- Controversy regarding, referred to, 2696, 2837, 2900.
- Sovereignty of Peru over, acknowledged, 2703.

Local Government.—Sometimes written local and self-government. The regulation and administration of the local affairs of a city or district by the people of it, as distinguished from such regulation and administration by authority of the state or nation at large. The state was an institution of the Roman Empire, but the Teutonic tribes or nations developed a local government of their own, and gave the name "town" to language and the idea of "township" to constitutional law. As to whether the first English colonists in America derived the subdivision of the county known in England as town or township from the mother country there was no question until recently, when respectable authority was adduced for the statement that the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonists, especially the former, who came directly from Holland, borrowed their local government system and several other institutions of high value from the Dutch Republic. Certain it is, nevertheless, that when the first settlements were made in this country England had well-developed forms of local government which served as a pattern, beyond doubt, for the James-

Local Government—*Continued.*
town Colony, Va., and for some other colonies as well. The colony was subdivided into counties, the counties in some cases into hundreds, and the hundreds into parishes or townships. At the time of the colonization the parish of England had generally superseded the township. In the Southern colonies, where the plantation system prevailed and the people were scattered over a large area, the colonists, on their separation from England, retained the county system as being best suited to their population. In the New England Colonies, where population was more compact, the township government was retained. Thus two distinct types of local government prevailed in the United States—the township system in New England and the county system in the South. In the middle colonies a system of local government was instituted which combined the county and township system. This is now generally in use in the Western States.

Local Offices, elimination of, from politics, 8078.

Local Option.—A principle of law established in some of the United States by which the determination as to whether or not any licenses to sell intoxicating liquors shall be granted is submitted to a vote of the people of a town or other minor political community. If the people of any locality decide upon prohibition, it becomes a part of the state law for that community. Local option by states was suggested as a solution of the slavery question, and the Kansas-Nebraska law contained a provision to this effect.

Loco-Focos.—The radical faction of the Democratic party in New York in 1835-1837. The Equal Rights faction was opposed to the granting of bank charters and special privileges to favorites of the Government, and the Tammany men supported the Administration. At a meeting held in Tammany Hall, New York, Oct. 29, 1835, the regular Tammany Democrats tried to gain control, but finding themselves outnumbered they turned out the lights and left the hall. The Equal Rights men produced candles and lighted them by the aid of "loco-foco" matches and continued the meeting. The word, at first used in derision of this faction, was later adopted by the Democratic party as an emblem of promptitude in an emergency, and it was also applied to the party sometimes in derision by their opponents.

Loewe vs. Lawlor et al.—Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers, of Danbury, Conn., brought suit against the United Hatters of North America to restrain the latter from prosecuting a boycott against the plaintiff's hats. The manufacturers had declared an open shop and discarded the use of the union label, whereupon their employees, belonging to the Hatters' Union, induced the latter to institute a boycott throughout the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States, overruling two lower courts, unanimously found in favor of the plaintiff company.

The contention was that the boycott, so called, constituted a combination in restraint of trade, and was, therefore, a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law of 1890. The decision was based on Sec. 1 of that act, which declares "every contract combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade" to be illegal, and fixes punishment for violation at not more than $5,000 fine, or imprisonment for one year, or both; and on Sec. 2, which forbids monopoly and fixes similiar punishments; and Sec. 7, which provides that any person who is injured in his business through any act forbidden by this law may sue to recover threefold damages.

The court held that the trade union boycott was a "combination in restraint of trade among the several States" in that it obstructed the free flow of commerce and restricted the right of the plaintiff to engage in business, by trying to compel him to do business only in the way the union imposed. As the plaintiff company was able to show losses aggregating $80,000, as the result of the boycott, it was authorized to sue for $240,000.

Logan Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6829.

London, England:
- Exhibition in, works illustrative of, referred to, 2761.
- Industrial exhibition to be held in, in 1862, discussed, 3233, 3254.
  - Circulars, etc., regarding, 3261.
  - Vessels to transport American exhibits recommended, 3262.
- International Fisheries Exhibition to be held in, 4688.
- International Inventions Exhibition to be held in, 4827.
- International Penitentiary Congress at, 4162.
- Smoke Abatement Exhibition at, 4695.

Lookout Mountain (Tenn.), Battle of.—The arrival of the two corps under Hooker and the army of Sherman at Chattanooga increased the strength of Grant's command to 80,000 men. At this critical time Longstreet, with 16,000 men, was detached from the Confederate army and sent to besiege Burnside at Knoxville, leaving Bragg with only about 5,000 men to hold the position. Nov. 24, 1863, to cover Sherman's crossing the Tennessee River and securing a position, Hooker, with 10,000 men, made an attack on the western slope of Lookout Mountain. During a heavy mist he pressed up the mountain side and attacked the position in front and rear, capturing about 1,000 prisoners. The Confederates retired from the mountain to Missionary Ridge.

Lopez Expedition, pardon and release of members of, by Spain, 2678.

Lord Nelson, The, claim of James Crooks against the United States for seizure of, 4975, 5662.

Lorimer Case.—The right of William Lorimer, Republican, of Chicago, to hold his seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected May 26, 1909, by a combination of Democrats and Republicans in the Illinois legislature was challenged Jan. 9, 1911. Two resolutions were introduced, one by Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, and the other by Senator Owen, of Oklahoma. The Committee on Privileges and Elections to which the resolutions were referred, reported that the charges were not sustained. Senator Beveridge of the committee made a minority report contending that if only one case of bribery were established it invalidated the whole election. "The testimony is overwhelming," he declared, "not only that four members of the general assembly were bribed, but that three of their fellow members paid them

Lorimer Case—*Continued.*
their money. But these seven were not all of the tainted votes cast in the putrid transaction. The testimony shows that at least three additional corrupt votes were cast." After a long debate the Beveridge resolution was lost, March, 1911. The action of the Senate in affirming the legality of Lorimer's election was followed by official protest and public and private criticism from all parts of the country. The Illinois State Senate then made an investigation and found that Lorimer would not have been elected had it not been for bribery and corruption. Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, reopened the case in the United States Senate April 6, 1911, and another investigation was carried on, both in Washington and Chicago, and Lorimer was expelled from the Senate in the spring of 1912.

Lottery.—The Continental Congress tried to raise money by lottery in 1777. As early as 1612 the Virginia Company was authorized by its charter to hold lotteries for the benefit of its colonization schemes. In the eighteenth century lotteries were extremely popular in America. Legislatures authorized them for building churches, schools and all sorts of public improvements. Faneuil Hall, in Boston, having been destroyed by fire in 1761, was rebuilt by lottery. The Louisiana State Lottery was the last authorized institution of the kind in the United States. Popular opinion has undergone a change regarding lotteries. They were forbidden in 1890 by act of Congress to use the mails. This act resulted in closing the Louisiana Lottery.

Lottery.—Continental Congress recommendations regarding, 5479, 5515.
- Passage of act regarding, discussed, 5551.

Louisa, The, proceedings of court regarding, 895.

Louisiana.—One of the southern group of states; nickname, "The Pelican state"; motto, "Union, Justice and Confidence." It extends from the Gulf of Mexico northward to the thirty-third parallel of north latitude and from the eighty-ninth to the ninety-fourth meridian west longitude. It is bounded on the north by Arkansas and Mississippi, on the east by Mississippi (separated by the Mississippi River) and the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by Texas (separated in part by the Sabine River). The area of the State is 48,506 square miles. Louisiana is the leading sugar state of the Union, besides which are exported cotton, rice, and corn.

Louisiana was explored by De Soto in 1541, by Marquette in 1673, and by La Salle in 1682. It was settled by the French under Iberville and Bienville about 1700, was ceded by France to Spain in 1763, retroceded to France in 1800, was purchased by the United States in 1803, and was made the Territory of New Orleans in 1804. The portion east of the Mississippi River was annexed in 1810. The State was admitted to the Union in 1812. Jan. 26, 1861, it seceded and joined the Southern Confederacy. It was readmitted by act of Congress June 25, 1868 (3856). (See also Louisiana Purchase.)

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 120,546, comprising 10,439,481 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $301,220,988. The average value of farm land per acre was $17.99, as compared with $17.74 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $44,699,485, including 804,795 cattle, valued at $11,605,354; 181,286 horses, $11,789,695; 131,554 mules, $15,624,962; 1,327,605 swine, $3,824,046; 178,287 sheep, $343,046. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 is given as follows: Corn, 1,800,000 acres, 33,300,000 bushels, $23,310,000; oats, 40,000 acres, 840,000 bushels, $546,000; rice, 371,200 acres, 11,693,000 bushels, $9,237,000; potatoes, 22,000 acres, 1,518,000 bushels, $1,518,000; hay, 24,000 acres, 31,000 tons, $372,000; tobacco, 500 acres, 225,000 pounds, $69,750, and 395,000 bales of cotton.

The mineral production of the State in 1910 was valued at $10,119,993, of which petroleum represented $3,574,069, nearly double that of the preceding year, and the production of petroleum for 1911 was near 10,000,000 barrels, exceeding the product of 1910 by three million barrels. New oil wells are frequently being opened.

The industries of the State which give employment to the greatest number of persons are those connected with the lumber and timber products. These industries employ 46,072 persons, and represent an investment of $62,838,000. The business in which the most capital is invested, however, is the manufacture and refinement of sugar and molasses. Industries connected with cotton seed oil and cake have $13,085,000 invested; the rice industry, $12,529,000; bags other than paper, $5,352,000. There are 86,563 persons engaged in industry, and the total capital invested in 1909 was $221,816,000. The value of finished products was $223,949,000, of which $89,084,000 was added by manufacture. The population in 1910 was 1,656,388.

Louisiana (see also Confederate States; New Orleans):
- Accession of, to United States, discussed and referred to, 346, 348, 350, 669, 853, 929, 957, 3255, 6346.
  - Effect of, discussed, 2878.
- Appropriation for, 382.
- Authority to grant or dispose of lands of Spain in, referred to, 651.
- Boundaries of, 372, 377, 960.
- Branch mint in, referred to, 1383, 1495.
- Cession of, to France, referred to, 331, 338.
- Colonel-commandant of, commissioned, 364.
- Commission to, instruction of President Hayes to, 6341.
- Constitution of, referred to, 3831.
- Division of, into subordinate districts, 363.
- Elections in, and complications growing out of, discussed, 4161, 4166, 4250, 4259.
  - Federal interference in, discussed, 4259.
  - Proclamations regarding, 4177, 4230.
- Electors in, letter of John Sherman and others regarding canvass of vote of, referred to, 4367.
- France, cession of, referred to, 331, 338.

Louisiana—*Continued.*
- Fourteenth amendment to Constitution ratified by, 3837.
  - Proclaimed, 3856.
- Government of—
  - Assumed by Governor Claiborne, 355.
  - Letter regarding, transmitted, 355.
  - Referred to, 352, 359.
- Governor of, letter from, 336.
- Indians inhabiting, referred to, 386.
- Lands granted to, in aid of railroads, referred to, 3580.
- Lands in—
  - Fraudulent practices of monopolizing, 356.
  - Proclamation regarding sale of, 1058.
  - Treaty regarding security of titles to, discussed, 929.
- Laws of, referred to, 352, 353, 406.
- Lead mines in, 359.
- Memorial from purchases of land in, 1029.
- Mint at New Orleans seized by authorities of, referred to, 3199.
- Possession of, commissioners appointed to receive, 355.
- Private land claims in, recommendations regarding, 4691.
- Proclamations against unlawful combinations in, 4161, 4166, 4177, 4230, 4250, 4259.
- Provisional court established in, order regarding, 3323.
- Restoration of, into Union, discussed, 3123, 3452.
- Spain, transfer of, to the United States disagreeable to, 376.
- Support of, referred to, 382.
- Title to, objections to validity of, withdrawn, 358.
- Transfer of, to United States disagreeable to Spain, 376.
- Unlawful combinations in, discussed and proclamations against, 4161, 4166, 4177, 4230, 4250, 4259.

Louisiana, District of.—That part of the Louisiana Purchase which is not included in the present State of Louisiana. It was erected into a district and the capital was established at St. Louis in 1804. In 1805 it was given a separate government as the Territory of Louisiana. In 1812 the name of the Territory was changed to Missouri.

Louisiana Lottery Co. discussed, 5515.

Louisiana, Province of. (See Louisiana.)

Louisiana Purchase.—A name applied to the territory west of the Mississippi River purchased from France in 1803. It was the most important sale of territory ever executed in favor of the United States. President Jefferson desired the acquisition of New Orleans in order to obtain control of the mouth of the Mississippi and offered to guarantee to Napoleon the territory to the west of the river in exchange. Napoleon, being at that time at war with Great Britain and greatly in need of funds, and being desirous moreover to foil England's aspirations for more territory in the United States, consented to the transfer of the so-called province of Louisiana to the United States for the sum of $15,000,000. The territory thus acquired embraced all the present State of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi River, together with New Orleans and the adjacent district east, comprising Mississippi and Alabama below the thirty-first parallel; Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, a portion of Idaho and Minnesota, all of the Dakotas, most of Kansas, all of Nebraska and Indian Territory, part of Colorado, most of Wyoming, and the whole of Montana. In 1904, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was held at St. Louis, Mo., to commemorate the acquisition of this important territory.

Louisiana Purchase:
- Discussed and referred to, 346, 348, 350, 669, 853, 929, 957, 3255.
- Effects of, discussed, 2878.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition was held at St. Louis, Mo., between April 30 and Dec. 1, 1904, to celebrate the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase. It was the largest World's Fair ever held, and the third of its kind in America; its grounds covered 1,240 acres, of which 250 acres were roofed over. The total amount expended upon the Exposition by the Exposition Company, the various states, foreign governments, and the concessionaries, amounted to about $44,500,000; while the total receipts came to about $25,000,000; and the Exposition closed free from debt. In point of attendance it fell below the Paris Exposition of 1900 with its 50,000,000 entrances and the World's Fair at Chicago with 27,500,000 entrances, as its attendance only totalled 18,700,000.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition:
- Opened by proclamation of President Roosevelt, 6715.
- Relations of United States Government to, 6673, 6682, 6769, 6772, 6776, 6780, 6811, 6872, 6899, 6931, 6936, 6939, 6940, 7062.

Louisiana vs. Jumel.—An important Supreme Court case defining the liability of State officers. Jumel held bonds issued under an act of the Louisiana legislature of 1874 and the constitutional amendment adopted in that year. He demanded payment of these bonds in 1880. Payment was refused solely on the ground of obedience to the Louisiana State debt ordinance of the new constitution adopted July 23, 1879, and the law of 1880, carrying out provisions contained in this new constitution. This act, in the language and spirit of the ordinance, recited that coupons of consolidated bonds falling due in January, 1880, were remitted. Suit was brought against officers of the State. The Circuit Court of the State decided for the defendant, and its decision was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court on the ground that relief could not be awarded against officers obeying the supreme power of the State; that the money is the State's property, not held in trust by the officers except in the capacity of her servants. "The political power of the State," said Chief Justice Waite in the opinion of the court, "can not be ousted of its jurisdiction and the judiciary set in its place." Dissenting opinions were rendered by Justices Field and Harlan.

Louisville and Portland Canal Co., act for subscription of stock in, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 1071.

Louisville, Ky., Southern Exposition at, discussed, 4773.
  Board on behalf of Executive Departments designated, 4819.
    Instructions to, 4820.

Lower Brulé Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Loyal Legion, Military Order of.—The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized by officers and ex-officers of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States, who took part in the War of 1861-65. Membership descends to the eldest direct male lineal descendant, according to the rules of primogeniture. There are 21 commanderies, each representing a state, and one commandery representing the District of Columbia. The total membership of the Loyal Legion is 8,880.

Loyalists.—Those of the American colonists who opposed the Revolutionary War and in some instances took up arms against their countrymen in the struggle for independence. They were also called Tories. As early as 1688 parties favorable to the Crown were exerting an influence in all the colonies. As the revolutionary movement grew their opposition to it increased. In no colony was there an overwhelming desire for independence, and in some the advocates of revolution were in the minority. Many of the most respected and eminent men of the middle colonies were loyal to the Crown. During the progress of the war they were treated with great harshness. Their property was confiscated or destroyed; they suffered social ostracism, and some were tarred and feathered. Legislative assemblies banished them from some of the colonies. When the British troops withdrew at the close of the war the Tories found life in the states unendurable and thousands retired to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Bahamas, and other West Indies. In the treaty of peace in 1783 the British asked to have provision made for recompensating the dispossessed Loyalists, but all they received was a promise to submit the matter to the states, and they refused relief.

Lubeck:
  Minister of, received by United States, 949.
  Treaty with, 988, 991, 2686, 6294.
  Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 642.

Lubeck, Treaty with. (See Hanseatic Republics.)

Luckett and Tyler (assignees of William T. Cheatham), act for relief of, vetoed and reasons assigned, 4334.

Lumber, Lath and Shingles.—(From a report issued by the Census Bureau, August 26, 1913.) A preliminary statement of the output of lumber, lath and shingles in the United States during the calendar years 1912, 1911 and 1910. From data collected in co-operation with the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

The number of active mills contributing to the totals were 29,648 in 1912; 28,107 in 1911, and 31,934 in 1910; while the reported production in these years was, in M feet board measure, 39,158,414, 37,003,207 and 40,018,282, respectively. The statistics cover the output of practically every commercial mill in operation during the whole or any part of this period. Although the reported cut was slightly less than in 1910, the average yield per mill was 5.3 per cent greater than in that year, while the total production over 1911 was 2,155,207 M feet board measure, or nearly 6 per cent.

Increases among the individual states were quite general, slight exceptions appearing in certain of the Eastern States and a few of the Western Mountain States, with, of course, the usual decrease in the output of the Lake States which has characterized the showing for several years, due directly to the rapidly decreasing supply of lumber material in this region. While both the principal lumber producing centres, namely, the Southern States and the Pacific Coast States, reported larger cuts in 1912 than in the preceding year, the increased production in the first-named group was substantially greater than for the United States as a whole. The development of the lumber industry in the Southern States during recent years has been rapid. At the census of 1900, 38.7 per cent of the production in the United States was reported from this region, while in 1907 it contributed 45.7 per cent of the output, and in 1912, 51.4 per cent, or more than one-half.

The production reported from Washington in 1912 was the largest recorded since 1906. Although for nearly a decade this state has led all others in the production of lumber and shingles, in 1912 it contributed more than one-tenth of all the lumber and nearly two-thirds of the shingles manufactured in the United States.

Of the reported lumber production, softwoods contributed 30,526,416 M feet board measure in 1912, as against 28,902,388 M feet in 1911, and 31,160,856 M feet in 1910. More than nine-tenths of the present stand of yellow pine—the softwood which is drawn upon most heavily for lumber material—is in the yellow pine belt, which comprises the Atlantic and Gulf Coast States from Virginia to Texas, inclusive, together with Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Under the term yellow pine are included the several species, long leaf, short leaf, loblolly, Cuban, etc. The reported cut from yellow pine timber in this territory during the year amounted to 14,470,617 M feet board measure, or about 98 per cent of the output from this species in the United States. Douglas fir, the species which ranked next to yellow pine among the conifers or softwoods, supplied material for 5,175,123 M feet board measure. The production from both of these species was greater in 1912 than in the preceding year. White pine ranked third among the softwoods in 1912, though the cut from this wood was smaller than in the preceding year, and has been declining steadily for several years past.

The reported cut of hardwood lumber in 1912 was 8,631,998 M feet board measure, as against 8,100,819 M feet in 1911 and 8,857,426 M feet in 1910. To this total oak, the leading hardwood species, contributed 3,318,952 M feet or 38.4 per cent. Maple, red gum, tulip poplar, chestnut, beech and birch followed oak in the order named.

The production of lath and shingles in 1912 did not differ materially from the output of these products during the preceding calendar year, although each was reported in slightly smaller quantities than in 1910.

Lumber, Lath and Shingles—*Continued.*

The comparative summary follows:

State	Lumber Production (M Feet Board Measure)	
	1912	1911
Washington	4,099,775	4,064,754
Louisiana	3,876,211	3,566,456
Mississippi	2,381,898	2,041,615
North Carolina	2,193,308	1,798,724
Oregon	1,916,160	1,803,698
Texas	1,902,201	1,681,080
Arkansas	1,821,811	1,777,303
Virginia	1,569,997	1,359,790
Wisconsin	1,498,876	1,761,986
Michigan	1,488,827	1,466,674
Minnesota	1,436,726	1,485,015
Alabama	1,378,151	1,226,212
West Virginia	1,318,732	1,387,786
California	1,203,059	1,207,561
Florida	1,067,525	983,824
Pennsylvania	992,180	1,048,606
Georgia	941,291	801,611
Tennessee	932,572	914,579
Maine	882,128	828,417
South Carolina	816,930	584,872
Idaho	713,575	765,670
Kentucky	641,296	632,415
New York	502,351	526,283
Ohio	499,834	427,161
New Hampshire	479,499	388,619
Missouri	422,470	418,586
Indiana	401,017	360,613
Montana	272,174	228,416
Massachusetts	259,329	273,317
Vermont	235,983	239,254
Maryland	174,320	144,078
Oklahoma	168,806	143,869
Illinois	122,528	96,651
Connecticut	109,251	124,661
Colorado	88,451	95,908
New Mexico	82,650	83,728
Arizona	76,287	73,139
Iowa	46,593	59,974
New Jersey	34,810	28,639
Delaware	28,285	23,853
South Dakota	20,986	13,046
Rhode Island	14,421	9,016
Wyoming	13,560	33,309
Utah	9,055	10,573
All other	*22,525	*11,786
Lath (thousands)	2,719,163	2,971,110
Shingles (thousands)	12,037,685	12,113,867
United States	39,158,414	37,003,207

* Includes Kansas, Nebraska and Nevada.

Lundy's Lane (Canada), Battle of.—After his defeat at Chippewa in 1814 Gen. Riall retired by way of Queenston toward the head of Lake Ontario. He was soon reenforced, and returned to attack the Americans under Brown, who had pursued him as far as Queenston. Hearing of the British reenforcements, Brown retreated to the Chippewa River, and on July 24, 1814, encamped on the south bank, where he had defeated Riall on the 5th. On the 25th Gen. Scott, with about 1,200 men, went forward to reconnoiter and came upon the British army, 4,500 strong, near Niagara Falls, on Lundy's Lane, a road leading from the Falls to the end of Lake Ontario. Soon the entire American force was engaged, the battle lasting from sunset till midnight. The American forces numbered about 2,500 men. During the engagement Gen. Scott and Lieut.-Col. Miller distinguished themselves for daring and efficiency. The British were finally driven back and forced to abandon their artillery, ammunition, and baggage. Both armies claimed the victory, though both left the field. The American loss was 171 killed, 571 wounded, and 110 missing—a total of 852 out of an army of 2,500. The British lost 84 killed, 559 wounded, 193 missing, and 42 prisoners—a total of 878 out of an army of 4,500. Generals Brown and Scott were among the wounded.

Lüneburg, convention with, for acquiring and inheriting property, 2826.

Luquillo Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6819.

Luther vs. Borden.—In 1841 a portion of the people of Rhode Island framed a new government and elected Thomas W. Dorr governor in opposition to the charter government. (See Dorr's Rebellion.) Governor King declared the State under martial law and Luther's house was searched, he being implicated in the armed conspiracy against the established government. Luther pleaded the constitutionality of the new government. The circuit court gave judgment against him, and the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed this decision in 1842. It was decided that under martial law suspected persons might legally be subjected to search and arrest by State authority, and that the question of the constitutionality of a State government was one with which Congress rather than the courts should deal.

Luxemburg.—The territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg lies between 49° 27′-50° 18′ N. latitude and 5° 45′-6° 30′ E. longitude, with a total area of 2,586 square kilometers (998.216 square miles). It is bounded on the west by the Luxemburg Province of Belgium, on the north and east by the Rhine Province of Prussia, and on the south by the German Reichsland of Lorraine and the French Department of the Meuse. The area is about 1,000 square miles.

Physical Features.—The northern districts are crossed in all directions by outrunners of the Belgian Ardennes, and in the south are hills which form part of the plateau of Lorraine; but there are extensive valleys and plains in the north, and the southern districts are mainly low lands in the basin of the Moselle, which forms its southeastern boundary. The only considerable rivers of Luxemburg are the Moselle and its tributary, the Our.

History.—In 1831 the territory known as Luxemburg was divided at the Conference of London into the present Grand Duchy and the Belgian Province of Luxemburg, and from 1831 to 1890 the Grand Duchy was ruled by the Kings of the Netherlands. At the death of King William III. the operation of the Salic law transferred the sovereignty to Adolphus, Duke of Nassau, who was succeeded by his son William. By an amendment of the constitutional law of 1848, the succession was secured to the daughter of the Grand Duke William.

Government.—The government is that of a constitutional monarchy, the territory being declared neutral by the Great Powers of Europe by the Treaty of London (May 11, 1867). The Grand Duchy formed part of the Germanic Confederation, under the hegemony of Austria, from 1815-1866, and the impregnable fortress of Luxemburg was garrisoned by Prussian troops. By the Treaty of London the garrison was withdrawn and the fortress dismantled. The population according to the census of 1910 was 259,891. Present ruler: Her Royal Highness Marie Adelaide, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, born June 14, 1894; succeeded her father (the Grand Duke William) Feb. 26, 1912, attained her majority and assumed the government June 14, 1912. There is a Council of State (Staatsrat) of fifteen members and a Chamber of Deputies of fifty-three members, elected by

Luxemburg—*Continued.*
direct vote of the Cantons for six years, one-half renewable every three years. All male inhabitants of twenty-five years, who pay ten francs in direct taxes, are voters and eligible for election.

There are courts in each Canton, and District Courts at Luxemburg and Diekirch, with a Supreme Court at the Capital. There is a gendarmerie of about 180 men, and a volunteer force of 250 men for the preservation of order.

Education and Religion.—Education is compulsory and free, and is widespread, the expenditure in 1912 being 2,310,340 francs. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, there being only 4,000 Protestants and 1,300 Jews. The Bishop of Luxemburg is appointed by the See of Rome.

Finance.—The average annual expenditure for five years was 15,408,255 francs and the average revenue 16,345,083 francs. The interest-bearing public debt amounts to 12,000,000 francs, and there is a floating debt, incurred in the construction of railways and public works, of 19,335,674 francs. The franc, the unit of value, is the same as the French franc, and is equivalent to $0.19,3 United States money.

Production and Industry.—The country is rich in iron ore, the output in 1912 being 2,252,229 metric tons. In addition to the iron industry there are tanneries, weaving and glove factories, paper mills, breweries and distilleries, and sugar refineries.

There were 525 kilometers of railway open in 1912, the system being connected with the Belgian, French, and German lines, which converge at the capital.

Luxemburg, fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4782.

Luxemburg, Treaty with (see Extradition Treaties.)

Lynch Law.—The practice of punishing alleged offenders, generally without trial, by unauthorized persons and without due process of law. Lynch law, it is said, takes its name from Charles Lynch, a Virginia planter and Quaker, and his associates, who during Revolutionary days seized British sympathizers and hanged them by the thumbs till they shouted "Liberty forever."

Lynchings discussed and indemnities voluntarily provided, recommended, 5767, 6248, 6277, 6371, 6430, 6459, 6461, 7409.

Lynn, Mass., act for erection of post-office building at, vetoed, 5150.

Mabina, case of his oath of allegiance to United States, 6775.

McCall, E. & Co., agents to receive installments from Peru, 2587.

McCulloch vs. Maryland.—A case brought before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1819, in which the right of a State to interfere with the execution of Federal laws was denied. McCulloch was cashier of the Baltimore branch of the Bank of the United States, which had been incorporated by an act of Congress in 1816 and had headquarters in Philadelphia. The action brought by the State of Maryland against McCulloch was one of debt, he, it was averred, having refused to comply with an act of the Maryland general assembly of 1818 which imposed a tax upon all banks or branches of banks doing business in Maryland and not chartered by the State legislature. The court of appeals of Maryland decided against the plaintiff. The Supreme Court reversed this decision, declaring that the act under which the bank was chartered was constitutional, and that therefore the act of the Maryland legislature of 1818 was contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void, because States have no power, by taxation or otherwise, to impede or control the operations of constitutional laws enacted by Congress to carry into execution any of the powers of the Federal Government.

McKinley, William.—March 4, 1897-Sept. 14, 1901.

Twenty-eighth Administration—Republican.
(FIRST TERM, 1897-1901.)
Vice-President—Garret A. Hobart.
Secretary of State—
John Sherman.
William R. Day.
John Hay.
Secretary of the Treasury—
Lyman J. Gage.
Secretary of War—
Russel A. Alger.
Elihu Root.
Attorney-General—
Joseph McKenna.
John W. Griggs.
Postmaster-General—
James A. Gary.
Charles E. Smith.
Secretary of the Navy—
John D. Long.
Secretary of the Interior—
Cornelius N. Bliss.
Ethan A. Hitchcock.
Secretary of Agriculture—
James Wilson.

McKinley was elected by the Republican party at the elections of 1896 and 1900. At the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, June 16, 1896, he was nominated on the first ballot, overwhelmingly defeating Reed and Quay, his closest rivals.

Platform.—The platform on this occasion caused much discussion over the money plank, and Senator Teller's resolution seeking to commit the party to an endorsement of gold and silver, with free coinage on a basis of 16 to 1, was defeated. The platform as adopted severely arraigned the Democratic administration; blamed it for the period of financial depression through which the country had just passed; confirmed the party's allegiance to the doctrine of protection; advocated a continuance and revival of reciprocity; favored the restoration of discriminating duties; stood unreservedly for sound money; opposed the debasing of currency by free coinage; pledged ample provisions for veterans; urged the control of Hawaii by the United States, the building of the trans-Isthmian canal, and the purchase of the Danish West Indies; condemned the Armenian massacres; reasserted the Monroe Doctrine; urged the restoration of peace to, and the securing of independence for Cuba, by the United States; insisted upon rigid enforcement of immigration laws; supported civil service reform; condemned lynching; recommended a Board of Arbitration to adjudicate between labor and capital; urged free-homestead laws upon Congress; favored the extension of statehood to the remaining territories, and proper recognition of Alaska; sympathized with temperance; and recognized the rights of women.

Opposition.—The Democratic National Convention at Chicago, July 7, 1896, nominated William J. Bryan on the fifth ballot, over Bland and Pattison. The People's party, or Populists, in convention at St. Louis on July 22, 1896, agreed to support Bryan, and nominated Watson as Vice-President. The National Silver party, at the same place and time, agreed to support Bryan for President and nominated Sewall for Vice-President. The sound-money Democrats in convention at Indianapolis, on Sept. 2, 1896, nominated General John W. Palmer and General Simon B. Buckner as their candidates. The National Prohibition party was split over the money question into "Narrow Gaugers," who wanted the platform confined to Prohibition, and the "Broad Gaugers," who wanted free coinage and other national issues incorporated. The Narrow Gaugers nominated Joshua Levering and Hale Johnson as candidates. The Broad Gaugers nominated Rev. Charles E. Bentley and James A. Southgate. The Socialist Labor Party, at New York, on July 4, 1896, nominated Charles H. Matchett and Matthew Maguire as their candidates.

Vote.—The popular vote gave McKinley 7,111,607; Bryan, 6,509,052; Palmer, 222,583; Levering, 134,645; Bentley, 13,968, and Matchett, 36,373. The electoral vote gave McKinley 271, Bryan 176.

(SECOND TERM—MARCH 4, 1901-SEPT. 14, 1901.)

Twenty-ninth Administration—Republican.
Vice-President—Theodore Roosevelt.
Secretary of State—
John Hay (continued).
Secretary of the Treasury—
Lyman J. Gage (continued).
Leslie M. Shaw.
Secretary of War—
Elihu Root (continued).
William H. Taft.
Attorney-General—
Philander C. Knox.
William H. Moody.
Postmaster-General—
Charles E. Smith (continued).
Henry C. Payne.
Robert J. Wynne.
Secretary of the Navy—
John D. Long (continued).
William H. Moody.
Paul Morton.
Secretary of the Interior—
E. A. Hitchcock (continued).
Secretary of Agriculture—
James Wilson (continued).
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.—
George B. Cortelyou.
Victor H. Metcalf.

The Republican National Convention held at Philadelphia in June, 1900, nominated President McKinley for a second term.

SECOND TERM—*Opposition.*—The Democratic National Convention, at Kansas City, Mo., nominated William J. Bryan. The

McKinley, William—*Continued.*

People's party, or Fusionists, at Sioux Falls, S. D., endorsed Bryan's candidacy; while the "Middle-of-the-Road" Anti-Fusionist faction of the People's party, at Cincinnati, nominated Wharton Barker. The Prohibitionists, at Chicago, nominated John G. Woolley. The Socialist Labor party, in New York City, nominated Joseph F. Malloney. The Social Democratic party, at Indianapolis, nominated Eugene Debs. The United Christian party, at Rock Island, Ill., nominated Silas C. Swallow. The Silver Republican Convention, at Kansas City, endorsed Bryan. The National party, in New York City, nominated Donelson Caffrey of Louisiana, but he declined the nomination.

Vote.—The popular vote ran: McKinley, 7,207,923; Bryan, 6,358,133; Woolley, 208,914; Barker, 50,373; Debs, 87,814; Malloney, 39,379. The electoral vote stood: McKinley, 292; Bryan, 155.

Party Affiliation.—From his youth William McKinley was an ardent Republican. After his return from the war, he was admitted to the bar, and settled in Canton, Ohio, then an opposition county, where his political ability had abundant scope and where he quickly attained considerable political prominence. In 1867, he favored negro suffrage, a most unpopular topic in his neighborhood; in 1875, at the height of the greenback craze, he spoke for sound money and the resumption of specie payment. In Congress, in 1878, he opposed the Wood Tariff Bill; in 1879 and 1880, he opposed the repeal of the Federal election laws; in 1882, he advocated the protective policy in Congress and the tariff commission; in 1884, he opposed the Morrison Tariff Bill; in 1884, he supported Blaine for the Presidency; in 1886, he favored arbitration between labor and capital; in 1887, he conducted a brilliant campaign against the Mills Bill, which was supposed to embody Cleveland's policy and ideas on the tariff; his final address in Congress on this bill has been characterized as "the most effective and eloquent tariff speech ever heard in Congress." This speech served as a textbook of the campaign. On April 16, 1890, Major McKinley introduced the tariff bill since known by his name, which became a law on Oct. 6, 1890. Defeated for Congress in 1890, he was elected Governor of Ohio. His inauguration as Governor took place shortly before the commencement of the Presidential campaign.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States for the years to which President McKinley was elected to serve stood as follows: July 1, 1897, $986,656,086.14; 1898, $1,627,085,492.14; 1899, $1,155,320,235.19; 1900, $1,107,711,257.89; 1901, $1,044,739,119.97; 1902, $969,457,241.04; 1903, $925,011,637.31; 1904, $967,231,773.75.

Tariff.—In his Inaugural Address (page 6238) President McKinley took up the tariff question. He said: "Nothing was ever made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenues from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and development of our country. . . . To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform." Further, he says: "In the revision of the tariff especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for the surplus of our agricultural and manufactured products." In his message at the special session (page 6246) he said: "The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue, need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure." In his Third Annual Message (page 6439) the President said: "I recommend that the Congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of thirty millions of dollars. This reduction should be secured by the remission of these taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people." In his Second Inaugural Address (page 6465) the President said: "Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the Congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of $41,000,000."

Foreign Policy.—In his First Inaugural Address (page 6241) President McKinley summed up the foreign policy of his administration in these words: "We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency. Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences." In a special message to Congress (page 6277) the President announces the destruction of the battleship *Maine* in Havana waters and the conclusion of the court of inquiry. His special message (page 6281) deals with the revolution in Cuba and its effects upon the United States. In it he says: "The issue is now with Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution and the law, I await your action." By act of Congress, April 25, 1898, a state of war was declared to exist between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain. President McKinley's proclamation of war (page 6474) followed on April 26, 1898. The President discussed the future relations which should exist between the United States and Cuba in his Second Inaugural Address (page 6467). As to the war in the Philippines, the President said: "Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the Philippine Islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. . . . We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States."

Civil Service.—In his Inaugural Address (page 6241) the President said: "Reforms in the civil service must go on; but the changes should be real and genuine, not perfunctory, or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party simply because it happens to be in power." Among the reforms instituted, the President lays especial stress upon dismissals, and says: ". . . a distinct advance has been made in giving a hearing before dismissals upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for the removal of officials in any of the Departments." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 6455) the President recommends the extension of such parts of the Civil Service regulations as may be practicable to the Philippines.

McKinley, William:

Advancement and progress of the United States discussed by, 6618.

McKinley, William—*Continued.*
Agriculture, Department of, discussed by, 6346, 6390.
Alaska, discussed by, 6269, 6370, 6400, 6429.
Alien Contract Law, 6348, 6455.
American Republics, Bureau of, discussed by, 6338, 6349, 6381, 6436.
Annual Messages of, 6251, 6307, 6356, 6416.
Arbitration, discussed by, 6242, 6267, 6380, 6432.
Army, discussed by, 6320, 6341, 6385, 6449.
Autonomous government for Cuba, discussed by, 6261, 6284, 6308.
Bering Sea Fisheries discussed, 6266, 6336, 6375.
Biographical sketch of, 6234.
Blockade of Cuban ports, discussed, 6296, 6312.
Buffalo, Pan-American Exposition at, discussed by, 6382, 6436.
Census discussed by, 6345, 6389, 6454.
China, Boxer uprising in, discussed by, 6417.
Civil Service, discussed by, 6241, 6274, 6405, 6455.
Commerce, discussed by, 6241, 6338, 6359, 6381, 6436, 6460.
Cuban insurrection and policy of the United States regarding, discussed by, 6248, 6280, 6307.
Death of—
Action of Congress on, 6635.
Announcement of, to Vice-President and reply to, 6624.
The assassination, 6622.
To Representatives abroad, 6624.
To the Army, 6625.
To the Navy, 6627.
To the Treasury, 6629.
Certificate of the coroner, 6630.
House Committee named, 6635.
News at the White House, 6623.
Official order of observances, 6630.
Official order of the Army, 6626.
Order of procession, 6632.
Orders to the Army, 6629.
To the Guard of Honor, 6633.
To the Navy, 6634.
Proclamation of, 6684.
Dewey appointed acting rear-admiral by, 6568.
Executive orders of, 6568.
Extraordinary session of Congress by proclamation of, 6470.
Finances discussed by, 6236, 6242, 6244, 6252, 6339, 6357, 6437, 6465.
Five civilized tribes, discussed, 6346.
Foreign policy, discussed, 6241, 6248, 6280, 6295, 6307.
Germany, relations with, 6330, 6369, 6429.
Hawaiian Islands, affairs in, discussed by, 6399, 6453.
Cable communication with, discussed by, 6354, 6429.
Questions with Japan, discussed by, 6264, 6333.
Transfer of, to the United States, discussed by, 6264, 6332.
Hobart, Garret P., death of, 6356.
Immigration, discussed by, 6240.
Italy, lynching of subjects of, made by, 6371, 6430, 6459, 6461.
Japan, commercial relations with, discussed by, 6373, 6431.
Questions with, discussed by, 6264, 6333.
Kansas Pacific Railway, claims against, discussed by, 6273, 6342.
Labor, hours of, discussed by, 6348, 6455.
Lands, Public, set apart as public reservation by proclamation of, 6475, 6477, 6482, 6487, 6492, 6495, 6497, 6499, 6500, 6504, 6505, 6514, 6519, 6523, 6536, 6541, 6544, 6549, 6551, 6561, 6566.
Opened for settlement by proclamation of, 6486, 6506, 6525, 6547, 6559.
Revenue derived from, discussed by, 6346, 6452.
Loans, discussed by, 6238, 6314.
Lynchings, discussed by, 6248, 6277, 6371, 6404, 6430, 6458, 6461.
Manila, Cable Communication with, discussed by, 6348, 6373, 6449.
Marshall Day, referred to, 6456.
Mexico, treaty with, discussed by, 6374.
Modification of tariff laws, 6239.
Monetary Commission, discussed by, 6250.
Mosquito Indian Strip, 6365, 6433.
Navy, discussed by, 6268, 6313, 6344, 6387, 6440, 6451.
Vessels for, construction of, 6268, 6344.
Nicaragua Canal, discussed, 6265, 6326, 6366, 6433.
Nicaragua, relations with, discussed by, 6264.
Revolutions in, discussed by, 6432.
Ocean Cables with Philippines, 6348.
Ozama River bridge claims, 6329, 6427.
Pacific railway claims, discussed by, 6273, 6343, 6389.
Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, discussed by, 6382, 6436.
Last speech of, 6618.
Paris, France, Universal Exposition at, discussed by, 6247, 6267, 6275, 6303, 6329, 6368, 6411, 6416, 6427, 6455, 6457, 6461.
Patent Office, discussed by, 6345, 6388, 6453.
Peace Commission, Spanish-American, discussed by, 6321, 6322.

- **McKinley, William**—*Continued.*
    - At The Hague, discussed by, 6383, 6432.
  - Pennsylvania, riots at Latimer, 6324, 6363.
  - Pensions, discussed by, 6345, 6388, 6452.
  - Peru, affairs in, discussed by, 6335, 6432.
  - Philippine Islands, affairs in, 6441.
    - Government for, discussed, 6391, 6395, 6441.
    - Thanks tendered to commanders and men by, 6319, 6579.
    - Victory of squadron over Spanish fleet in bay of Manila, discussed by, 6297, 6315.
    - Force, etc., for suggestions from commanders regarding, requested by, 6392, 6580.
  - Portrait of, 6234.
  - Postal Service, discussed by, 6344, 6386, 6451.
  - Proclamations of—
    - Blockade of Cuban ports, 6472, 6481.
    - Cessation of Tariff, Puerto Rico, 6564.
    - Copyright—
      - Costa Rica, 6515.
      - Netherlands, 6522.
    - Existence of War—Spain, 6474.
    - Extraordinary session of—
      - Congress, 6470.
      - Senate, 6544.
    - Harrison, Benjamin, death of, 6545.
    - Hawaiian Cable Concession, 6493,
    - Lands, Public—
      - Set apart as public reservation, 6475, 6477, 6482, 6487, 6492, 6495, 6497, 6499, 6500, 6504, 6505, 6516, 6519, 6523, 6536, 6541, 6546, 6549, 6551, 6561, 6566.
      - Opened to settlement, 6486, 6506, 6525, 6547, 6553.
    - Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 6567.
      - Germany, 6538.
      - Italy, 6539.
    - Revocation of suspension of port dues—
      - Tobago, 6502.
      - Trinidad, 6503.
  - Sherman, John, death of, 6543.
    - Southern Ute Indians, Colorado, 6506.
    - Suspension of hostilities, Spain, 6487.
    - Suspension of tonnage dues—
      - Mexico, 6471, 6496.
      - Denmark, 6485.
    - Thanksgiving, 6470, 6491, 6518, 6544.
    - Treatment to be accorded foreign vessels, 6474.
    - Volunteers called for, 6473, 6477.
  - Puerto Rico, Legislation for, suggested by, 6402, 6447.
    - Relief for, discussed by, 6403.
  - Reconcentrados, 6256, 6283, 6284, 6285, 6308.
  - Red Cross, American National, aid furnished Cubans by, discussed by, 6284, 6308.
  - Samoan Islands, Affairs of, and policy of the United States, concerning, discussed by, 6336, 6375, 6428, 6435.
  - Spanish-American War, discussed by, 6295, 6297, 6298, 6302, 6305, 6307.
  - Trusts, discussed by, 6240, 6360.
  - Veto messages of—
    - Navajo, 6411.
  - Water Boundary Commission, discussed by, 6334, 6374, 6432.
- **McKinley Tariff Act,** discussed, 5556, 5626.
- **McLane, The.** (See Cedar Keys, Fla.)
- **McLeod Case.**—In 1840 Alexander McLeod, a Canadian sojourning in New York, boasted of having taken part in the seizure of the steamer *Caroline* during a rebellion in Canada a few years previously. He was arrested and indicted for murder in Lockport, N. Y. The British minister demanded his release on the ground that McLeod had acted under orders and that the New York State courts had no jurisdiction in a case that lay only between the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States. The Federal Government admitted the justice of the British contention, but held that McLeod could only be released by operation of the law. The Attorney-General instituted *habeas corpus* proceedings, but the court held that there was no ground for releasing him. McLeod finally proved an alibi in October, 1841, and was acquitted.
- **Macedonian, The,** 1822, 3015, 3064.
  - Award of arbiter referred, 3381.
  - Capture of, 506.
  - Claims for, adjusted, 2116.
  - Second claim discussed, 2193.
    - Payment of, 3445.
- **Machine Tools,** should be defined before being put on free list, 8131.
- **Mackinaw, Mich.:**
  - Extension of civil authority over, recommended, 190.
  - Lands ceded for post of, discussed, 421, 426.
  - Proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.
  - Reduction of, discussed, 534.
- **Macon Bill No. 2.**—A bill introduced in Congress by Nathaniel Macon and passed in May, 1810, to relieve American commerce from the depredations of English and French cruisers and privateers. It provided that commerce should be free and carried on under sanction of the Berlin and Milan decrees of France and the orders in council of England, but that if either of these nations should withdraw from these conventions commerce should be prohibited with the nation which retained them.

Madagascar:
Affairs of, report on, referred to, 5399, 5400.
Imprisonment of American citizen in, by French authorities, 6060, 6098.
Treaty with, 3780, 4653.
 Referred to, 4757.
Madeira River, Brazil, exploration of, referred to, 4449. (See also Brazil, Physical Features.)
Madison Forest Reserve, Montana, proclaimed, 6734, 7093, 7334.

Madison, James.—1809-1817.

(FIRST TERM, 1809-1813.)

Sixth Administration—Democratic-Republican.

Vice-President—George Clinton.

Secretary of State—
 Robert Smith.
 James Monroe.
Secretary of the Treasury—
 Albert Gallatin (continued).
Secretary of War—
 William Eustis.
 John Armstrong.
Secretary of the Navy—
 Paul Hamilton.
 William Jones.
Attorney-General—
 Cæsar A. Rodney (continued).
 William Pinkney.
Postmaster-General—
 Gideon Granger (continued).

Nomination.—Madison was elected by the Democratic-Republicans in 1808 and 1812. Virginia, in separate caucuses, nominated James Madison and James Monroe as Presidential candidates to succeed Jefferson. But the Congressional Republican caucus, by an almost unanimous vote, chose Madison for President and George Clinton for Vice-President. Monroe had many supporters, but reconciled them to the choice of Madison by the suggestion that Monroe should succeed Madison. The Federalists held no caucus and made no formal nomination; but they accepted C. C. Pinckney and Rufus King. The election was held Nov. 8, 1808, and seventeen States took part in it.

Vote.—The electoral vote, counted Feb. 8, 1809, gave Madison 122 votes and Clinton 113 votes, against 47 each for Pinckney and King. The New England Federalists by a determined effort, redeemed some of their lost States. The votes of New York, North Carolina, and Maryland were divided.

(SECOND TERM, 1813-1817).

Seventh Administration—Democratic-Republican.

Vice-President—Elbridge Gerry.

Secretary of State—
 James Monroe (continued).
Secretary of the Treasury—
 Albert Gallatin (continued).
 G. W. Campbell.
 Alex. J. Dallas.
Secretary of War—
 John Armstrong (continued).
 James Monroe (acting).
 Wm. H. Crawford.
Secretary of the Navy—
 William Jones (continued).
 B. W. Crowninshield.
Attorney-General—
 William Pinkney (continued).
 Richard Rush.
Postmaster-General—
 Gideon Granger (continued).
 Return J. Meigs.

SECOND TERM—Nomination.—In the election of 1812, Madison was nominated by the Republican Congressional caucus, at which New York State was represented by only one member. The other New York members formed a faction which nominated DeWitt Clinton. The Federalists, at a caucus held in New York City, agreed to support DeWitt Clinton for President and Jared Ingersoll for Vice-President.

Vote.—The federal election was held Nov. 3, 1812, and the electoral vote, which was counted Feb. 13, 1813, gave Madison 128, against 89 for Clinton; and Gerry 131, against 86 for Ingersoll. Eighteen States took part, for Louisiana was admitted in 1812. Maryland's was the only divided vote, and it was cast 6 to 5.

Party Affiliation.—In the early construction of the Government, Madison was a pronounced Federalist. He played a most important part in carrying the Constitution through the Virginia Assembly, despite the well-organized opposition of such leaders as Patrick Henry and Lee. His work in the First National Congress included tariff resolutions, creation of executive departments, and the proposal of amendments to the Constitution. He did not support Hamilton's financial measures and it was not long before he became one of the leaders of the new Republican party. Especially did he oppose the assumption of state debts and the institution of a national bank. While he sympathized with the French Revolutionists he did not go so far in this direction as did Jefferson. He led the debates in opposition to Jay's treaty with Great Britain. In 1798 he drew up the resolutions passed by the Virginia Assembly denouncing the Alien and Sedition Acts.

Political Complexion of Congress.—The Eleventh Congress (1809-1811) was made up of a Senate of 34 members, of whom 10 were Federalists and 24 Democrats; and the House, of 141 members, of whom 46 were Federalists and 95 Democrats. In the Twelfth Congress (1811-1813) the Senate, of 36 members, was made up of 6 Federalists and 30 Democrats; the House, of 141 members, was made up of 36 Federalists and 105 Democrats. In the Thirteenth Congress (1813-1815) the Senate, of 36 members, was made up of 9 Federalists and 27 Democrats, and the House, of 182 members, was made up of 67 Federalists and 115 Democrats. In the Fourteenth Congress (1815-1817) the Senate, of 38 members, was made up of 12 Federalists and 26 Democrats; and the House, of 183 members, was made up of 61 Federalists and 122 Democrats.

Foreign Policy.—In his First Inaugural Address, Madison outlines his foreign policy (page 451): "To cherish peace and friendly intercourse with all nations having corresponding dispositions; to maintain strict neutrality toward belligerent nations; to prefer in all cases amicable discussion and reasonable accommodation of differences to a decision of them by an appeal to arms; to exclude foreign intrigues and foreign partialities, so degrading to all countries and so baneful to free ones; to foster a spirit of independence too just to invade the rights of others, too proud to surrender our own, too liberal to indulge unworthy prejudices ourselves, and too elevated not to look down upon them in others; to hold the union of the states as the basis of their peace and happiness. . . ." The embargo act of 1807 was repealed and the non-intercourse act substituted in 1809. This proved ineffectual and was repealed in 1810, but was revived against Great Britain in 1811. Great Brit-

Madison, James—*Continued.*
ain conceded the rights of neutrals, but refused to accommodate the impressment of sailors, to the satisfaction of the United States.

War with England.—During 1811, hostilities began on land and sea. By proclamation of June 19, 1812, Madison (page 497) declared war against Great Britain, and this followed closely upon his special message of June 1, 1812 (page 484), in which he reviewed the acts of hostility and offense of which Great Britain had been guilty. Throughout the several messages the progress of the war is discussed. It is generally conceded that the conduct of the war was feeble on the part of the United States. So far as Madison's connection with it is concerned, it may be remembered that he was essentially a man of peace and that the war, so important in the annals of the country and in the life history of those who bore themselves valiantly in defense of their country, becomes a mere incident in Madison's life. Eventful as his administration was, the part which he contributed was slight in comparison with his preeminently brilliant record before he reached the highest office.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the Madison administration stood as follows: Jan. 1, 1810, $53,173,217.50; 1811, $48,005,587.76; 1812, $45,209,737.90; 1813, $55,962,827.57; 1814, $81,487,846.24; 1815, $90,833,660.15; 1816, $127,334,933.74; 1817, $123,491,965.16.

Tariff.—July 1, 1812, there was passed a tariff act for imposing "additional duties upon all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported from any foreign port or place, and for other purposes." By this act, the duties were increased 100 per cent., and an additional tax of 10 per cent. was levied on all goods imported in foreign vessels. Feb. 25, 1813, a duty was imposed on the importation of iron wire; and July 29 of the same year the duty was imposed on imported salt, a bounty was granted on pickled fish exported, and certain vessels employed in the fisheries were entitled to allowances. In his Seventh Annual Message (page 552) Madison brings up the question of tariff for protection: "In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this as in other cases exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must concur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country will remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success."

Slavery.—In his Second Annual Message (page 470) President Madison says: "Among the commercial abuses still committed under the American flag, and leaving in force my former reference to that subject, it appears that American citizens are instrumental in carrying on a traffic in enslaved Africans, equally in violation of the laws of humanity and in defiance of those of their own country. The same just and benevolent motives which produced the interdiction in force against this criminal conduct will doubtless be felt by Congress in devising further means of suppressing the evil."

Commerce.—The commercial status of the United States in the year 1810 was as follows: Area, 1,999,775 square miles; population, 7,239,881; population per square mile, 3.62; gold coined, $501,435; silver coined, $638,774; money in circulation, $26,500,000; imports, $85,400,000; exports, $66,757,970; vessels built, 127,575 tons; vessels in foreign trade, 984,269 tons; vessels in coastwise trade, 440,175 tons; postoffices, 2,300.

Madison, James:
  Annual messages of, 458, 467, 476, 499, 519, 532, 547, 558.
  Biographical sketch of, 450.
  Change of possession of Florida from Spain to other foreign power objected to, 473.
  Commissioner to settle boundary question with Georgia, 329.
  Conference with Senate regarding Executive nominations, declined by, 515.
  Constitutional amendment respecting internal improvements suggested by, 553.
  Death of—
    Announced, 1449.
    Correspondence of President Jackson and Mrs. Madison on, 1479.
  Executive nominations, conference with Senate regarding, declined by, 515.
  Finances discussed by, 455, 461, 472, 480, 504, 513, 523, 535, 549, 563.
  Foreign policy discussed by, 452, 473.
  Inaugural address of—
    First, 451.
    Second, 509.
  Internal improvements discussed by, 569.
  Oath of office, notifies Congress of time and place of taking, 451.
  Pardon granted deserters from Army by, 497, 499, 528.
  Portrait of, 450.
  Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 474, 475, 540, 569.
  Proclamations of—
    Commercial relations with Great Britain—
      Renewed, 457.
      Revoked, 458.
    Existence of war between United States and Great Britain, 497.
    Extraordinary session of—
      Congress, 476, 529.
      Senate, 571.
    Land bounties to Canadian volunteers, 145.
    Military expedition against Spanish dominions, 546.
    Pardons granted—
      Deserters, 497, 499, 528.
      Persons carrying on lawless trade, 543.
    Possession of West Florida, 465.

Madison, James—*Continued.*
        Preparation for defense of country against British forces, 530.
        Thanksgiving, 498, 517, 543, 545.
        Treaty of peace with Great Britain, 545.
        Unlawful possession of public lands, 557.
        Vessels of United States not to interfere with foreign vessels, 528.
    Secretary of State, 329.
    Special session messages of, 453, 511.
    State of the Union discussed by, 524, 552, 558.
    Tariff discussed by, 470, 522.
    Thanksgiving proclamations of, 498, 517, 543, 545.
    Treaty of peace with Great Britain, proclamation of, regarding, 545.
    Veto messages of—
        Endowing church in Mississippi, 475.
        Incorporating bank of United States, 540.
        Incorporating church in Alexandria, Va., 474.
        Internal improvements, 569.
        Naturalization, 508.
        Trials in district courts, 496.
    War with—
        Algiers should be declared by Congress, 539.
        Great Britain discussed. (See War of 1812.)
    Writings of, on Constitutional Convention referred to, 1479.
        Correspondence regarding publication of, 1481.

Madison Papers, reasons for applying pocket veto to resolution to distribute, 1745.

Madrid, capital of Spain, exposition at, to celebrate four hundredth anniversary of discovery of America, 5622.
    Report of United States commissioners to, transmitted, 5988.

Mafia.—A Sicilian secret order which aims to substitute its own authority for that legally constituted by the state. It first became prominent in 1860. It depends upon community of sentiment rather than thorough organization for its strength, and its members are bound neither to seek redress at law nor give evidence in court. The boycott and blackmail are the usual means of offense, but violence is often resorted to. Members of the society emigrating to the United States have established branches in New York, New Orleans and elsewhere. On the night of Oct. 15, 1890, David C. Hennessy, chief of police of New Orleans, was assassinated before his own house by members of the Mafia to whose band he had traced a number of crimes. The officer received six wounds. Eleven Italians were arrested charged with the murder. By the 15th of the following March several of the prisoners had been acquitted, and, despairing of convicting any of them, on account of their disregard of oaths, a mob of enraged citizens, headed by a lawyer named Parkerson, broke into the jail and put to death the eleven prisoners, including those who had been acquitted. In consequence of the delay in bringing to justice the perpetrators of this deed the Italian Government made a protest against this violation of the rights of Italian citizens, and the United States arranged the matter amicably by paying an indemnity to the families of the murdered Italians.

Magazines. (See Arsenals and Magazines.)

Magicienne, The, appropriation to pay claims of owners of, recommended, 3580.

Maha Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Mail Matter. (See Postal Service.)

Mail Routes (see also Star Routes; Cumberland Road):
    Appropriation for, 926.
    Discussed by President—
        Adams, J. Q., 873, 877, 985.
        Arthur, 4639.
        Buchanan, 2992.
        Fillmore, 2625, 2670.
        Harrison, Benj., 5633, 5756.
        Hayes, 4574.
        Madison, 552.
        Monroe, 587, 784, 825.
        Polk, 2355, 2503.
        Van Buren, 1610, 1719, 1755.
        Washington, 58, 75, 99.
    Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, Ark., 932.
        Referred to, 60.
    Washington, D. C., to New Orleans, La., surveyed by Isaac Briggs, 364.
    Wheeling, W. Va., to point on Mississippi River, 652, 683.
    Zanesville, Ohio, to seat of government of Missouri, 993.

Mail Service. (See Postal Service; Railway Mail Service.)

Mail Steamers. (See Postal Service.)

Mails, Foreign, transmission of, through United States, referred to, 2175. (See also Postal Service.)

Maine.—One of the New England states; nickname, "The Pine Tree State"; motto, "Dirigo" ("I direct"). The most northeasterly state of the Union. It extends from lat. 43° 4′ to 47° 28′ north and from long. 66° 57′ to 71° 7′ west. It is bounded on the north by the Province of Quebec, on the east by New Brunswick, on the southeast and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by New Hampshire and Quebec. The area of the State is 33,040 square miles.

Settlements were made by the French under Du Monts in 1604 and by the English in 1607. The first permanent settlement dates from 1623. Maine was a part of the province of Massachusetts Bay in 1691 and became a separate state in 1820. The Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842 settled the long-standing dispute regarding its northeastern boundary.

The products of Maine are chiefly those derived from forestry, fishing, farming and quarrying. The most fertile portion, the

Maine—*Continued.*
Aroostook Valley, is well adapted for the growing of fruits and vegetables.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 60,016, comprising 6,296,859 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $199,271,998. The average value of farm land advanced from about $8 an acre in 1900 to $14 an acre in 1910. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $25,161,889, including 256,523 cattle, valued at $7,784,384; 107,574 horses, $14,364,756; 358 mules, $72,446; 87,156 swine, $948,094; 206,430 sheep, $813,976. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 is given as follows: Corn, 18,000 acres, 792,000 bushels, $713,000; wheat, 3,000 acres, 63,000 bushels, $69,000; oats, 135,000 acres, 5,198,000 bushels, $2,807,000; potatoes, 118,000 acres, 21,240,000 bushels, $16,355,000; hay, 1,400,000 acres, 1,540,000 tons, $23,176,000.

In the value of feldspar, Maine has ranked first in the United States during the last three years, and in 1913 according to the United States Geological Survey its output showed an increase of more than 100 per cent, both in quantity and value, over that of the preceding year. The principal mineral product of the state, however, is granite, in which Maine ranks third, being exceeded only by Vermont and Massachusetts. More than half the granite quarried is used in buildings and monuments, but considerable quantities are made into paving blocks and curbing, and a small quantity—chiefly waste—is crushed and screened for road making, concrete, and railroad ballast. The total value of the stone production in 1913 was $1,792,079, against $1,810,590 in 1912. The quantity of lime produced in 1913 was valued at $906,604. Maine is also one of the leading states in the production of slate, the output of which in 1913 was valued at $323,998. The production of feldspar in 1913 was 38,248 short tons, valued at $347,499. Other commercial minerals produced in Maine in 1913 were mineral waters, sand and gravel, and a small quantity of gem material.

The valuation of property in 1910 was $428,252,465, and the assessed tax was $2,143,156, at the rate of five mills. The State treasurer reported receipts for the fiscal year as $4,030,356, and expenditures of $3,970,457, net cash balance, $135,722.

There are 2,144 miles of steam railway and 383 miles of electric line in the State. The population was 742,371 in 1910.

Maine:
- Claims of, presented, 1496, 1687.
- Controversy with New Brunswick referred to, 1805.
- Depredations in, committed by lawless men from British provinces, 1733.
  - Correspondence regarding, 1738, 1784, 1785, 1791.
- Northeastern boundary correspondence regarding. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
- Usurpation of jurisdiction within, by New Brunswick, 990.

Maine, The.—One of the second-class battleships of the United States Navy. This vessel was sent to Havana, Cuba, in January, 1898, on a peaceful mission. She was received by the Spanish forts and naval vessels in the harbor with the courtesies usually extended to visiting war ships of a friendly power. Her anchorage was selected by the Spanish authorities. On the night of Feb. 15, 1898, the *Maine* was destroyed by a submarine mine (6277). It was believed that the Spaniards, who at the time were very much incensed at the interest Americans were taking in the Cuban insurrection, had maliciously destroyed the vessel and crew. Two officers and 258 sailors and marines lost their lives by the explosion (6296). An investigation failed to place the responsibility for the catastrophe, and Spain hastened to send a message of regret at what she called an "incident." The blowing up of the *Maine* was among the causes of the war with Spain, begun soon afterwards. A new battleship has since been added to the navy bearing the name Maine.

Maine, The, destruction of, in Havana Harbor, Cuba, 6277, 6290, 6308.
- Findings of court of inquiry, discussed, 6277, 6290.
- Number of lives lost in, report on, 6296.
- Proposition of Spain to investigate causes of, referred to, 6290.
- Removal of wreck of, appropriation for, recommended, 8010.

Maine, U. S. S., at Panama, 6807.

Makah Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Malay Archipelago.—The largest and most important island group or congeries of groups in the world, stretching from lat. 25° north to 12° south and from long. 93° to 105° east. It is bounded on the north by the China Sea, on the east by the Pacific Ocean, and on the south and west by Australia and the Indian Ocean. The principal groups are the Sunda Islands, including Sumatra, Java, Bali, Sumbawa, Flores, Sandalwood, Timor, and several smaller ones; the Philippines in the north; Celebes and the Salayer Islands, north of Flores; the Moluccas and others east of Celebes. The chief islands for trade are Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Moluccas. The Dutch division of Papua is considered a part of the Malay Archipelago. The Philippines were taken by the United States from Spain in 1898. Great Britain is in possession of Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and Labuan. Native rajas rule most of the islands. The Dutch East Indies, including Sumatra, Borneo, Java, and the Celebes, comprise the greater and richer portion of the archipelago, having rights of suzerainty over the active princes.

Malefactors of Wealth and Position, attitude of Roosevelt administration toward, 7517.
- Proceeded against by the Department of Justice, 7465.

Malvern Hill (Va.), Battle of.—The last of the Seven Days' Battles before Richmond. On the morning of July 1, 1862, the Second, Third, and Sixth corps of McClellan's army, under command of Keyes, Franklin, Sumner, Heintzelman, and Porter, were united on Malvern Hill, a plateau near the James River. The approaches to the position were commanded by about 70 guns, several of them heavy siege cannon. The Confederate attack, under D. H. Hill and Magruder, was made about 3 P. M., and it continued until 9 P. M. The assailants were repulsed. During the night McClellan continued his retreat to Harrison's Landing.

Manassas (Va.), or Bull Run, Second Battle of.—On the morning of Aug. 30, 1862, the day after the battle of Groveton, the conflict between the forces under Pope and those under Jackson was renewed. The latter, having been reenforced, massed his forces on the left of the Federal army with the intention of turning Pope's flank and securing a position on the road to Centerville, in Pope's rear. The fiercest fighting of the day took place about 5 o'clock in the afternoon on the ground where the battle of Bull Run had been fought July 21, 1861. By night the left wing of the Union army had been driven back about half a mile, the right not so far. Pope, being defeated, retreated to Centerville. Federal loss, about 15,000; Confederate, 8,400. (See also Groveton (Va.), Battle of.)

Manassas, Va.:
- Army manœuvers at, 7057.
- Encampment at, 6814.

Manassas (Va.), Battle of. (See Bull Run (Va.), Battle of.)

Mandan Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Manila Harbor (Philippine Islands), Battle of.—Prior to the beginning of the war with Spain the Asiatic Squadron of the United States had been lying for several weeks at Hongkong, under the command of Commodore (now Admiral) George Dewey. Upon the issuance of the colonial proclamation of neutrality, the usual 24 hours' notice having been given, Dewey repaired to Mirs Bay, near Hongkong. From there he proceeded, under telegraphic orders, to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet then assembled at Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, a Spanish possession off the southeast coast of Asia. At daybreak May 1, 1898, the American fleet entered Manila Bay and before noon effected the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of 10 warships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts at Cavite. Thus at one blow, in a few hours, was annihilated Spain's naval power in the Pacific. Nor was this all. The victory secured to the American commander complete control of the bay of Manila, with the ability to take the city at will. Not a life was lost on the American ships. The wounded numbered only seven. The Spanish loss was 412 officers and men killed and wounded. Aug. 15, after a brief assault upon the works of Manila by the land forces under Gen. Merritt, in which the squadron assisted, the last scene of the war was enacted at its starting place, resulting in the unconditional surrender of the city.

Manila, Philippine Islands (see also Philippine Islands):
- Cable communications with, recommended, 6348, 6373, 6449.
- Expeditions to, under command of Gen. Merritt, 6315.
- Gen. Otis directed to avoid conflict with insurgents, 6584.
- Victory of—
  - American squadron over Spanish fleet in bay of, discussed, 6297, 6315.
    - Commander of American squadron—
      - Appointed acting rear-admiral, 6297, 6568.
      - Sword to be presented to, and medals to men under, 6302.
      - Thanks of Congress to, and men under, 6298.
        - Recommended, 6297.
      - Reply of, 6302.
      - Thanks of President tendered, 6568.
        - Referred to, 6297.
    - Commander of the *Hugh McCulloch* in, recognition of services of, recommended, 6305.
  - American squadron and land forces at, discussed, 6319.
    - Thanks of President tendered commanders and men, 6579.

Manor.—In English law a freehold estate held by the lord of the manor, who is entitled to maintain a tenure between himself and copyhold tenants, whereby a sort of feudal relation is kept up between them. Manors closely resemble the feudal estates held in Scotland by all proprietors of land. Manors of the English type were granted in the United States in several of the Colonies on such terms that property right carried right of jurisdiction. In 1636 the proprietor of Maryland ordered that every grant of 2,000 acres should be made a manor.

Manti Forest Reserve, Utah, proclaimed, 6832.

Manufactory Bank. (See Bank, Manufactory.)

Manufactures:
- Capital—
  - Invested in, discussed, 5741.
  - Should be applied to internal, 443.
- Depression in, mentioned, 559.
- Encouragement of, recommended, 58, 60, 193, 197, 318, 454, 469, 480, 538, 630, 979.
- Increase of, 676, 760, 979, 1108, 3991.
- Prosperous condition of, 2404.
- Referred to, 95, 175, 361, 456, 667, 979.
- Statistics of, referred to, 3066, 3067.

Maps of United States, joint resolution providing for printing of, vetoed, 5292.

Marblehead, The, mentioned, 6317, 6806, 6808, 6809.

Marbury vs. Madison.—The first important case wherein the Supreme Court set aside an act of Congress because of conflict with the Constitution. William Marbury and others had been appointed justices of the peace in the District of Columbia by President John Adams, with the consent of the Senate. Before their commissions were issued Adams was succeeded by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison was appointed Secretary of State. Failing to receive his commission, Marbury moved the Supreme Court to issue a mandamus to Madison commanding him to issue it. The court decided that Marbury was legally entitled to his commission, but that the court had no constitutional authority to issue a mandamus in such a case, thus declaring unconstitutional a portion of the judiciary act of 1789, which purported to grant such authority.

Marietta, The, voyage and arrival of, from San Francisco discussed, 6316.

Marine Conference, International, at Washington discussed and recommendations regarding, 5180, 5370, 5468, 5493, 5498, 5543.

Marine Corps.—The United States Marine Corps is an independent branch of the military service of the United States, serving generally under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The corps may be detached by order of the President for service with the army, and on various occasions parts of the corps have so served.

Marines served on shore and on board vessels of the navy throughout the Revolutionary war, two battalions having been authorized by the Continental Congress Nov. 10, 1775, but the present organization dates from July 11, 1798, when an act of Congress was approved for establishing and organizing a marine corps to consist of one major, four captains, sixteen first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, forty-eight sergeants, forty-eight corporals, thirty-two drums and fifes and 720 privates.

The following duties are assigned to the marine corps: To garrison the different navy yards and naval stations, both within and beyond the continental limits of the United States. To furnish the first line of the mobile defence of naval bases and naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States. To man such naval defences, and to aid in manning, if necessary, such other defences as may be erected for the defence of naval bases and naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States. To garrison the Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama. To furnish such garrisons and expeditionary forces for duties beyond the seas as may be necessary in time of peace. To serve on board all battleships and armored cruisers of the navy, and such other vessels as may be directed, in detachments of not less than 8 per cent of the strength of the enlisted men of the navy on said vessels. In case of disturbances in foreign countries marines are landed to protect American interests.

The marine corps garrisons the following places:

Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama.

American Legation, Peking, China.

American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua.

Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S. C.; Puget Sound, Wash.

Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.

Navy Yards.—Boston, Mass.; Charleston, S. C.; Mare Island, Cal.; New York, N. Y.; Norfolk, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Puget Sound, Wash.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Washington, D. C.

Naval Stations.—Cavite, Philippine Island; Guam, Mariana Islands; Guantanamo, Cuba; Honolulu, Hawaii; Key West, Fla.; Olongapo, Philippine Islands.

Naval Academy.—Annapolis, Md.

Naval Hospitals.—Las Animas Col.; New York, N. Y.; Norfolk, Va.; Washington, D. C.

Naval Home.—Philadelphia, Pa.

Naval Magazines.—Dover, N. J.; Fort Mifflin, Pa.; Hingham, Mass.; Iona Island, N. Y.; St. Julien's Creek, Va.

Naval Prisons.—Boston, Mass.; Cavite, Philippine Islands; Mare Island, Cal.; Portsmouth, N. H.

Also fifty vessels of the U. S. Navy.

Commissioned officers are appointed from graduates of the Naval Academy, from worthy non-commissioned officers, and from civil life. Applicants must be twenty-one years of age and not over twenty-seven, and must pass such mental, moral and physical examinations as are prescribed by the president.

The term of enlistment in the marine corps is four years. Applicants must be nineteen years of age and not over thirty-five, able-bodied and of good character. Minors must have consent of parents or guardian. Apprentices to learn the drum and trumpet are enlisted between the ages of fifteen and seventeen, with consent of parents or guardian, to serve during minority. All recruits, after acceptance, are sent for three months to a recruit depot for instruction. Permanent marine corps recruiting stations as follows:

Baltimore, Md., 311 U. S. Custom House Building.

Boston, Mass., 61 Hanover Street.

Buffalo, N. Y., 215 Federal Building.

Chattanooga, Tenn., 11th and "A" Streets.

Chicago, Ill., 312 South Clark Street.

Cincinnati, Ohio, 23 Pickering Building.

Cleveland, Ohio, Federal Building.

Denver, Col., 1605 Larimer Street.

Detroit, Mich., 68 Griswold Street.

Los Angeles, Cal., 423½ South Spring Street.

New York, N. Y., 128 E. Twenty-third Street.

Philadelphia, Pa., 1403 Filbert Street.

Pittsburgh, Pa., 311 Smithfield Street.

Portland, Ore., Third and Alder Streets.

San Francisco, Cal., 95 Market Street.

St. Louis, Mo., Federal Building.

St. Paul, Minn., 216 Ryan Building.

Information regarding pay, allowances, etc., can be obtained by addressing the officer in charge of recruiting at any of the above addresses. Enlistments are also made at all navy yards and naval stations.

The authorized strength of the corps (November, 1913) was 346 officers and 9,921 enlisted men, as follows: One major-general commandant, eleven colonels, twelve lieutenant-colonels, twenty-eight majors, 107 captains, ninety-seven first lieutenants, ninety second lieutenants, twelve sergeant majors, seventy-nine quartermaster sergeants, one drum major, 114 first sergeants, eighty-six gunnery sergeants, 480 sergeants, 897 corporals, 124 drummers, 124 trumpeters, one leader of the band, one second leader of the band, thirty first-class musicians, thirty second-class musicians and 7,942 privates. The Commandant is Major-General William P. Biddle.

Marine Corps:
- Appointment in, referred to, 1965.
- Compensation to officers of, referred to, 906, 1097.
- Expenditures of, 2670.
  - Appropriation for, recommended, 1045.
- Nominations for, referred to, 2586, 3236.
- Plan for peace establishment of, 764.
- Rank and position in, discussed, 3235.
- Recommendation for, 2502.
- Should be merged into artillery or infantry, 1023.

Marine Hospitals. (See also Health Service.)
- Construction of, referred to, 2747.
- Patients treated by, during 1885, 4931.
- Plan for, referred to, 1613.

Marine Hospitals—*Continued.*
- Provision for, recommended, 324.
- Service discussed, 4931, 5877.
- Sites for, referred to, 1796, 1835.
  - Appropriation for, recommended, 1953.

Marine Insurance.—Eighteen marine insurance companies reporting to the New York State Insurance Department had on January 1, 1912, assets of $34,043,259, net surplus of $14,274,876 and premiums received $13,745,122, losses paid $5,450,268, risks written $10,305,373,098.

Marine, Secretary of.—Up to 1781 the Board of Admiralty had supervision of all naval affairs. Feb. 7 of that year the Continental Congress created the office of Secretary of Marine, whose duties corresponded with those of the present Secretary of the Navy. Before the end of that year, however, the duties of the office were transferred to the Treasury Department.

Marine Signals, international conference at Washington for adoption of system of, etc., 5468.

Marino, The, proceedings of court regarding, 895.

Mariposa Big Tree Grove, presented to Nation by California, 7393.

Maritime Canal Company, referred to, 5623, 6185, 6326.

Maritime Law, declaration concerning referred to, 2917, 2945.

Maritime Policy, adoption of, by United States recommended 6340.

Maritime Rights, correspondence with foreign powers, regarding, referred to, 8234.

Maritime War, rights of neutrals and belligerents in, discussed, 821.
- Uniform action of the powers regarding, 866.

Marmion Case.—The South Carolina legislature in 1822 passed a law providing that any free negroes entering the ports of that State on ships could be imprisoned until the departure of the vessels. This was done in the case of negroes on board the *Marmion*. The district court of the United States in 1823 decided that this law was contrary to the Constitution and incompatible with the international obligations of the United States. The Attorney-General rendered a similar opinion in 1824.

Marriages of American citizens abroad, recommendations regarding, 4246, 4301, 4360.

Marriage, Divorce and Polygamy, discussed, 7428.
- Collection of statistics of States by Director of Census, recommended, 7072.

Marshals, United States:
- Acts making appropriations to pay fees of, vetoed, 4493, 4497, 4543, 4544.
- Appropriations for maintenance of service of, recommended, 4474, 4525.
  - Necessity for, referred to, 4535.
- Compensation to, discussed, 2666, 2714, 4770, 4836, 4939, 5103.
- Referred to, 91.

Martha's Vineyard, Mass., lands designated by proclamation for lighthouses on, 1221.

Martial Law.—A system of government under the direction of military authority. It is an arbitrary kind of law, proceeding directly from the military power and having no immediate constitutional or legislative sanction. It is only justified by necessity and supersedes all civil government. Sir Matthew Hale said: "Martial law is built on no settled principle, but is arbitrary, and, in truth, no law, but sometimes indulged, rather than allowed, as law." Suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is essentially a declaration of martial law. "In this case," says Blackstone, "the nation parts with a portion of liberty to secure its permanent welfare, and suspected persons may then be arrested without cause assigned."

Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee.—In 1791 Martin brought suit of ejectment against the defendant in the district court of Virginia for the recovery of certain lands. The court decided for the defendant. The court of appeals of Virginia reversed this decision, and their judgment was reversed by the United States Supreme Court in 1816. The court of appeals of Virginia refused to execute this judgment, declaring that the "appellate power of the Supreme Court of the United States does not extend to this court under a sound construction of the Constitution of the United States," and that the "act of Congress to that effect is not in pursuance of said Constitution." The Supreme Court overruled this decision and thus established its jurisdiction upon such points.

Martinique, Island of, Lesser Antilles; French; 381 square miles; population, 203, 781.
- Volcanic eruption on, detroying St. Pierre, formerly populated by 26,000, 6679.
- Tonnage on American vessels at, referred to, 1123.

Mary Lowell, The, seizure of, by Spanish authorities, referred to, 3986.

Mary, The, capture and sequestration of, by Netherlands, 1612.
- Claims arising out of, 1693.

Maryland.—One of the thirteen original states of the Union; motto, "Fatti maschii; parole femine" ("Deeds are men; words are women"). It was founded by Lord Baltimore in 1634 and named in honor of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. Maryland extends from lat. 37° 53′ to 39° 43′ north and from long. 75° 4′ to 79° 33′ west. It is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Chesapeake Bay, on the southwest by Virginia and West Virginia (separated by the Potomac), and on the west by West Virginia. It is divided into two parts by the Chesapeake Bay, and has an area of 12,327 square miles.

Maryland was first settled at St. Marys in 1634 as a proprietary colony of the Calvert family, but was governed as a royal province from 1691 to 1716. The Mason and Dixon line was established as

Maryland—*Continued.*
the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania about 1766.

The fisheries of the State are important, the oysters of Chesapeake Bay being widely famous. Other fishery products are shad, bass, perch, and shell fish. Agriculture is an important industry, about 82 per cent of the area being in farms, and these mostly worked by their owners.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 49,923; comprising 5,057,140 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $286,167,028. Native white farmers operated 40,669 farms, about one-eighth of the farmers being negroes. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $32,570,134, including 287,751 cattle, valued at $7,869,526; 155,438 horses, $16,787,467; 22,667 mules, $3,043,581; 301,583 swine, $1,765,857; 237,137 sheep, $1,142,965. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 is given as follows: corn, 670,000 acres, 24,455,000 bushels, $15,407,000; wheat, 605,000 acres, 9,378,000 bushels, $8,534,000; oats, 46,000 acres, 1,242,000 bushels, $609,000; rye, 28,000 acres, 406,000 bushels, $349,000; potatoes, 30,000 acres, 1,755,000 bushels, $1,597,000; hay, 276,000 acres, 199,000 tons, $4,458,000; tobacco, 26,000 acres, 19,110,000 pounds.

The mineral products of the State for 1910 were valued at $15,440,207, of which $5,835,058 was coal, and $5,230,824 pig iron. The coal business of the State benefited indirectly from the six months' strike of mine workers in the middle western states, and as a result 1,193,884 tons more were mined than during the previous year, giving employment to 5,889 men, who worked an average of 270 days.

There were 4,837 manufacturing establishments in the State in 1909, employing 125,489 persons, and capitalized at $251,227,000. The value of the products was $315,669,000, of which $116,620,000 was added by manufacture. The business in which the greatest amount of capital was invested and in which the largest number of persons were employed was the manufacture of men's clothing. The capital was reported as $36,921,000, and the persons employed 19,784.

The receipts of the State treasurer for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1911, were $5,875,598, and disbursements $6,328,557; balance, $875,111. The State debt was $7,529,926, an increase of $811,000 during the year.

There are 1,469 miles of steam railway and 538 miles of electric line. The population in 1910 was 1,295,346.

Maryland (see also Baltimore):
- Act of general assembly of, relating to Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co., 870.
- Census of, referred to, 321.
- Cession of Government interest in Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to, considered, 1776.
- Claims of, against United States for expenditures during War of 1812, 894.
- Combinations, unlawful in, discussed and proclamations against, 4400, 4424.
- Constitutional amendments received from governor, 63.
- District of Columbia, portion of, ceded to Congress by, 92.
  - Referred to, 86.
- Legislature of, arrest and dispersion of members of, would not be justifiable, 3218.
- Loan of, to Washington City, payment of, guaranteed by United States, 321.
- Ratification of amendment to Federal Constitution by, referred to, 63, 249.
- Unlawful combinations in, discussed, and proclamations against, 4400, 4424.

Maryland in Liberia.—A negro colony to the eastward of Cape Palmas, in what is now the Republic of Liberia, Africa, founded by the Maryland State Colonization Society in 1834. Expeditions sent to Monrovia in 1831 and 1832 proved unsuccessful. John Russworm, a citizen of Monrovia, was chosen the first governor in 1836. In 1857 it became part of Liberia.

Mason and Slidell, Confederate envoys to Great Britain and France, removal of, from British steamer *Trent*, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3267, 3268.

Mason and Dixon's Line.—The boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. It is coincident with the parallel of 39° 43′, beginning at the Delaware River and running 244 miles to the westward, and was laid out by two eminent English mathematicians and astronomers, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, about 1766. Lord Baltimore and William Penn having disputed the boundary between their adjoining grants, the case was taken to London for adjudication and the parties to the suit were ordered to have the line run. The surveyors marked the line with boundary posts, having on one side the arms of Penn and on the other those of Lord Baltimore. The line became famous in later days as marking in part the boundary between free and slave states. During the discussion in Congress on the Missouri compromise John Randolph of Roanoke made free use of this phrase, which contributed to its more popular use as such dividing line.

Masonic, The, confiscation of, attempted by Spain, discussed, 4626, 4759.
- Indemnity for, awarded, 4919.

Massachusetts.—One of the thirteen original states of the Union; nickname, "The Old Bay State"; motto, "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem" ("With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty"). It was named from the Massachusetts Indians, who occupied the eastern part of the territory. The name means "At the Great Hills." Massachusetts extends from lat. 41° 14′ to 42° 53′ north and from long. 69° 53′ to 73° 32′ west. It is bounded on the north by Vermont and New Hampshire, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and on the west by New York, and has an area of 8,266 square miles.

Massachusetts chartered the first college in America. It has produced more eminent literary men than any other state in the Union. It is the leading state in the manufacture of boots and shoes and cotton and woolen goods. It was visited by Gosnold in 1602 and settled at Plymouth in 1620. This was the third in the order

Massachusetts—*Continued.*
of settlement of the British Colonies in America. Later settlements were made at Salem and Boston in 1628 and 1630. A Confederate union of the Massachusetts, Plymouth, New Haven, and the Connecticut Colonies existed from 1643 to 1684 for defensive purposes. Massachusetts took an important part in the Revolutionary War and the organization of the Government. It was the scene of Shay's Rebellion in 1786-1787.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 36,917, comprising 2,875,941 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $226,474,025. The average value of land per acre was $36.69, as compared with $27.62 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $20,741,366, including 252,416 cattle, valued at $9,348,076; 64,283 horses, $8,671,997; 268 mules, $43,385; 103,108 swine, $978,989; 32,708 sheep, $156,498. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 is given as follows: corn, 47,000 acres, 2,068,000 bushels, $1,716,000; oats, 8,000 acres, 280,000 bushels, $162,000; rye, 3,000 acres, 48,000 bushels, $46,000; potatoes, 25,000 acres, 2,325,000 bushels, $2,232,000; hay, 584,000 acres, 631,000 tons, $14,513,000; tobacco, 5,600 acres, 9,240,000 pounds, $1,848,000. The mineral products of the State in 1910 were $6,077,370. Of this, stone, of which Massachusetts is one of the largest producers, was valued at $3,539,794. The total bonded debt of the State at the end of the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1910, was $81,077,452. The net receipts during the year amounted to $11,992,395, and the expenditures were $13,481,137; cash balance, $2,186,431.

The salt water fisheries of the State for 1905 produced $8,986,186.

The first mercantile census ever taken in the United States was taken in Massachusetts in 1905. It showed that the value of goods sold by the establishments of the State was $1,384,241,383, of which $967,009,354 was credited to Boston. In 1907 there were 181 national banks in the State, of which 20 were in Boston; 189 savings banks, 135 co-operative banks and 45 trust companies. The population in 1910 was 3,366,416.

Massachusetts (see also Boston; Lynn):
- Claims of, for services rendered by militia in War of 1812, discussed, 795, 854.
- Constitution of United States, ratification of certain articles of, evidences of, 166.
- Governor of—
  - Referred to, 65.
  - Refusal of, to furnish militia for defense of frontier, 501.
- Prisoners in, provision for, recommended, 183.

Massachusetts Bay Company.—A colonizing company chartered in England, March 19, 1628, by John Humphrey, John Endicott, and others. The company grew out of the preexisting Dorchester Company, and was the result of imperiled political and religious rights in England under Charles I. The patentees received a grant of land extending from the Atlantic to the "Western Ocean," in width from a line running three miles north of the Merrimac to one running three miles south of the Charles. Endicott headed a colony which settled at Salem in September, 1628. March 4, 1629, a new charter was granted to the governor and company of Massachusetts Bay, and the old officers of the company were succeeded by John Winthrop as governor, with a deputy and eighteen assistants. In 1630 Winthrop, at the head of a large body of settlers, transferred the company headquarters to America and founded Boston. Under this charter Massachusetts carried on her government for fifty-five years.

Massachusetts, The, appropriation to owners for detention of the *Perthshire* by, recommended, 3247.

Massachusetts, The (battleship), mentioned, 6396.

Massacre of Christians. (See Armenians.)

Matanzas, Cuba, harbor and forts shelled by American squadron, 6315.

Maury Mountain Forest Reserve, Oregon, proclaimed, 7186.

Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, land at, reserved for custom house, 6840.

Mayflower Compact.—Before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers the company gathered in the cabin of the *Mayflower*, in Provincetown Harbor, Nov. 11, 1620, and there bound themselves into a body politic and pledged themselves to abide individually and collectively by the laws they should make.

Mayflower Descendants.—Organized in the City of New York, Dec. 22, 1894, by lineal descendants of the *Mayflower* pilgrims, "to preserve their memory, their records, their history, and all facts relating to them, their ancestors, and their posterity." Every lineal descendant over eighteen years of age, male or female, or any passenger of the voyage of the *Mayflower* which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," are eligible to membership. The initiation fee is $10 and the annual dues are $5. The Triennial Congress is held in September at Plymouth, Mass. Societies have been organized in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, District of Columbia, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, Colorado, and California.

Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road Co., act authorizing subscription of stock in, vetoed, 1046.

Mazzei Letter.—A private letter written by Thomas Jefferson to an Italian named Mazzei in 1796. The letter was translated and published in an English paper. It aroused much animosity against Jefferson by its supposed allusion to Washington and others as those "Samsons in the field and Solomons in the council" who had formed an Anglican monarchical aristocratic party in America whose avowed object was "to draw over us the substance, as they had already done the forms, of the British Government."

Measure. (See Weights and Measures.)

Meat Products. (See Animals and Animal Products.)

Mechanicsville (Va.), Battle of.—One of the Seven Days' Battles before Richmond. On June 26, 1862, Lee massed his troops

Mechanicsville (Va.), Battle of—*Cont'd.* on his left, A. P. Hill crossing to the north side of the Chickahominy and being supported by Longstreet and D. H. Hill. Jackson joined the Confederate forces later. The Confederate attack on Fitz-John Porter at dawn was repulsed, but the Federal army subsequently retired. According to Federal accounts, the Confederate loss was 1,500, the Union 361. This battle is also called the battle of Beaver Dam Creek.

Mecklenburg Declaration.—A series of resolutions purporting to have been adopted by the citizens of Mecklenburg County, N. C., May 20, 1775, declaring their independence of Great Britain, followed by a second series of resolutions, adopted on the 31st of May, providing for a local government. The independence resolutions were first published in 1819 and created much discussion as to their genuineness. They contained several phrases almost or quite identical with portions of the document adopted at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776. Thomas Jefferson immediately declared them fraudulent. It was admitted that the original Mecklenburg resolutions were burned in 1800 and that those published in 1819 were reproduced from memory by a son of one of the secretaries of the meeting. The North Carolina legislature investigated the matter and secured enough evidence to warrant them in making May 20 a state holiday. The historians are divided in opinion. Hildreth, one of the most critical, admits the validity of the Declaration, but, curiously enough, says it was made May 31. Bancroft contends that only a provisional government was formed, and that on the date of the 31st. There is no dispute as to the fact that a government was organized. In North Carolina, among the Scotch-Irish people, there exists little doubt that the Mecklenburgers declared their independence on May 20, 1775. William A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy from 1850 to 1852 and candidate of the Whigs for vice-president in 1852, was the son of Joseph Graham, who was present at the meeting in Charlotte which declared independence, and testified to the fact.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin:

Treaty with, 2417, 2479.

Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 1365.

Medal of Honor Legion.—Composed of officers and enlisted men of the United States army and navy who have been awarded medals of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action during any war in which the United States has been engaged. At the present time it has 440 such members.

Medals.—Congress has from time to time awarded gold and silver medals for distinguished services in the army and navy. Since the civil war most of the medals have been awarded for heroic rescues from dangers at sea. Under resolutions of 1874, 1878 and 1882 several hundred medals of honor have been awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury for life saving. Among the recipients of the latter have been eight women.

The following is a list of persons who have been awarded medals by Congress for distinguished services in the army and navy:

Gen. George Washington, (gold medal) for the Capture of Boston.

Brig.-Gen. Horatio Gates, (gold) Defeat of Burgoyne.

Maj.-Gen. Anthony Wayne, (gold) Storming of Stony Point.

Lieut.-Col. De Fleury, (silver) Storming of Stony Point.

Maj. John Stewart, (silver) Storming of Stony Point.

Maj. Henry Lee, (gold) Surprise of Paulus Hook.

John Paulding, (silver) Capture of Andre.

David Williams, (silver) Capture of Andre.

Isaac Van Wart, (silver) Capture of Andre.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel Morgan, (gold) Victory of Cowpens.

Lieut.-Col. William A. Washington, (silver) Victory of Cowpens.

Lieut. John E. Howard, (silver) Victory of Cowpens.

Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Greene, (gold) Victory at Eutaw Springs.

Capt. John Paul Jones, (gold) Capture of the *Serapis* 1779.

Capt. Thomas Truxtun, (gold) Action with the *Vengeance* (fr).

Com. Edward Preble, (gold) Tripoli.

Capt. Isaac Hull, (gold) Capture of the *Guerriere.*

Capt. Jacob Jones, (gold) Capture of the *Frolic.*

Capt. Stephen Decatur, (gold) Capture of the *Macedonian.*

Capt. William Bainbridge, (gold) Capture of the *Java.*

Lieut. Edward R. McCall, (gold) Capture of the *Boxer.*

Com. Oliver H. Perry, (gold) Victory on Lake Erie.

Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, (gold) Victory on Lake Erie.

Capt. James Lawrence, (gold) Capture of the *Peacock.*

Com. Thomas Macdonough, (gold) Victory on Lake Champlain.

Capt. Robert Henley, (gold) Victory on Lake Champlain.

Lieut. Stephen Cassin, (gold) Victory on Lake Champlain.

Capt. Lewis Warrington, (gold) Capture of the *Empervier.*

Capt. Johnston Blakely (to the widow), (gold) Capture of the *Reindeer.*

Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown, (gold) Victory of Chippewa, etc.

Maj.-Gen. Peter B. Porter, (gold) Victory of Chippewa, etc.

Brig.-Gen. E. W. Ripley, (gold) Victory of Chippewa, etc.

Brig.-Gen. James Miller, (gold) Victory of Chippewa, etc.

Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott, (gold) Victory of Chippewa, etc.

Maj.-Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, (gold) Victory of Erie.

Maj.-Gen. Alexander Macomb, (gold) Victory of Plattsburg.

Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson, (gold) Victory of New Orleans.

Capt. Charles Stewart, (gold) Capture of *Cyane* and *Levant.*

Capt. James Biddle, (gold) Capture of *Penguin.*

Maj.-Gen. William H. Harrison, (gold) Victory of the Thames.

Gov. Isaac Shelby, (gold) Victory of the Thames.

Col. Geo. Croghan (22 yrs. after), (gold) Defence of Fort Stephenson, 1813.

Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor, (gold) Victory on Rio Grande.

Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor, (gold) Capture of Monterey.

British, French and Spanish officers and crews, (gold and silver) Rescuing Crew of the U. S. Brig-of-war *Somers* before Vera Cruz, Dec. 7, 1846.

Medals—*Continued.*

Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott, (gold) Mexican Campaign.

Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor, (gold) Victory of Buena Vista.

Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, (gold) Release of Martin Koszta.

Dr. Frederick H. Rose of the British Navy, (gold) Humanity—care of yellow fever patients from Jamaica to N. Y. on the U. S. S. *Susquehanna.*

Maj.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, (gold) Victories of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Chattanooga.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, (gold) Gift of ship *Vanderbilt.*

Capts. Creighton, Low and Stouffler, (gold) Rescuing 500 passengers from the S. S. *San Francisco,* July 26, 1853.

Cyrus W. Field, (gold) Laying the Atlantic Cable.

George Peabody, (gold) Promotion of Education.

Capt. Crandall and others, Long Island lighthouse keeper and crew, (gold) Saving passengers from the *Metis* of the N. Y. and Providence Line, Aug. 31, 1872.

George F. Robinson, (gold) Saving William H. Seward from assassination Apr. 14, 1865. Besides the medal $5,000.

Under resolutions of July 12, 1862, and March 3, 1863, 2,000 army medals of bronze were provided for non-commissioned officers and privates for gallantry in action. All the members of the twenty-seventh Maine volunteers received these medals for remaining in service for the battle of Gettysburg after their terms had expired.

Naval medals were authorized in 1861 and 1862 to be bestowed on petty officers, seamen and marines for gallantry in action. Two hundred were issued.

Medals, Life-Saving, government grant of, 7026.

Medical Museum, Army, building for, recommended, 4572, 4780, 4833.

Medicine Bow Forest Reserve, Wyoming, proclaimed, 6723, 6724, 7150.

Mediterranean Sea, between Europe, Africa and Asia; 1,000,000 square miles.
- Naval force in, should be increased, 333, 356, 826.
- Piracies in, 929.
- Trade with, 75, 77, 78.
- Vessels sent to, for protection of commerce, 314, 347, 358, 631, 826, 874, 928, 1008.

Mediterranean Squadron, referred to, 1905, 1953.

Medium of Exchange. (See also Currency):
- Augmentation of, discussed, 643.
- Discussed by President—
  - Buchanan, 2968.
  - Grant, 3983, 4198, 4239.
  - Johnson, 3769, 3877.
  - Madison, 550, 563.
  - Monroe, 643.
  - Tyler, 1897, 1935, 2119.
- Gold and silver—
  - Hope expressed that use of, for, will become general, 1383.
  - To take place of bills below $20 recommended, 1385.
- Paper used as, discussed, 1897, 1935.
- Restoration of uniform system of, recommended, 563.

Medoc Forest Reserve, California, proclaimed, 7016.

Mee-sée-qua-guilch Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Melbourne, Australia:
- International exhibition at, to celebrate centenary of founding of New South Wales, 5176.
- International Exhibition of Arts and Industries at, discussed, 4519, 4559, 4625.

Melton, Miss, assailants of, in Turkey, conviction of, discussed, 5962.

Members of Congress. (See Congress.)

Memphis (Tenn.), Capture of.—After the evacuation of Corinth, Miss., by Beauregard, Fort Pillow, forty miles above Memphis, was useless, as the Union army could take it from the rear. The Confederates therefore spiked the guns, burned the barracks, and what supplies they could not take away, and in their gunboats dropped down the river to Memphis. The Confederate fleet consisted of 8 vessels, mounted 28 guns, commended by Commodore Montgomery. On June 6, 1862, Commodore Davis, with 5 Union gunboats and 2 rams, appeared before the city, and Montgomery went forth to give him battle. After one hour and twenty minutes of fierce fighting the Confederate fleet was defeated. Col. Ellet, who built the rams, was the only person injured on the Federal side. The number of killed and wounded on the Confederate side is not known, but was probably between 80 and 100.

Memphis, Tenn., navy-yard to be established at, 2202.
- Proposition of city authorities of, relative to, 2829.

Mercantile Marines of France, Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, referred to, 4978.

Merchant Marine.—The British navigation acts, beginning in 1645, prohibited importations into the Colonies except in English or colonial built ships. Though seriously restricting commerce, these acts served to stimulate the shipbuilding interest. Between 1789 and 1797 the registered tonnage increased 384 per cent. From 1837 to 1857 the tonnage increased from 810,000 to 2,268,000, and in 1861 the aggregate tonnage of American registered vessels reached the highest point—5,539,813. This nearly equaled the combined tonnage of all other nations excepting Great Britain, which alone was slightly in excess of it. For various reasons American shipping fell off since the Civil War, until it became quite insignificant. During recent years, however, a revival has taken place, more especially in the coastwise trade, the number of vessels (1905) engaged in it being 21,788. with a tonnage of 5,441,688.

The total tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from American ports in 1908 was 76,820,891, of which 16,908,434 tons, or 21 per cent, represented American vessels, and 79 per cent foreign bottoms. The total number of vessels engaged in river, lake, canal, coastwise, and ocean trade was, in 1908, 26,368.

Merchant Marine. (See Commerce discussed.)
  Need for, discussed by Taft, 8054.

Merchant Vessels:
  Claims resulting from destruction of United States vessels by Confederate vessels, referred to, 3964.
  Condition of American, 6651, 6652, 7385.
  Discussed, 6239, 6241, 6338, 6359, 6381, 6436, 6460, 6651.
  Naval force for protection of, in Mexican ports, etc., recommended, 3100.

Meridian Conference, International:
  At Washington, discussed, 4718, 4800, 4827, 4841, 5180.
  Invitation of Italian Government to attend, 5546.

Merrimac, The (Confederate ram), engagement of, with—
  Cumberland, 3345.
  Monitor, 3313.
  See Hampton Roads (Va.), Battle of.

Merrimac, The.—This vessel, a two-masted iron steamship of 5,000 tons, was used by the United States in the Spanish-American War as a collier. During the month of May, 1898, the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera took refuge in the harbor of Santiago. The city of Santiago is well located within the harbor, about five miles from the ocean proper. The channel leading from the harbor out to the ocean is at certain points quite narrow and comparatively easy to obstruct. This channel was well covered by Spanish batteries on shore, so that it was deemed unwise on the part of the American officers to attempt to enter the harbor with war ships. The American commander decided to attempt to block the channel, and for this purpose concluded to sink the *Merrimac* at a narrow point. It follows necessarily that such an undertaking would be exceedingly dangerous to those who were to steer the unarmed vessel within the channel, and then at the proper moment sink it and endeavor to escape by swimming ashore or attempting to reach a lifeboat.

Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson was chosen at his own request to execute the hazardous undertaking. Volunteers were called for to accompany and assist him. Fifteen hundred officers and men responded, gallantly tendering services, and begged that they be accepted. Six only were accepted, whose names are Daniel Montague, chief master-at-arms of the *New York;* George Charette, gunner's mate of the *New York;* John Murphy, cockswain of the *Iowa;* Francis Kelly, water tender; George F. Phillips, machinist, and Cockswain O. W. Deignan, the last three of the *Merrimac*. Randolph Clousen, cockswain of the *New York*, was during the delay of one day added to the company. On the morning of June 3, 1898, at about half past three o'clock, Hobson steered straight into the channel under a heavy fire from Spanish guns on both sides. As the *Merrimac* reached the spot that had been picked out for her sinking he gave orders to explode the torpedoes. Two of them only exploded. Amid the tremendous fire from the shore batteries, the firing of 8 electric mines in the channel, and torpedoes from two Spanish vessels, the collier sank, her masts and smokestack showing above the water, obstructing but not blocking the fairway. As the ship went down the Spaniards sent up a cheer, believing they had sunk some large war vessel. Hobson and his men held on to a catamaran belonging to their sunken ship for about an hour. Just after sunrise a steam launch came down the harbor with Admiral Cervera on board. Hobson and his men were taken on board the launch, were courteously treated by their captors, and placed in prison. They were all exchanged July 6.

The sinking of the *Merrimac* was an act of heroism which challenged the admiration of the world. The President, in a message to Congress, speaking of the incident, said: "This enterprise, demanding coolness, judgment, and bravery amounting to heroism, was carried into successful execution in the face of a persistent fire from the hostile fleet as well as from the fortifications on shore" (6305). Rear-Admiral Sampson said: "I cannot myself too earnestly express my appreciation of the conduct of Mr. Hobson and his gallant crew. I venture to say that a more brave and daring thing has not been done since Cushing blew up the *Albemarle*" (6306). The President recommended that a vote of thanks be given Hobson by Congress. He and his crew were subsequently promoted.

Merrimac, The (United States collier), sinking of, in Santiago Harbor, Cuba, by Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson, 6305, 6316.
  Naval Cadet Powell to be made ensign for attempting to rescue force of, 6306.
  Thanks of Congress to Lieut. Hobson and promotion of, recommended, 6306.

Merryman Case.—Merryman, a citizen of Maryland, was arested at his home in 1861 by order of an officer of the United States Army, and charged with treason. He was imprisoned in Fort McHenry. Chief Justice Taney granted a writ of habeas corpus, which the officer in charge of the prisoner refused to execute on the ground that the President had suspended the writ. The case was taken before the Supreme Court, which decided that the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus was not vested in the President, Congress alone having that privilege, and that a military officer has no right to arrest a person not subject to the rules and articles of war, except in aid of judicial authority. (See also Habeas Corpus and Milligan Case.)

Mesa Verde National Park. (See Parks, National.)

Messages and Papers of the Presidents, resolution authorizing compilation of, and requesting Hon. James D. Richardson to take charge of the work of preparing the same. (See Prefatory note of first volume.)

Messages, Presidential.—A written communication by the President to Congress. At the beginning of each session an annual message is transmitted, going into details of our standing as a Nation and recommending such action by the House and Senate as may be deemed necessary to the progress of the country or the correction of abuses. Special messages are sent from time to time to either or both Houses, submitting treaties or correspondence, or in answer to a request from either branch for

Messages, Presidential—*Continued.*
particular information, or to recommend specific or immediate legislation. Veto messages are sent with the returned bills which the President disapproves, in which he states his reasons for such disapproval. After pointing out wherein a bill fails to meet the requirements of the case he usually suggests the way to an effective measure that may receive Executive sanction. Article II., section 3, of the Constitution declares that the President "shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." Washington and John Adams read their annual messages to Congress. Jefferson inaugurated the custom, long followed by his successors, of sending messages in writing to Congress (313). They were carried by the private secretary of the President, who is received at the door of the Senate or House, and whose presence is formally announced by an officer of the body, whereupon he delivers the message to the clerks.

President Wilson in 1913 revived the custom of Washington and Adams of orally addressing Congress.

Messages, Presidential. (See Annual Messages; Special session messages; Veto messages, under the several Presidents.)

Meteorological Observatory, establishment of, at Fort Myer, Va., recommended, 4792.

Mettakahtla Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Mexican Cotton-boll Weevil, report on, 7079.

Mexican War.—The Mexican War grew out of the annexation of Texas by the United States. March 2, 1836, Texas seceded from Mexico and declared her independence, which she maintained by the defeat of Santa Anna in the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. The United States, England, France, and Belgium recognized the new Government as independent. Dec. 29, 1845, Texas was annexed to the United States. A dispute as to the boundary induced President Polk to order Gen. Taylor to take a position in the disputed territory on the left bank of the Rio Grande. Here (near Matamoras) he was attacked April 23, 1846, by Mexicans under Arista, and a portion of his army was captured. Taylor advanced into the north of Mexico, leaving garrisons at Corpus Christi and at Fort Brown, opposite Matamoros, and after the battles of Palo Alto (May 8, 1846), Resaca de la Palma (May 9, 1846), Buena Vista (Feb. 22, 23, 1847), and a number of lesser fights, in which the Mexicans were defeated, he obtained control of all northern Mexico. Gen. Scott, landing at Vera Cruz, advanced to the City of Mexico, defeating Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo (April 17, 18, 1847), Contreras (Aug. 19, 20, 1847), Churubusco (Aug. 20, 1847), and Molino del Rey (Sept. 7, 8, 1847), causing the surrender of the capital and the termination of the war Sept. 14, 1847. During these operations in Mexico Gen. Kearny and Lieut. Frémont occupied California and New Mexico with American troops. Under the treaty of peace signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo (2423), Mexico, upon the payment by the United States of $15,000,000 and of private claims which amounted to $3,250,000, ceded to the latter the territory now comprising Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona, a large part of New Mexico, portions of Colorado and Wyoming, and all of California (2437).

Mexican War:
- American blood shed on American soil, 2292.
- American forces—
  - Gallantry of, referred to, 2490.
  - General officer to take command of, required, 2358.
  - Increase in, recommended, 2358.
  - Kind of money paid to, inquired into, 2360.
  - Movement of, referred to, 2290, 2334.
  - Return of, to United States, 2440.
- American territory invaded by Mexican forces, 2292.
- Ample cause of war against Mexico asserted, 2329, 2383.
- Appropriation by Congress, for prosecuting, referred to, 2387.
- Armistice, referred to, 2424.
- Battle of—
  - Buena Vista, 2385.
  - Cerro Gordo, 2386.
  - Churubusco, 2386.
  - City of Mexico, 2391.
  - Contreras, 2386.
  - Monterey, 2342.
  - Palo Alto, 2295, 2300, 2342.
  - Resaca de la Palma, 2295, 2300, 2342.
  - Vera Cruz, 2385.
- Bounty lands for soldiers in, recommended, 2365.
- Charge that American army invaded territory of Mexico refuted, 2332.
- Discussed, 2287, 2295, 2300, 2306, 2321, 2363, 2383, 2415, 2437, 2481.
- Executive orders concerning, 2233, 2373.
- Existence of, proclaimed by—
  - Mexico, 2292.
  - United States, 2320.
    - Referred to, 2384.
- Expenses of conducting, 2301, 2347, 2365, 2386, 2441, 2555.
  - Loan necessary to meet, 2347, 2555.
  - Mexico should be held responsible for, 2348, 2373, 2387.
- Forces of United States in, 2490.
  - Increase of, recommended, 2358.
- Gen. Arista in command of Mexican forces, 2291.
- Gen. Scott in command of American troops, 2298.
  - Assignment of command to, discussed, 2298.
  - Correspondence with, referred to, 2298.
  - Recall of, referred to, 2299, 2431.
- Gen. Taylor in command of American troops, 2291.
  - Assignment of command to, referred to, 2299.

Mexican War—*Continued.*
- Brevet rank of major-general conferred upon, referred to, 2299.
  - Referred to, 2369, 2415, 2418, 2419.
- General officer to take command of American forces required, 2358.
- Government established in Mexico by American army officers discussed, 2356.
- Imposition of duties as war measure proposed, 2352, 2366.
- Increase in army recommended by President Polk, 2358.
- Invasion threatened by Mexico because of annexation of Texas, 2290, 2292.
- Letters of marque and reprisal against Mexican vessels recommended, 2346.
- Liberal provision for sustaining military forces recommended, 2293.
- Means of transmitting letters to and from American army in Mexico, 2359.
- Measure for raising additional force recommended, 2354.
- Mexican general considers hostilities begun, 2291.
- Military contribution levied upon Mexico. (See Mexico.)
- Not provoked by United States, 2322.
- Operations of American army near Matamoros referred to, 2293.
- Peace concluded, 2437.
- Pirates commissioned by Mexico, 2345.
- Ports of Mexico in possession of American forces ordered to be opened, 2373, 2379.
- Proclamations concerning, 2319, 2371, 2477, 2539.
- Proclaimed by—
  - Mexico, 2292.
  - United States, 2320.
    - Referred to, 2384.
- Public debt of United States increased in consequence of, 2441.
- Recognition of, by Congress recommended, 2293.
- Results of, respecting military strength of United States discussed, 2481.
- Success of American troops referred to, 2295, 2300, 2342, 2384, 2391.
- Suspension of hostilities after battles of Contreras and Churubusco referred to, 2419.
- Termination of, 2437.
- Threatening aspect of, 2113.
- Treaty negotiations discussed, 2306, 2343, 2385, 2419, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2529. (See also California; New Mexico.)
- Treaty of Peace—
  - Proclaimed, 2477.
  - Transmitted, 2437.
- Volunteer force discussed, 2293, 2365.
  - Increase in, recommended, 2399.
  - Promptness of, in rushing to the field, 2323.
  - Report regarding, transmitted, 2359.

Mexico.—Mexico occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, and extends between 15°-32° 30′ N. latitude and 87°-117° W. longitude. The United States forms a northern boundary, while its territories touch Guatemala and British Honduras in the south; on the east it is bounded by the Gulf of Mexcio and the Caribbean Sea, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

Physical Features.—The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the Sierra Madre, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west side to Citlaltepete on the east, the intermediate and highest peaks being Ixtaccihuati (17,879 feet) and Popocatepetl (19,784 feet). The low-lying lands of the coasts form the Tierra Caliente, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the Tierra Templada, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as Tierra Fria, or cold region (above 5,000 feet).

The only considerable rivers are the Rio Grande del Norte, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about seventy miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the Rio Grande de Santiago, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are Chapala, some fifty miles in length, and Patzcuaro and Xochimilco. In the northwest are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions.

The climate of Mexico varies according to the altitude. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

History.—The earliest invaders, or Toltecs, gave place in the thirteenth century to the Aztecs, who were conquered in the sixteenth century by Spanish adventurers under Hernando Cortes. Spanish rule was established at Tenochtitland, a fourteenth century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810 to 1827. From 1837 to 1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern states. In 1810 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared.

In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, under President Juarez, who, during the whole of these three years, had the seat of the Republican Gov-

Mexico—*Continued.*

ernment in the north of the country, chiefly at Chihuahua. From 1876-1911 (with the exception of four years, 1880-84, when General Manuel Gonzalez was President) the executive power was in the hands of General Porfirio Diaz, who was elected President for eight successive terms of four years. In 1911 a revolutionary wal led to the resignation of General Diaz and the accession of President Madero, who was deposed by General Huerta and subsequently shot, while under escort from prison. General Huerta assumed office as President pending an election, but the voting was insufficient, and the election was declared to be void. Governor Carranza, of Coahuila, refused adherence to the Huerta administration, and was followed by other States, notably Chihuahua, Nueva Leone, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Puebla, Vera Cruz and Zacatecas. The war was carried on in a most barbarous and cruel manner. Property of Americans and other foreigners was seized, and the owners were insulted, threatened, abused, imprisoned, and in several instances actually met death at the hands of one or the other of the warring factions. Gradually Generals Carranza and Villa came into control of most of the northern states. President Wilson increased the regular troops at the border posts and sent naval vessels to the Mexican seaports to protect the lives and property of Americans and citizens of foreign countries.

On the 9th of April, 1914, a paymaster of the U. S. S. *Dolphin* landed at Iturbide bridge, Tampico, with a whaleboat and boat's crew to take off supplies. The men were unarmed and the boat carried, both at her bow and at her stern, the flag of the United States. The men were arrested, but later released, and an apology was made, but Admiral Mayo demanded that the flag of the United States be saluted with special ceremony. This was refused by Huerta. Citing this a number of similar insults preceding it, President Wilson, April 20, 1914, asked Congress to approve the use of the land and naval forces of the country to enforce the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States. This was granted and Vera Cruz was occupied by the American forces. In the three days of fighting seventeen sailors and marines were killed and fifty wounded. The naval occupation was followed by a brigade of the regular army under Gen. Funston. Before attempting an advance into the interior, operations were halted by an offer of mediation between the United States and Mexico made by the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile. These met in Niagara Falls, Canada, in May. (See A. B. C. Arbitrators.) By June 12, the mediators had agreed upon a plan for a provisional government for Mexico to consist of a president and a cabinet of four leading Mexicans who should have been neutral during the revolution. President Wilson demanded that the provisional president should be a constitutionalist, but the mediators refused to sanction this. Meanwhile the military operations of the rebels, or constitutionalists, had brought them close to Mexico City, and Carranza was invited to participate in the deliberations of the mediators, on condition that he agree to an armistice. His successful progress toward Mexico City marred only by a misunderstanding with Villa, his leading general, caused him to refuse anything short of complete surrender of the capital.

June 22, 1914, peace protocols were signed by the mediators at Niagara Falls, Canada, whereby the United States abandoned its claim for a salute to the flag, and waived the question of a war indemnity from Mexico, as well as claims for damages due American citizens, with the understanding that these would be taken up by the provisional government.

At a federal election held July 5, Huerta was elected President and Señor Blanquet Vice-President. Few of the populace participated in the voting and ten days later Huerta resigned and boarded the German cruiser *Dresden* at Vera Cruz for Jamaica, after appointing Francisco Carbajal as provisional president. July 22, an armistice was signed by Carbajal and Carranza.

Carranza and Villa refused to be reconciled to the new provisional government, and threatened to prolong the revolution. Carbajal resigned in favor of Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, but Carranza refused to recognize the new president, and demanded that the American forces be withdrawn from Vera Cruz.

AREA AND POPULATION

States and Territories	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population, 1910
Aguas Calientes	2,969	118,978
Campeche	18,086	85,795
Chiapas	27,222	436,817
Chihuahua	89,974	405,265
Coahuila	63,728	367,652
Colima	2,273	77,704
Durango	42,265	436,147
Guanajuato	10,948	1,075,270
Guerrero	24,996	605,437
Hidalgo	8,575	641,895
Jalisco	33,486	1,202,802
Mexico	8,949	975,019
Michoacan	22,656	991,649
Morelos	2,734	179,814
Nuevo Leon	23,679	368,929
Oaxaca	35,383	1,041,035
Puebla	12,204	1,092,456
Queretaro	4,492	243,515
San Luis Potosi	24,000	624,748
Sinaloa	27,553	323,499
Sonora	76,619	262,545
Tabasco	10,072	183,708
Tamaulipas	32,268	249,253
Tepic (Ter.)	10,951	171,837
Tlaxcala	1,595	183,805
Vera Cruz	29,283	1,124,368
Yucatan	18,565	337,020
Zacatecas	24,467	475,863
L. California (Ter.)	58,328	52,244
Federal District	579	719,052
Quintana Roo	16,638	9,086
Total	765,535	15,063,207

Government.—The Government is that of a Federal Republic, the Constitution resting on the fundamental law of February 5, 1857, with subsequent amendments. Congress consists of a Senate of fifty-six members, elected for four years by indirect vote and renewable, as to half its membership, every two years; and a Chamber of Deputies of 233 members (one per 40,000 inhabitants) elected for two years by universal adult male suffrage. The President of the Chamber is elected monthly. Congress meets twice a year—in April (for two months) and September (for three months. There is a Federal Supreme Court with fifteen judges, three Circuit Courts and thirty-two District Courts. Each State has also its judiciary for purely State causes.

Railways.—There were 15,804 miles of railway open on Sept. 16, 1912. The "Mexican Central" joins El Paso (Texas) with the city of Mexico, by which passengers can travel in five days from New York. The National Railway via Laredo

Mexico—*Continued.*

takes four days to New York, and there is a third route via Eagle Pass (International Railway).

Posts and Telegraph.—There were 2,748 post offices in 1912, dealing (in 1911) with 205,000,000 packets, etc., and 526 telegraph offices (with ten wireless stations), the telegraph lines having a total length of 40,687 miles.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine in 1911 consisted of forty-one steamers (28,737 tons) and sixteen sailing vessels (3,878 tons), a total of fifty-seven vessels (32,615 tons). In 1909-1910 3,613 vessels (6,726,111 tons) entered and cleared at Mexican ports. Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific, and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico.

The revenue for the year 1909-1910, before the outbreak of the revolution, was $106,328,485, and the expenditure, $95,028,651. The national debt was stated at $438,648,528 in 1910, the year before the rebellion. The unit of value, the peso, is equal to $0.49.8 United States money.

Cities.—Capital, City of Mexico. Population (1910), 470,659. Other towns exceeding 20,000 inhabitants were: Guadalajara, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Monterey, Merida, Léon, Vera Cruz, Aguascalientes, Morelia, Chihuahua, Pachuca, Oaxaca, Orizaba, Tacubaya, Guanajuato, Saltillo, Durango, Toluca, Zacatecas, Jalapa, Celaya and Irapuato.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Mexico from the United States for the year 1913 was $54,383,424, and goods to the value of $77,543,842 were sent thither—a balance of $23,160,418 in favor of Mexico.

Mexico:
- Affairs of, referred to, 3278, 3411, 3725, 8264, 8287, 8309, 8314.
- Agent sent to, referred to, 3114, 8265.
- American citizens in—
  - Captured by army of, 1944, 2010.
    - Liberated, 2050.
  - Expelled from jurisdiction of, 2180, 2198, 3044, 3120.
  - Forbidden to sell goods, 2115.
  - Murdered, 3096, 3176.
  - Outrages on, and injuries sustained by, 2207, 2287, 2323, 2383, 2494, 2869, 3043, 3094, 4143, 4358.
  - Property of, seized or destroyed by, 2323, 3044, 3096, 3120.
- American flag insulted by, 2323, 8314.
- American troops—
  - Occupying territory of, referred to, 3657, 3660.
  - Sent to, for protection of citizens from Indians, 1457.
    - Should not be considered as encroachment rights upon of, 1457.
    - Referred to, 1646.
  - To be sent to, for protection of citizens of United States in, recommendation regarding, 3097, 3176.
  - Transit of, through territory of, in 1861 referred to, 3574.
  - Ample cause of war against, asserted, 2269, 2383, 8314.
- Apology by commander for arrest of United States sailors in, 8314.
- Arbitration of boundary question with Chamizal not satisfactory, 8038.
- Arbitration with, at The Hague, 6758, 6771.
- Armies of, in Texas defeated, 1487.
- Armistice between United States and, referred to, 2424.
- Arrest of United States sailors at Tampico, 8314.
- Austin-Topolovampo Railroad survey across northern States of, referred to, 4475.
- Austrian troops dispatched to, referred to, 3588, 3589.
- Blockade of coast of, referred to, 1733.
- Blockade of ports of, by France and injurious effect of, on United States discussed, 1705.
- Boundary dispute with Guatemala, 4627, 4716, 4802.
  - Arbitration of, submitted to United States minister to, 6066.
- Boundary line with United States—
  - Adjustment of, chief obstacle in settling difficulties, 2306, 2309.
  - Appropriation for expenses of commission recommended, 2551, 2709, 4802.
  - Commission engaged in marking, referred to, 2551, 2665, 2709, 2719, 2813, 2915.
  - Commissioners appointed, 1318, 2494.
  - Convention regarding, 4698, 4716, 4760, 4841, 4951, 4957, 5397, 5400, 5622.
    - Matias Romero's note regarding, referred to, 4957.
    - Proposed, 4686.
  - Discussed, 1245, 1370, 4686, 4716, 4918, 5368, 5751.
  - International boundary commission discussed, 5622, 5870, 6066.
  - Proclamation regarding, 2926.
  - Proposition regarding, submitted by United States commissioner unauthorized, 2419.
  - Recommendation that Executive be given power to advance, money for settlement of, 2306, 2309, 2345, 2388.
  - Referred to, 1245, 1588, 2693, 2900, 4757, 6294.
  - Settlement of, proclaimed, 2926.
  - Treaty regarding, transmitted and discussed, 1130, 1370, 1406, 2332, 2743, 4686, 5622.
    - Legislative provision for execution of, recommended, 1445, 1457, 4825.
    - Referred to, 1245, 4757.
    - Water-Boundary Commission discussed, 6334, 6374, 6432.

Mexico—*Continued.*
- Cession of California and New Mexico to United States by—
  - Area and value of, discussed, 2449, 2484.
  - Discussed and recommendations regarding, 2306, 2309, 2344, 2356, 2386, 2426, 2437, 2444, 2484.
  - Treaty for, transmitted, 2437.
- Cession of territory to United States—
  - Report on, transmitted, 1588.
  - Treaty regarding, 2762.
- Charge that American army invaded territory of, refuted, 2332.
- Chief of, captured, 1487.
- Chinese entering United States through, discussed, 5632.
- Civil authority of, in Texas expelled, 1487.
- Civil dissensions in, 1245.
- Civil government established in portions of, held by American army discussed, 2356, 2444.
- Civil war in. (See Wars in, *post.*)
- Claims of—
  - Against United States, 2636, 2769, 4244, 4358.
    - Commission to settle, extension of time of, recommended, 4244.
    - Convention regarding, 3836, 3902.
  - To lands in Arizona and New Mexico under grants, 5484, 5510, 5561.
- Claims of Benjamin Weil and La Abra Silver Mining Co. against, 4697, 4760, 4982, 4987, 5193, 5502.
- Claims of United States against—
  - Advances made toward adjustment of, 1702, 2050.
  - Award of commissioner referred to, 4540, 5193, 5650.
  - Commissioners appointed for adjustment of, 1822, 4143.
    - Extension of time for, recommended, 4244.
    - Referred to, 1909, 2050, 2326.
    - Report of, referred to, 2050, 2327.
    - Umpire in, selected, 4192.
  - Convention for adjustment of, referred to, 1728, 1750, 1790, 1807, 2010, 2086, 2127, 3836, 3902, 3997, 4160, 4164, 4193, 4295, 4697.
    - Charter of umpire referred to, 2015.
    - Extension of time for exchange of ratification of, suggested, 1730, 4258.
      - Correspondence regarding, 1731.
    - Treaty regarding, 4296.
    - Indemnities to be paid under, referred to, 2212, 2274, 2327.
    - Protocol regarding, 3997.
    - Referred to, 2326.
  - Correspondence regarding, referred to, 4792.
  - Counsel to assist commission recommended, 2552.
  - Discussed by President—
    - Buchanan, 3043, 3095, 3175.
    - Grant, 4143, 4192, 4244, 4358, 4379.
    - Hayes, 4536.
    - Jackson, 1246, 1497.
    - Pierce, 2769, 2812, 2869, 2947.
    - Polk, 2239, 2287, 2333, 2494.
    - Taylor, 2552.
    - Tyler, 2031, 2032, 2050, 2207, 2214.
    - Van Buren, 1594, 1613.
    - Wilson, 8264.
  - Distribution of award of commission referred to, 4988.
  - New convention submitted for adjustment of, 1750.
    - Referred to, 2327.
  - Opportunity given for payment of, 1497.
  - Payment of, 2116, 4521, 5959.
    - Demanded, 1594, 2050.
    - Refused, 2207, 2323, 4420, 4792.
  - Report of United States agent referred to, 4379.
  - Reprisals, act authorizing, should be passed if not paid, 1497.
  - Sir Edward Thornton, umpire of commission, referred to, 4359.
  - Special messenger sent to demand settlement of, 1594.
- Colonization of negroes in, action of United States for relief of, discussed, 6066, 6096.
- Commerce—
  - In ports of, measures for protection of, referred to, 3016.
  - Of United States, discriminations against, by Maximilian's Government, referred to, 3584.
- Commercial relations with, 816, 1070, 1157, 2115, 4327, 4462, 5678.
  - Treaty regarding, recommended, 5959.
- Condition of, referred to, 3114, 3273, 3352, 3460, 3578.
- Consul of United States in, controversy of, with Mexican authorities, 2695.
- Contraband of war, correspondence regarding exportation of articles, 3351.
- Controversies between American consuls at Acapulco and authorities of, 2695.
- Convention with, 2010, 2642, 2833, 3997, 4790.
  - Proposed, 3261.
  - Regarding crossing and recrossing frontier between United States and, 5200.

Mexico—*Continued.*
- Conventional regulation of passage of Chinese laborers across frontier of, proposed to, 5544.
- Copyright privilege extended by proclamation, 6122.
- Crabb, execution of, referred to, 3012, 3096.
- Depredations committed by individuals of, on property of Chouteau and Demun, 1448.
- Diplomatic intercourse with, suspended, 2238, 2287, 2338, 3044, 3095, 3107.
  - Restoration of, 1750, 2480, 4449.
- Disorders on frontiers of. (See Rio Grande River.)
- European and West Virginia Land and Mining Co., agreement of, with, referred to, 3723.
- European troops employed in, referred to, 3590.
- Expeditions in United States against—
  - Attempts of Santa Anna and Ortega to organize, 3658.
  - Discussed, 2455, 2812.
  - Proclamation against, by President—
    - Fillmore, 2648.
      - Referred to, 2656.
    - Pierce, 2804.
    - Taylor, 2545.
  - Referred to, 2770.
- Free Zone—
  - Discussed, 4055, 4100, 4295, 4806, 6334.
  - Referred to, 5195.
- French troops in, referred to, 3571.
  - Contraband articles for use of, referred to, 3351.
  - Evacuation of, by—
    - Discussed and referred to, 3582, 3653, 3662, 3718.
    - Indicated and Gen. Grant sent to communicate with American minister, 3641.
      - Gen. Grant relieved and Gen. Sherman assigned, 3641.
  - Negroes used by, referred to, 3355.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2602, 3264, 4867.
  - Demands made under, 4791, 6333.
  - Extension of time for ratification of, recommended, 3274.
  - Questions arising under, discussed, 5086, 6333.
  - Report of Secretary of State regarding, 2690.
  - Termination of, notice of, given by, 6334.
- Fur trade with, persons killed while engaged in, 1128.
- Government established in, by American army officers, discussed, 2356, 2444.
- Government of, overthrow of, 3094, 3175.
- Government of, Paredes, referred to, 2341.
- Hostile attitude of, toward United States, discussed, 2238.
- Hostile Indians in, discussed, 3045.
- Hostile interference of foreign powers with, not to be permitted by United States, 3043, 3177.
- Huerta's authority in, usurped, 8287.
- Immigration of dissatisfied citizens of United States into. (See Immigration.)
- Imprisonment of American citizens by authorities of, 2720, 2834, 2837, 4376, 4672, 4678, 4692, 4696, 4852, 4991, 5106.
- Indemnity paid to, by United States, referred to, 2636, 2677, 2679, 2705, 2900, 2940.
- Independence of, first recognized by United States, 2241, 2323.
- Indians of United States on frontier of, referred to, 2580, 2630, 2664, 2714.
- Incursions of, discussed, 2666, 2710, 3045.
- Inhuman treatment of captives by, 2207.
- Insurrection in, United States army and navy forces mobilized on borders of, to guard American interests, 8038. (See also Wars in, *post.*)
- Interference of citizens of United States in war of, with Texas, complained of, 2051.
- International exhibition to be held in, 4449.
- Intervention of foreign powers in affairs of, referred to, 3260.
- Invasion of, by—
  - Spain, discussed, 1009.
  - Squadron under command of Capt. Thomas Jones, discussed, 2080.
- Jurisdiction claimed by, over foreigners committing offenses against Mexicans, discussed, 5087.
- Kidnapping of American child in, referred to, 3572.
- La Abra Mining Company, award against, 6677.
- Language used by, offensive to United States, 2206.
- Loan of United States to, discussed, 3264, 3282.
- Maximilian—
  - Capture and execution of, referred to, 3725.
  - Decree of, declaring blockade of ports proclaimed void, 3631.
  - Decree of, reestablishing slavery in, referred to, 3569.
  - Organization for purpose of avenging death of, referred to, 3780.

Mexico—*Continued.*
- Military contributions to be levied upon, 2373, 2379.
  - Amount collected referred to, 2398, 2501, 2528.
  - Authority for collecting, discussed, 2420, 2522.
  - Contribution levied discussed, 2374.
  - Recommendations regarding collection of, 2380, 2381.
  - Referred to, 2418.
- Military posts in, establishment of, recommended, 3045, 3099.
- Minister of, to United States, 2051, 2480.
  - Mission of, terminated, 1456.
  - Passports demanded by, 2238.
  - Received, 1595, 4718.
- Minister of United States, 808, 1009, 1537, 2219, 2241, 2480.
  - Assemblage of ministers in, 935.
    - Postponed, 951.
  - Correspondence with, referred to, 3723.
  - Gen. Grant sent to communicate with, 3641.
    - Referred to, 3654.
    - Relieved and duties assigned to Gen. Sherman, 3641.
  - Interference of, in favor of the French, referred to, 3348, 3351.
  - Passports demanded by, 2289, 2340.
  - Recall of, requested, 1010.
  - Refusal of Government of, to receive, 2288, 2340.
  - Rejection of, referred to, 2284.
  - Return of, 2238.
- Mission to, elevation of, to first class recommended, 5547.
- Monarchy in, establishment of, referred to, 3571.
- Mutiny in American camp at Buena Vista, 2443.
- New Mexico and California ceded to United States by. (See Cession, *ante.*)
- Paredes's return to, referred to, 2416.
- Peaceful adjustment of difficulties with United States, referred to, 2290, 2338.
- Pirates commissioned by, discussed, 2345.
- Pledge of United States to, against foreign interference with, referred to, 907.
- Policy of, in exempting from impost duties territory on borders of United States, referred to, 4055, 4100, 4295.
- Ports of, in possession of American forces ordered to be opened, 5108, 5114.
- Postal treaty with, 3235, 3264, 5377.
  - Ratification of, referred to, 3274.
- President of—
  - Death of, referred to, 4142.
  - Demonstration by Congress of United States of Colombia in honor of, 3575.
  - Election of, discussed, 3094, 3175.
  - Government formed by, discussed, 3095.
  - Referred to, 3175, 3577.
- Prisoners of war taken by belligerents in, referred to, 3720.
- Proclamation revoking prohibition of shipment of arms to, 8309.
- Property of American citizens seized or destroyed by, 2323, 3044, 3096, 3120.
- Property received from ports of, referred to, 2528.
- Protection of—
  - American commerce in ports of, referred to, 3016.
  - United States over portions of, recommended, 3045.
- Public lands acquired from, referred to, 2448.
- Railroad and telegraph lines across, granted to American citizens for, referred to, 3665.
- Railroads in, referred to, 4465, 4562, 4627, 4918, 5547.
- Recognition of so-called Empire of, by United States, referred to, 3572.
- Recovery of debts—
  - From persons absconding into, discussed, 960.
  - In, due American citizens, 993.
- Relations with, 1070, 1446, 1496, 1684, 1697, 1744, 2014, 2213, 2277, 3411, 4627, 4667, 4759, 5547, 6374.
- Revolution in, and installation of President Diaz, discussed, 4419.
- Revolution in. (See Wars in, *post.*)
- Salute to flag of United States demanded by Admiral Mayo, 8315.
- Santa Anna's return to, referred to, 2415.
- Security of trade with Missouri, discussed, 1036.
- Should be held responsible for expenses incurred by United States in war with, 2348, 2373, 2386.
- Slavery in, so-called decree concerning reestablishment of, referred to, 3569.
- Spanish invasion of, discussed, 1009.
- Special message asking authority to use land and naval forces to maintain dignity of United States in, 8314.
- Subjects lynched at Yreka, Cal., and indemnity recommended, 6277, 6458.
- Supreme power of, passes into hands of military leader, 2289, 2340.
- Taxes levied upon products of, for support of American army, 2418.
- Territory of, ceded to United States. (See Cession, *ante.*)

Mexico—*Continued.*
- Texas—
  - Admission and annexation of, to United States. (See Texas.)
  - Correspondence with United States regarding, 2014.
  - War with. (See Wars, Foreign.)
  - War with United States, regarding. (See Mexican War.)
- Threatens to—
  - Declare war against United States, 2113.
  - Renew war with Texas, discussed, 2194, 2206.
- Trade between United States and Provinces of, 816.
- Treaty and negotiations with, regarding routes across Isthmus of Tehuantepec. (See Tehuantepec, Isthmus of.)
- Treaty of peace with, transmitted and discussed, 2437.
  - Negotiations regarding, discussed, 2306, 2343, 2385, 2419, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2529. (See also Cession, *ante*.)
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—
    - Adams, J. Q., 922, 939, 966, 967.
    - Arthur, 4686, 4741, 4742, 4743, 4866, 4867.
    - Buchanan, 3109, 3177.
    - Cleveland, 4918, 4984, 5086.
    - Fillmore, 2602.
    - Grant, 4296, 4315.
    - Jackson, 1069, 1115, 1130, 1406.
    - Lincoln, 3264, 3282.
    - Pierce, 2762, 2766, 2774, 2843.
    - Polk, 2240, 2386, 2423, 2424, 2426, 2437, 2529.
    - Taylor, 2545, 2551.
    - Van Buren, 1702.
    - (See also Gadsden Purchase; Guadalupe Hidalgo; Trist, N. P.)
  - Amendments to, proposed, 2762.
    - Accepted, 2774.
  - Amount to be paid under, 2437, 2774.
    - Payment made, 2900.
  - Arbitration treaty with, referred to, 1702.
  - Cession of California and New Mexico to United States under. (See Cession, *ante*.)
  - Correct import of remarks of President Pierce regarding, not conveyed, 2769.
  - Failure of commissioners to conclude, 2386.
  - Instructions to minister regarding, referred to, 3113.
  - Legislation regarding, recommended, 5086.
  - Proclamation regarding, by President—
    - Pierce, 2926.
    - Polk, 2477.
  - Proposition to conclude, by—
    - Mexico, referred to, 2422.
    - United States, 2306, 2344.
      - Declined, 2344, 2364.
  - Ratification of, referred to, 3274, 4825.
    - By Mexico, 2174.
  - Ratifications of, exchanged at Querétaro, 2437.
  - Recommended, 5086, 5368.
  - Referred to, 976, 1136, 1445, 2768, 3109, 3177, 4743, 4759.
  - Regarding transit way across Isthmus of Tehuantepec. (See Tehuantepec, Isthmus of.)
  - Signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo by N. P. Trist, 2423.
    - Proclamation regarding, 2477.
    - Views of President Polk on, 2423, 2424.
  - Steps taken to negotiate, referred to, 5678.
  - Terminated, 4759, 5086.
  - Terms of—
    - Discussed by President Polk, 2437, 2529.
    - Proposed, discussed, 2388, 2389.
  - Violated by Mexico, 2207, 2383.
- United States army and navy forces mobilized on borders of, to guard American interests, 8038.
- United States only nation insulted in, 8315.
- United States sailor in uniform jailed at Vera Cruz, 8315.
- Vessels of—
  - Captured by United States sloop of war restored to, 1617.
  - Law granting letters of marque and reprisal against, recommended, 2346.
  - United States seized or interfered with by, 1684, 1685, 5123, 5502.
- War waged against, by Spain, France, and Great Britain referred to, 3264.
- War with Texas. (See Wars, Foreign.)
- War with United States. (See Mexican War.)
- Wars in, 1157, 2277, 2341, 2656, 3043, 3094, 3175, 4419.
  - Information regarding naval force of United States participating in, transmitted, 3115.
  - Neutrality of United States between belligerent factions in, discussed, 3444, 3581, 8268.
  - Weil, Benjamin, award against, 6677.
- *Zona Libre*—
  - Discussed, 4055, 4100, 4295, 4806, 6412.
  - Referred to, 5195.

Mexico, City of, Surrender of.—After a series of brilliant operations the United States invaders had overcome three times their own number and were in possession of the capital of Mexico. Before daylight of Sept. 14, 1847, the city council had waited upon Gen. Scott, the American commander, and demanded terms of surrender. He replied that the city had come into his power the night before and that the terms accorded would be imposed by the American army. At 7 o'clock the United States flag was hoisted on the top of the National Palace, and at 9 o'clock Gen. Scott rode into the plaza, escorted by the Second United States Dragoons. Soon after taking possession of the city a fire was opened upon the American soldiers from the roofs of houses, from windows, and street corners by about 2,000 convicts who had been liberated the night before by the fleeing Government. These were joined by as many soldiers, who had disbanded themselves and assumed the garb of citizens. This firing was kept up in a desultory way for 24 hours, and many soldiers were killed or wounded.

Mexico, City of:

- Capture of, by American troops, discussed, 2391.
- Cemetery at, appropriation for, recommended, 2683.
  - Referred to, 4149.

Mexico, Treaties with.—The treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement, known as the Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty, was concluded in 1848, and closed the Mexican War. After a declaration of peace between the two nations, the treaty provided for the appointment of a commission to arrange a provisional peace and restore constitutional government so far as military occupation would permit.

Boundary.—The boundary line between the two republics was defined by this treaty, but modified by the Gadsden Treaty of 1853. Mexicans, who by the change of boundary should pass from the jurisdiction of Mexico, were to be incorporated as citizens of the United States with all reasonable ease and expediency. For the boundary extension the United States agreed to pay to Mexico the sum of $15,000,000 in gold or silver coins of Mexico; $3,000,000 to be paid at the city of Mexico immediately after ratification, and the remaining $12,000,000 in annual installments of $3,000,000 each, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The United States agreed to the payment of all claims due and to become due, so that Mexico should be free from all expense of any kind in connection with them. The Mexican government was discharged from all claims of United States citizens which arose prior to the signing of this treaty; and the United States agreed to pay the same in a sum not to exceed $3,250,000.

Fortifications.—The privilege of fortifying any point within its own territories was reserved by both nations. Supplies necessary to the support of United States troops within the territories of Mexico prior to evacuation, to be admitted duty free.

Customs Duties.—Until the rehabilitation of the custom house in Mexico, goods arriving shall be exempt from confiscation if dutiable. Disputes arising in regard to matter not covered clearly by this treaty are to be arranged amicably by the parties; failing such amicable arrangement, then they are to be submitted to arbitration of commissioners or of a friendly power. Provision was made for the possible outbreak of war between the two nations.

Gadsden Treaty.—The treaty of 1853, known as the Gadsden Treaty, transferred to the United States the territory out of which Nevada, Utah, California, and parts of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming were erected, comprising 45,535 square miles, and relinquishing claims against the United States for damages caused by Indian depredations amounting to between fifteen millions and thirty millions of dollars. In return, the United States paid the sum of $10,000,000, $7,000,000 at the time of signing the treaty, and $3,000,000 on the completion of the survey. No opposition to passage on the plank and rail road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, of which the government of Mexico had pledged its support, was to be offered by either party. The privilege of carrying United States mail over the road was accorded without liability of duty charges on such parts of the mail as were not intended for distribution en route.

Boundary Commission.—The boundary convention of 1882 provided for the establishment of an International Boundary Commission for the replacing of such monuments as should be deemed necessary to clearly define the boundary between the two republics. The powers of the commission, the sort of monuments to be used, the cost thereof, and the expenses of the commission, were all clearly detailed in the treaty. Penalties were also agreed upon for destruction or removal of such monuments.

The boundary convention of 1884 established and more clearly defined the boundary of the Rio Grande and the Rio Colorado than did the treaty of 1848 and the treaty of 1853. Several boundary conventions were concluded at later dates to extend the time allowed to the commission for the completion of their work. By a boundary convention of 1889 a boundary commission was established for the determination of the boundary line consequent upon the changes in the courses of the Rio Grande and the Rio Colorado. (For the extradition treaties of 1899 and 1902, see Extradition Treaties.) An arbitration convention was signed in 1908. (See A. B. C. Arbitration.)

The question as to whether the Chamizal tract at El Paso belongs to the United States or Mexico was submitted to arbitration in 1910, but the result proved unsatisfactory. (See page 8038.)

Mexico also became a party to the convention between the United States and the several republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claims and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 and proclaimed in Washington July 29, 1914. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

Mexico, Gulf of:

- Canal from Atlantic Ocean to, discussed, 995.
- Commerce of United States destroyed by pirates in, discussed, 765.
- Naval force in, referred to, 2173.
  - Instructions to commanders of, referred to, 3065.
- Piracy, force employed in, for repression of, 826.
- Survey of coast of, referred to, 2610.
- Vessels of the United States—
  - Seized in, 3017.
  - Visited by British officers in, 3062.

Miami Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Michigamia Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Michigan.—One of the western group of states; nickname, "The Wolverine State"; motto, "Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice" ("If you seek a delightful peninsula, look about you"). It consists of two peninsulas, which extend from lat. 41° 45′ to 47° 30′ north and from long. 82° 25′ to 90° 30′ west. The southern peninsula is bounded on the east by Lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie and by Canada (separated by the St. Clair and Detroit rivers), on the south by Indiana and Ohio, and on the west by Lake Michigan. The upper peninsula (separated from the southern by the Strait of Mackinaw) lies between Lake Superior on the north and Lakes Huron and Michigan and the State of Wisconsin on the south and west, and has an area of 58,980 square miles. The State is noted for its great mineral wealth. Its chief industries are the production of copper, salt, lumber, wool, and iron, and in the manufacture of furniture it is one of the most prominent states in the Union. The lumbering industry, in which it formerly led the country, has declined, owing to misuse of the forest, although the industry is still considerable.

Michigan was first settled by the French at Sault Ste. Marie in 1668. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, was formally surrendered to the United States in 1796, formed part of the Northwestern Territory and later of Indiana Territory, and was constituted Michigan Territory in 1805. Detroit was taken by the British in 1812, but was recovered by the United States in 1813. Michigan was admitted to the Union in 1837.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census placed the number of farms in the State at 206,960, comprising 18,940,614 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $1,088,858,379. The average value of farm land was $32.48. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $137,803,795, including 1,497,823 cattle, valued at $40,500,318; 610,033 horses, $71,312,474; 3,700 mules, $493,825; 1,245,833 swine, $9,755,042; 2,306,476 sheep, $9,646,595; poultry, $5,610,958. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 is given as follows: corn, 1,690,000 acres, 55,770,000 bushels, $36,250,000: wheat, 1,025,000 acres, 18,450,000 bushels, $16,236,000; oats, 1,500,000 acres, 42,900,000 bushels, $19,734,000; rye, 400,000 acres, 5,840,000 bushels, $4,964,000; potatoes, 330,000 acres, 31,020,000 bushels, $22,024,000: hay, 2,411,000 acres, 2,797,000 tons, $47,549,000. The mineral products of the State consist largely of copper and iron, though coal, building stone, sand, gravel, cement, etc., are taken out in paying quantities. The State ranks second in the production of iron ore. In 1910 there were mined 13,303,906 long tons, valued at $41,393,585. The Marquette range, wholly in the State, and the Menominee and Gogebic, extending into Wisconsin, are rich mineral ledges. The State is one of the three largest producers of copper, being surpassed only by Arizona and Montana. The output in 1909 was 227,005,923 pounds, the largest in the history of the industry, valued at $30,267,456; in 1910, only 219,000,000 pounds was produced, and in 1911 there was a further curtailment of about 5,000,000 pounds on account of the low price of the metal and the general condition of the market.

The manufacturing business is concerned chiefly with lumber, agricultural products, metals and mining. In 1904, 7,446 establishments with an aggregate capital of $337,894,102 employed 300,000 persons and converted $232,516,583 worth of raw material into finished product valued at $429,039,778.

Michigan:

- Admission of, into Union—
  - Application for, referred to, 1405.
  - Conventions held in regard to, 1489.
  - State government formed by inhabitants of, 1405.
- Appropriation for, 382.
- Approval of bill providing for road limited to, explained, 1046.
- Boundary of—
  - Controversy with Ohio regarding, 1404, 1407.
  - With Wisconsin, referred to, 1846.
- Governor of, report of, 379.
- Homestead entries in Marquette district in, confirmation of, referred to, 4665.
- Lands in—
  - Ceded to United States by Indians, 1257.
  - Promised to soldiers, not fit for cultivation, recommendations regarding, 555.
- Laws of, transmitted, 400, 6257.
- Recovery of, from British forces, referred to, 520, 527.
- Revenue District established within the State of, 6586.
- Supplies furnished citizens of, 527.
- Support of, referred to, 382.

Michigan, Lake. (See Lake Michigan.)

Michilimackinac. (See Mackinaw.)

Middle Creek (Ky.), Battle of.—Jan. 9, 1862, Col. James A. Garfield broke up his camp at Muddy Creek, Ky., and advanced with 1,800 men to attack Gen. Humphrey Marshall, who had some 2,500 troops, in Johnson County. Marshall, being advised of Garfield's approach, took up a position on the heights of Middle Creek, about two miles from Prestonburg. On the morning of the 10th Garfield began the attack. The battle lasted all day. Marshall retired from the field in the evening upon the arrival of Federal reenforcements and burned his stores to prevent their falling into Federal hands. Seventy-five of the Confederate dead were picked up on the field. The Union loss was less than 30, according to Federal accounts.

Middle States, armed neutrality in, discussed, 3225.

Midnight Appointments.—During the last days of his presidential term John Adams, piqued at the success of Jefferson, whom he bitterly opposed for the presidency, made a number of Federal appointments, in every instance of men opposed to Jefferson and his principles. Among the appointments were sixteen circuit judges. Some of the commissions of these appointees were signed just before midnight of March 3, 1801, and were called "midnight appointments."

Midway Island, referred to, 5187.

Milan Decree.—Nov. 11, 1807, France and England being then at war, the King of Great Britain and his privy council issued a decree forbidding trade between the United States and any European country under Napoleon's power. Napoleon thereupon, in retaliation, on Dec. 7, 1807, issued the Milan Decree, in which he declared "denationalized," whether found in continental ports or on the high seas, any vessel which should submit to search by a British vessel or should touch at or set sail to or from Great Britain or her Colonies. (See also Berlin Decree; Embargo; Orders in Council.)

Milan and Berlin Decrees:
- Discussed and referred to by President—
  - Jefferson, 409, 415, 430, 432, 434, 441, 446.
  - Madison, 467, 474, 476, 503, 513, 522.
- Proclamations regarding, issued by Jefferson and Madison, 457, 466.

Milan, Italy. Beneficence Congress at, 4626.

Mileage.—Compensation for traveling expenses at a certain rate per mile. The First Congress passed a law allowing each member $6 for every twenty miles traveled in going to and from Congress. In 1818 this was raised to $8, and in 1856 mileage was limited to two sessions. Railway transportation having cheapened traveling expenses, Congress in 1866 reduced the mileage to 20 cents a mile each way.

Miles, The, claims of owners of, against Portugal, 2453.

Military Academy.—As early as 1770 the idea of a National Military Academy had been advanced. A committee of the Continental Congress was appointed to "prepare and bring in a plan of a military academy of the army." Washington called the attention of Congress to the matter in 1793, and in 1796 recommended the institution of a military academy (page 194). March 16, 1802, Congress passed the law founding the Academy. On June 20, 1801, the Secretary of War directed that all cadets of the corps of artillerists should report at West Point, on the Hudson River, for instruction, and on Sept. 1, 1801, the school was opened, with four army officers and one civilian as administrators and instructors.

The present high standard of the Academy is due largely to the efforts of Bvt.-Maj. (afterwards Gen.) Sylvanus Thayer, of the Corps of Engineers, known as the "Father of the Academy."

The general commanding the army has under the War Department, supervision of the Academy. The immediate government consists of a Superintendent, commandant of cadets, and seven commissioned professors. The act of Congress of June 6, 1900, provided that the corps of cadets shall consist of one from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, two from each state at large, and thirty from the United States at large. The act approved June 28, 1902, provided that the number of cadets to be appointed from the United States at large is not at any one time to exceed forty. An additional appointment of one cadet from Puerto Rico was authorized by a provision in the act of March 3, 1903. With each candidate appointed two alternatives are also named. The act of June 11, 1878, had provided that the number of cadets at large should not exceed ten, and this number had been increased to twenty by an act of March 2, 1899. The cadets are appointed by the President, those from the Congressional districts being recommended by a Congressman from the respective districts, and those from the states at large being recommended by the Senators of the respective states. Those from the United States at large and from the District of Columbia are appointed directly by the President. With the exception of those appointed from the United States at large, applicants must be actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial districts or of the states respectively from which they are appointed. Except in cases of unexpected vacancies appointments must be made one year in advance of the date of admission.

Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass a careful examination in English grammar, English composition, English literature, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outlines of general history.

The Secretary of War is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos, to be designated, one for each class, by the Philippine Commission, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point; Provided, That the Filipinos undergoing instruction shall receive the same pay, allowances, and emoluments as are authorized by law for cadets at the Military Academy appointed from the United States, to be paid out of the same appropriations; And provided further, That said Filipinos undergoing instruction on graduation shall be eligible only to commissions in the Philippine Scouts. Serve for eight years, unless sooner discharged.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, English, French, drawing, drill regulations of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history, international, constitutional, and military law, Spanish, civil and military engineering, art and science of war, and ordnance and gunnery. About one-fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examinations, and but little over one-half of the remainder are finally graduated. The discipline is very strict—even more so than in the army—and the enforcement of penalties for offences is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties begin September 1 and continue until June 4. Examinations are held in each December and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $709.50 per year, and, with proper economy, is sufficient for his support. The number of students at the

Military Academy—*Continued.*
Academy is usually about five hundred and fifty.

Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States Army. The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1913, inclusive, has been 5,205. It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his Senator of Member of Congress. The appointments by the President are usually restricted to sons of officers of the army and navy, who, by reason of their shifting residence, due to the necessities of the service, find it next to impossible to obtain an appointment otherwise. The Superintendent is Colonel Clarence Page Townsley, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., and the military and academic staff consists of 130 persons.

Military Academy:
- Appropriation for, recommended, 955, 983.
- Bequest of George W. Callum for erection of memorial hall on grounds of, 5674.
- Cadets in—
  - Enlistment of, time of, should be extended, 1607.
  - Increase in corps of, recommended, 3249.
  - Promotion of, referred to, 2422.
  - Referred to, 621.
- Discussed, 757, 781, 872, 983, 1019, 4248, 4934, 5879.
- Enlargement of, necessary, 433, 471, 551.
- Establishment of, recommended, 194, 197, 878.
- Expenditures of, 4934.
- Extending time for enlistment of cadets in, recommended, 1607.
- Government of, rules for, 621.
- Improvement in, recommended, 4148.
- Military education in, recommendations regarding, 1389.
- Regulations for, amended, 4713.
- Removal of, suggested, 433.
- Rules for government of, 621.

Military Asylum. (See Soldiers' Home.)

Military Commanders (see also Military Districts and Divisions):
- Anonymous letter filed with correspondence of, return of, requested, 3999.
- Not vested with authority to interfere with contracts between individuals, order regarding, 3548.

Military Commissions to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and adjacent islands, 6322.

Military Contributions to be levied upon Mexico, 2373, 2379.
- Referred to, 2418.

Military Courts and Commissions (see also Lincoln, Abraham; Military Commission, etc.):
- Order—
  - In relation to trials by, 3638.
- Sentences of imprisonment remitted, 3537.

Military Divisions and Departments:

The Eastern Division.—Embracing Department of the East, Department of the Gulf, and the Panama Canal Zone; headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y.

Department of the East.—Embracing the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, the Island of Porto Rico and islands and keys adjacent thereto; headquarters, Fort Totten, N. Y. Commander, Brig.-Gen. T. H. Bliss.

Department of the Gulf.—Embracing the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and the Artillery Districts of New Orleans and Galveston; headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Commander, Brig.-Gen. A. L. Mills.

The Central Division.—Embracing Department of the Lakes, Department of the Missouri, Department of Texas, and the military reservations of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Fort Riley, Kansas; headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Commander, Brig-Gen. R. D. Potts (temporary).

Department of the Lakes.—Embracing the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota; headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Commander, Brig.-Gen. R. W. Hoyt.

Department of the Missouri.—Embracing the States of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas (except that part included in the military reservations of Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley), Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming (except that part included in the Yellowstone National Park and the military reservation of Fort D. A. Russell), and Colorado; headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Commander, Brig.-Gen. R. A. Smith.

Department of Texas.—Embracing the States of Texas (except that part included in the Artillery District of Galveston), Louisiana (except that part included in the Artillery District of New Orleans), Arkansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico; headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Commander, Brig.-Gen. J. W. Duncan.

The Western Division.—Embracing Department of California, Department of the Columbia, and Department of Hawaii; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Commander, Maj.-Gen. A. Murray.

Department of California.—Embracing the States of California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona; headquarters, Fort Miley, Cal. Commander, Brig.-Gen. D. H. Brush.

Department of the Columbia.—Embracing the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, so much of Wyoming as is included in the Yellowstone National Park, and Alaska; headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Commander, Brig.-Gen. M. P. Maus.

Department of Hawaii.—Embracing the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; headquarters at Honolulu, H. T. Commander, Brig.-Gen. M. M. Macomb.

Philippines Division.—Embracing Department of Luzon, Department of the Visayas, and Department of Mindanao; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

Department of Luzon.—Embracing all that portion of the Philippine Archipelago lying north of a line passing southeastwardly through the West Pass of Apo, or Mindoro Strait, the twelfth parallel of north latitude; thence east along said parallel to longitude 124° 10′ east of Greenwich, but including the Island of Palawan and adjacent small islands, the Island of Masbate; thence northerly to and through San

Military Divisions and Depts.—*Cont'd.* Bernardino Straits; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Brig.-Gen. F. Funston.

Department of the Visayas.—Embracing all islands of the Philippine Archipelago lying south of the southern boundary line of the Department of Luzon and east of longitude 121° 45′ east of Greenwich and north of the ninth parallel of latitude, except the islands of Mindanao, Palawan, and all islands east of the Straits of Surigao; headquarters, Iloilo, P. I. Commander, Brig.-Gen. G. S. Anderson.

Department of Mindanao.—Embracing all islands of the Philippine Archipelago not included in other departments; headquarters, Zamboanga, P. I. Commander, Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing.

Military Districts and Divisions:
  Assignments to, 3749, 3750, 3754, 3755, 3859, 3860, 3861, 3862, 3863, 3864, 3866, 3869, 3973, 3975, 3976, 4047, 4048, 4753.
    Orders regarding, rescinded, 3976, 4048.
  Creation of, 3860.
    Authority for, referred to, 3830.
  Dissolution of, 4048, 4049.
  First, fourth and fifth districts dissolved, 4048, 4049.
  Instructions relating to third district referred to, 3826.
  Plans, etc., for barracks and quarters in Military Division of Potomac, 4666.
  Reports and recommendations of commanders of, 3994, 3999.
Military Drafts. (See Drafts, Military.)

Military Education.—The military educational system of the United States, exclusive of the Military Academy at West Point, comprises the following:

I. *The Army War College,* Washington, D. C., under the management of a president and directors detailed from officers of the army. The course of instruction is for one year, beginning September 1. A limited number of officers not below the rank of captain, selected on account of exceptional efficiency and fitness, are detailed annually for instruction. The purpose of the college is to make practical application of knowledge already acquired, not to impart academic instruction.

II. *The Army Service Schools.* The group of schools established at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, consisting of the Army School of the Line as the basic school, the Army Staff College, the Army Signal School, the Army Field Engineer School, and the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers as special affiliated schools, are designated the Army Service Schools, and are under the direction of a Commandant not of lower grade than that of a Brigadier-General.

The course of instruction at the schools, except as otherwise stated, is included in one term from September 1 to June 30 of the following year.

1. The Army School of the Line. The object of this school is the instruction of selected officers from the line of the army in the leading and care of troops in time of war and their training in time of peace. The Assistant Commandant of the Army Service Schools is also the Director of the School of the Line.

Upon graduation, the student classes are graded, in order of merit, as "honor graduates," "distinguished graduates," and "graduates," respectively.

2. The Army Staff College, for the instruction of officers detailed annually from the highest graduates of the latest class of the School of the Line, recommended by the Academic Board of that school. The object of this college is to impart instruction to officers in the duties of the general staff of an army; to prepare them for the Army War College and to investigate military inventions, discoveries and developments.

The Commandant, Assistant Commandant, Secretary and Senior Instructors of the School of the Line hold corresponding positions in the Staff College.

3. The Army Signal School, for instruction of officers of the Signal Corps in their duties, including aeronautics; for instruction of officers of the line, who are designated therefor, in signal duties, and to make research and experiments in subjects pertaining to the work of the Signal Corps. The school is under the general direction of the Commandant of the Army School of the Line.

4. The Army Field Engineer School, for the instruction of officers of the Engineer Corps, not exceeding ten, and engineer officers of the National Guard.

5. The Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers, for the instruction of officers of the Medical Corps and of the National Guard. Part one of this school requires attendance in person for a graded course of study, and part two for a course by correspondence. The course of instruction is eight weeks, from April 1 of each year. Students who complete the course satisfactorily receive certificates of proficiency.

III. *The Army Medical School,* Washington, D. C., for the instruction of medical officers of the army, candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps, and medical officers of the National Guard. The faculty consists of a president and instructors. The course of instruction is for eight months, from October 1 each year. Graduates receive diplomas.

IV. *The Coast Artillery School,* Fort Monroe, Virginia. The object of this school is to enlarge the field of instruction of the garrison schools for Coast Artillery officers by advanced courses of study and practical training in technical duties; to prepare specially selected officers for the more important positions in the Coast Artillery; also to educate and train selected enlisted men for the higher non-commissioned staff grades in the Coast Artillery. The courses of instruction for officers and enlisted men are each comprised in one school year, from January 3 to December 1. Special courses in ballistics are also provided.

Officers who are graduated are furnished with diplomas, as "honor graduates," "distinguished graduates," or "graduates," according to their standing.

V. *The Engineer School,* Washington Barracks, D. C. This school is under the control of the Chief of Engineers. Its object is to prepare junior officers of engineers for the active duties of their corps; to make experiments and recommendations, and to give instruction pertaining to the civil engineering work of the army. The course of instruction is one year, beginning September 1. Diplomas are given to students who successfully complete the course.

VI. *The Mounted Service School,* Fort Riley, Kansas, is under the command of a general officer, who also commands the post of Fort Riley. The object of the school is to give practical instruction to field and

Military Education—*Continued.*
company officers of cavalry and field artillery, and to farriers and horseshoers. The courses for field officers begin April 1 and October 10; the course for company officers is from September 25 to June 30, following; and for farriers and horseshoers two courses of four months each. Company officers who are graduated receive diplomas.

VII. *The School of Fire for Field Artillery*, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for practical instruction in field artillery firing. Courses of instruction are prescribed: A, for captains and lieutenants; B, for field officers of field artillery; C, for non-commissioned officers, and D, for officers of the militia. Officers and enlisted men who complete any course satisfactorily receive certificates of proficiency.

VIII. *School of Musketry*, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for instruction in small-arms firing.

IX. *Garrison Schools*, one at each military post, for the instruction of officers of the army and the National Guard, in subjects pertaining to their ordinary duties. The course covers three years and the annual terms five months each, from November 1st. Certificates of proficiency in each subject of study are given to those who pass the prescribed examination therein.

X. *Post Schools for Instruction of Enlisted Men* in the common branches of education and military subjects.

XI. *Schools for Bakers and Cooks*, at San Francisco, California, Washington, D. C., and Fort Riley, Kansas, for the instruction of selected enlisted men.

Officers of the National Guard are admitted to most of the Army Schools, under the Militia law of January 21, 1903, and regulations prescribed by the War Department. They must be nominated by the governors of their states. Those admitted to any of the schools receive mileage and money commutations for subsistence, quarters, etc. A considerable number of militia officers enter these schools, notably the garrison schools, annually.

Military Education, discussed, 6669, 6761.

Military Encampment, International, to be held at Chicago during World's Fair discussed, 5669.
  Foreign guests attending, not to pay duties on baggage, 5164.

Military Establishment (see also Army):
  Proposition of Czar of Russia for reduction of, discussed, 6335.

Military Expeditions. (See Expeditions Against Foreign Powers.)

Military Governors. (See Provisional Governors.)

Military Information, Bureau of:
  Discussed, 5879.
  Reorganization of, 5755.

Military Justice, Bureau of, recommendations regarding, 4570.

Military Order of Foreign Wars.—The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States was instituted in the City of New York, Dec. 27, 1894, by veterans and descendants of veterans of one or more of the five foreign wars which the United States had been engaged in, to wit: the War of the Revolution, the War with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War with Spain, "to perpetuate the names and memory of brave and loyal men who took part in establishing and maintaining the principles of the Government" in said wars, and "to preserve records and documents relating to said wars, and to celebrate the anniversaries of historic events connected therewith." Since the establishment of the order the United States has fought its fifth foreign war. By an amendment to the constitution all American officers who participate in the war with Spain, or any future foreign campaign recognized by the United States Government as "war," are rendered eligible to membership as veteran companions.

Members are entitled "companions," and are either "veteran companions" or "hereditary companions." The former are commissioned officers of the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States who participated in any of the foreign wars of the United States. The latter are direct lineal descendants, in the male line only, of commissioned officers who served honorably in any of the said wars. Commanderies may be established in each of the states, and state commanderies now exist in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Missouri, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Texas, Georgia, Colorado, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia

The National Commandery was instituted March 11, 1896, by the officers of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut commanderies. Present membership, over 1,800 companions. There are Vice-Commanders-General representing each state commandery.

Military Park. (See Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.)

Military Peace Establishment. (See Army.)

Military Posts. (See also Forts.)
  Disposition of abandoned, recommended, 4524, 4569.
  Establishment of—
    Lands donated by Indians for, 436.
    Recommended, 831, 1475, 1940, 2111, 2190.
  Estimates, plans, etc., for, 4666, 4670, 4674, 4677, 4680, 4687.

Military Reservations:
  Additional land for Fort Preble, Me., recommended, 4777.
  Indian school at, establishment of, recommended, 4683.
  Legislation to provide for disposal of, recommended, 4660, 4690, 4737, 4740, 4782, 4783.

Military Schools and Colleges.—Besides the United States Military Academy (q. v.) at West Point there are the following schools and colleges making up a system of military education: The War College, for advanced instruction in the science and art of war, at Washington, D. C.; the General Service and Staff College, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; the Artillery School, at Fort Monroe, Virginia; the School of Submarine Defense, at Fort Totten, New York; the Engineer School of Application, at Washington, D. C.; the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, at Fort Riley, Kansas, and the Army Medical School, at Washington, D. C.

Military Stores, provisions for—
Discussed, 416.
Recommended, 317.
Military Tribunals. (See Military Courts and Commissions.)

Militia.—Citizens of a state enrolled as soldiers for training and discipline, but called into active service only in emergencies, as distinguished from the regular soldiers, who are in constant service. The Constitution empowers Congress "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." In 1792 an act was passed to provide for the national defense by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States by the enrollment of every free able-bodied white male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. (See Army.) An act of March 2, 1867, permitted the enrollment of negroes.

The militia was called out by Federal authorities in 1794 to quell the Whisky Rebellion in western Pennsylvania, during the War of 1812, and in 1861, during the Civil War.

The law of Jan. 21, 1903, provided for the better equipment of this service and supplied an organic connection between the National Guard and the Regular Army, the purpose being to create a National Volunteer Reserve that could be called upon whenever needed by the general Government. This law provides that the militia shall consist of every available male citizen in the respective states, territories, and the District of Columbia, and every available male of foreign birth who had declared his intention to become a citizen, the entire militia body being divided into two classes: (1) the Organized Militia, to be known as the National Guard of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, or by such other designation as may be given them by the laws of the respective states or territories; and (2) the remainder, to be known as the Reserve Militia.

The organized militia of those state and territorial organizations that have in the past or shall in the future participate in the annual appropriation made by Congress for the militia, and the organization, armament, and discipline of the organized militia is the same as that prescribed for the regular and volunteer army.

The act of Jan. 21, 1903, and the laws antecedent thereto restricted the use of the organized militia when called forth by the President in time of emergency to service in the United States and to a period of nine months. The act approved May 27, 1908, removes these two restrictions and makes the organized militia of the several states available for service during the period of commission of the officers or enlistment of the men, and within or without the boundaries of the United States. Under this law, therefore, it will not be necessary to go through the formalities of newly enlisting the organized militia when called forth by the President. Section 7 of the act of Jan. 21, 1903, as amended by the act of May 27, 1908, provides "that every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed shall be mustered for service without further enlistment." The call of the President will, therefore, of itself accomplish the transfer of the organized militia specified in his call from state relations to Federal relations. The militia so called forth becomes at once a part of the Army of the United States, and the President becomes its Commander-in-Chief; it is therefore as completely under the orders of the President and as completely serviceable, both as to time and place, as the regular army.

Among other important provisions of the new militia act may be mentioned, fixing the organization, armament and discipline of the organized militia after Jan. 21, 1910, the same as that of the Regular Army; providing that the organized militia shall be called in time of emergency into the service of the United States in advance of any volunteer force.

The following table shows the "potential" strength of the State militia.

States	Commissioned Officers	Enlisted Men	Total Commissioned and Enlisted (Org'ized Militia)	Reserve Militia (Uncrganized)
Alabama	187	2,491	2,678	350,000
Arizona	46	492	538	40,000
Arkansas	131	1.361	1,492	350,000
California	241	3,373	3,614	353,820
Colorado	127	1,323	1,450	132,000
Connecticut	193	2,465	2,658	146,894
Delaware	38	431	469	32,000
Dist. of Columbia	136	1,624	1,760	78,439
Florida	103	1.182	1.285	186,660
Georgia	223	2,723	2,946	570.000
Hawaii	42	433	475	13,000
Idaho	58	702	760	33.000
Illinois	526	5,441	5,967	1,031,488
Indiana	180	2.269	2,449	645,000
Iowa	219	2,661	2,880	303 789
Kansas	132	1,603	1,735	375,000
Kentucky	164	1,998	2,162	340,000
Louisiana	66	1,004	1,070	485,000
Maine	110	1,356	1,466	103,375
Maryland	178	1,846	2,024	202,000
Massachusetts	472	5,512	5,984	570,319
Michigan	219	2,498	2,717	518,950
Minnesota	216	2,608	2,824	225,000
Mississippi	124	1,336	1,460	400.000
Missouri	285	3,218	3,503	660,000
Montana	58	738	796	45,052
Nebraska	127	973	1,100	130,000
Nevada	...	....	....	12,012
New Hampshire	94	1,154	1,248	40,000
New Jersey	335	3,912	4,247	605,363
New Mexico	58	565	623	55,000
New York	1,041	15,847	16,528	1,600,000
North Carolina	248	2,410	2,658	350,000
North Dakota	55	641	696	60,000
Ohio	552	5,848	6,400	920,246
Oklahoma	58	985	1,043	225,000
Oregon	109	1‘363	1,472	135,000
Pennsylvania	766	9,704	10,470	1,123,683
Rhode Island	111	1,250	1,361	100,000
South Carolina	182	1,885	2,067	215,326
South Dakota	76	626	702	90,000
Tennessee	135	1,748	1,883	340,000
Texas	225	2,552	2,777	500,000
Utah	38	426	464	45,000
Vermont	73	785	858	50,000
Virginia	199	2,451	2,650	275,000
Washington	92	1,120	1,212	235,000
West Virginia	103	1,348	1,451	185,000
Wisconsin	195	2,787	2,982	494,940
Wyoming	49	571	620	27,327
Totals	9,395	113,279	122,674	16,004,683

The Secretary of War issues without cost to the states or territories all arms and equipment necessary to supply all of the organized militia. The Secretary of War is also authorized to provide for the preparation of the organized militia for the encampment manœuvers and field manœuvers of the regular army in which the

Militia—*Continued.*
militia receives the same pay, subsistence and transportation as the regular army. Upon the requisition of the Governor of any state or territory having militia organized under this law, the Secretary of War may assign one or more officers of the regular army for service in the militia of the state or territory. Alaska has no militia. Guam and Samoa have small provisional forces used for police purposes. The Philippines have a constabulary force for police or regular military service. Puerto Rico has a provisional force under the command of a Lieutenant-Colonel of the United States Army.

Congress annually appropriates $2,000,000 for the support of the militia, apportioned among the various states according to the strength of their organizations. In 1909, $492,502.25 is to be devoted to the promotion of rifle practice, and $1,477,497.75 for arms, equipment and camp purposes.

The Chief of Coast Artillery has indicated that about 20,000 of the organized militia will be required for the coast artillery reserves and approximately the same number for coast artillery supports. These troops would be required for service in the immediate vicinity of the fortifications, and would not be available for use with the mobile army until all question of sea power along the coast had been settled favorably. (See also Army; War, Department of; Artillery; Arms and Ammunition; Naval Militia.)

The Militia law of Jan. 21, 1903, as amended by the act of May 27, 1908, provides: "That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective states and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard (or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective states or territories), the remainder to be known as the reserve militia."

Militia:

- Arming and equipping of, recommended, 4724, 4768, 6159.
- Artillery tactics for use of, prepared, 927.
- Called out to prevent British invasion from Canada, 1618.
- Cavalry tactics for use of, prepared, 927.
- Discharge of, directed, 455.
- Discussed by President—
  - Adams, J. Q., 869, 958, 995.
  - Arthur, 4768.
  - Cleveland, 5877, 5968, 6159.
  - Jackson, 1166, 1389, 1474.
  - Jefferson, 317, 333, 373, 394.
  - Lincoln, 3249.
  - McKinley, 6385.
  - Madison, 461, 463, 471, 479, 534, 551, 561.
  - Monroe, 758, 781.
  - Polk, 2481.
  - Tyler, 1902, 2121.
  - Van Buren, 1754.
  - Washington, 57, 59, 78, 99, 132, 159, 161, 176, 196.
- Distribution of arms, ordnance, stores, etc., to District of Columbia and Territories, regulations regarding, 5159, 5462.
- Encampment of National Guard in coast works, recommended, 5476.
- Encouragement of National Guard, recommended, 5550.
- Guard, National, referred to, 5476.
- Increase in, recommended, 429.
- Indian wars, campaigns of, in. (See Indian Wars.)
- Insurrections suppressed by. (See Illegal Combinations.)
- Laws for, revision of, recommended, 228, 230, 317, 504, 523, 869, 1166.
- Organization, arming, and disciplining, 4570.
- Plan for, submitted, 63.
- President cannot call into service except by authority of Congress, 2640.
  - Modification in laws regarding, recommended, 2641.
- Refusal of governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut to furnish quotas of, 501.
- Reorganization of military system and National Guard, recommended, 6761.
- Returns of, 338, 356, 366, 388, 409, 435, 449, 455, 584, 653, 687, 773, 781.
- Suppressing insurrections by. (See Illegal Combinations.)
- Volunteer force should be enlisted, 429, 463, 479, 2121.
- Young men should become members of, 373.

Mill Springs (Ky.), Battle of.—Early in the winter of 1861-62 the Confederate General Felix K. Zollicoffer, with a force of about 5,000 men, intrenched himself at Mill Springs, on the Cumberland River in Wayne County, Ky. Jan. 17, 1862, Gen. George H. Thomas, with 8,000 Union troops, advanced to dislodge him. The Confederates set out to meet Thomas, and on Jan. 19, 1862, an engagement took place, begun by the advance guard of both armies. The Confederates were driven back to their camp, which they abandoned during the night. Twelve pieces of artillery, 156 wagons, 1,000 horses and mules, as well as large quantities of small arms, ammunition, and stores fell into the hands of the Union army. Crossing the Cumberland River, the retreating army burned their boats to prevent pursuit. The loss on the Confederate side was 350. The Unionists lost 246. Gen. Zollicoffer was among the Confederate dead.

Mill Springs, Ky., battle of, discussed, 3301.

Milligan Case.—A United States Supreme Court case involving the right of the President to suspend the rights of citizens under *habeas corpus* proceedings. Oct. 5, 1864, during the Civil War, Milligan was arrested by order of Gen. Hovey, and on Oct. 21 was brought before a military commission convened at Indianapolis, Ind., by the same officer. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged for

Milligan Case—*Continued.*
participating in rebellious schemes. By the *habeas corpus* act of Congress in 1863 lists were to be furnished in each State of persons suspected of violating national law. But any such persons arrested against whom no indictments should be found by the circuit court or district court were to be freed on petition verified by oath. The Milligan indictment was not found by the circuit or district court. He objected to the authority of the military commission and sued for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the circuit court. The case coming before the Supreme Court in 1866, it was decided, Justice Davis reading the opinion, that the writ should be issued and the prisoner discharged. The court held that the power of erecting military jurisdiction in a State not invaded and not in rebellion was not vested in Congress and that it could not be exercised in this particular case; that the prisoner, a civilian, was exempt from the laws of war and could only be tried by a jury; that the writ of *habeas corpus* could not be suspended constitutionally, though the privilege of that writ might be. The Chief Justice and Justices Wayne, Swayne, and Miller, while concurring in the judgment, made through the first named a separate statement of reasons. The decision expressly stated that conspiracies to aid rebellion were enormous crimes and that Congress was obliged to enact severe laws to meet the crisis. (See also Habeas Corpus; Marryman Case.)

Milliken's Bend (La.), Battle of.—During the operations before Vicksburg, Grant had withdrawn troops from all the posts within his reach to strengthen his army. The fort at Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi River, in Louisiana, was left in charge of a small garrison, mostly negroes. June 6, 1863, the place was attacked by a party of Louisiana Confederates under Gen. Ben. McCulloch, who might have been successful in their assault but for the arrival of the gunboats *Choctaw* and *Lexington*. The Confederates were repulsed. The Federal loss was 404 killed and wounded.

Milwaukee, Wis., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

Mineral Lands. (See Lands, Mineral.)

Miners, act for protection of, in Territories, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5663.

Mines (see also Lands, Mineral):
- Bureau of, advocated, 7484.
- Copper, referred to, 764, 803.
- Gold, discovered, 3451.
  - In Black Hills, 4306, 4355.
  - In California, 2486.
- Lead, referred to, 359, 710, 711, 759, 803, 892, 931.

Mines, Bureau of.—Chapter 240 of the acts of the second session of the 61st Congress to establish in the Department of the Interior a Bureau of Mines was approved May 16, 1910. The act provided for the establishment of said bureau and a director "who shall be thoroughly equipped for the duties of said office by technical education and experience," with an annual salary of $6,000. Transfer to the bureau was provided for the investigations of the analyzing and testing of coals, lignites and other mineral fuel substances, and the investigation as to the cause of mine explosions, from the United States Geological Survey. The duties of the bureau were prescribed as follows: "It shall be the province and duty of said bureau and its director, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to make diligent investigation of the methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, and the appliances best adapted to prevent accidents, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the treatment of ores and other mineral substances, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, and other inquiries and technologic investigations pertinent to said industries, and from time to time make such public reports of the work, investigations and information obtained as the Secretary of said department may direct, with the recommendations of such bureau." (See also Interior, Department of.)

Ministers of United States (see also Consular and Diplomatic Service; the several powers):
- Assurances of respect to, 256, 269.
- Assemblage of, in Tacubaya, Mexico, for concluding treaties at Panama, to promote friendliness and good will with South American Republics, 935.
  - Congress indefinitely postponed, 951.
  - Instructions to, 997.
- Correspondence between, effects of publication of, 385.
- Elevation of, missions and title of ambassador conferred, 5874, 6335.
- Interfered with by French commander, 780.
- List of—
  - Chargés d'affaires, secretaries, and, transmitted, 2830.
- Money appropriated for, rights of, regarding, referred to, 912.
- Must have assurances that they will be respected, 256, 269.
- Official residences for, recommended, 6072, 6155.
- Peace between Great Britain and United States, treaty of, received from, 537.
- Presents—
  - From foreign States not to be accepted by, 1256.
  - Given to, deposited in State Department, 1256, 1258, 1260.
  - Previously given to, should be returned, 1257.
- Salary of, discussed, 103, 1910, 1953.
  - Increase in salary of commissioner to China recommended, 2658.
- Sent to Congress of Nations. (See under Panama, Isthmus of.)

Ministers to United States. (See the several powers.)

Minnesota.—One of the western group of states; nickname, "The Gopher State"; motto, "L'étoile du nord" ("The North Star"). It extends from lat. 43° 30′ to 49° 25′ north and from long. 89° 29′ to 97° 5′ west. It is bounded on the north by British America, on the east by Lake

Minnesota—*Continued.*
Superior and Wisconsin, on the south by Iowa, and on the west by the Dakotas, and has an area of 84,682 square miles. The chief industries are wheat growing, lumbering, and flour and grist milling, and in the products of this latter industry the State has the largest output in the country. The manufacture of lumber and timber products is a rapidly progressing industry. Minnesota is one of the leading wheat-producing states of the Union. The region was first explored by the French near the close of the seventeenth century, the first settlement being made at Duluth in 1678. In 1763 France ceded the territory east of the Mississippi to England, by whom it was ceded to the United States in 1783. It formed part of the Northwest Territory organized in 1787, and was successively included in the Territories of Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The lands west of the Mississippi form part of the Louisiana Purchase, and were included successively in the Territories of Upper Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa. March 3, 1849, Congress passed an act creating Minnesota Territory. In 1851, 21,000,000 acres of land were acquired of the Dakotas by the treaty of Traverse de Sioux. May 11, 1858, Minnesota became a State.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 155,759, comprising 27,623,000 acres, valued, with the buildings thereon, at $1,259,510,000, and the implements and machinery used in farming are worth $52,243,000. The number and value of the principal domestic animals was: horses, 767,000, valued at $85,137,000; mules, 9,000, $1,026,000; milch cows, 1,125,000, $37,125,000; other cattle, 1,288,000, $17,560,000; sheep, 482,000, $1,928,000; swine, 1,003,000, $11,534,000. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 is given as follows: corn, 2,200,000 acres, 74,140,000 bushels, $39,294,000; wheat, 4,350,000 acres, 43,935,000 bushels, $40,420,000; oats, 2,948,000 acres, 67,214,000 bushels, $26,886,000; rye, 240,000 acres, 4,488,000 bushels, $3,501,000; potatoes, 225,000 acres, 25,875,000 bushels, $15,008,000; hay, 799,000 acres, 799,000 tons, $9,508,000.

Minnesota far outranks all other states in the mining of iron ore, and during the last four years has contributed both in quantity and value considerably more than half the iron ore produced and marketed in the United States, according to the United States Geological Survey. In 1913 the total marketed production of iron ore in this country was 59,643,098 long tons, valued at $130,905,558, of which Minnesota contributed 36,603,331 tons, valued at $80,789,025. In 1912 Minnesota produced 34,249,813 long tons of iron ore, valued at $61,805,017. Because of its great wealth in iron ores and of their extended development, Minnesota ranks ninth among all the states in the total value of its mineral production. The value of the iron ore produced in the state represents considerably more than ninety per cent of the total output. The chief sources of supply are the Mesabi and Vermilion ranges.

The report of the State treasurer showed a balance on hand Aug. 1, 1910, of $4,261,231; receipts during the year, $15,612,048, and expenditures, $16,364,789; cash balance July 31, 1911, $3,508,491. The bonded debt at the end of the fiscal year was $1,518,000.

There were in 1906, 8,223 miles of steam railway in the State and 538 miles of electric line. From St. Paul ten railways radiate with a total length of 60,000 miles. The Great Northern owns a line of steamers which run between Puget Sound and China, Japan and the Philippines. The population of the state in 1910 was 2,075,708.

Minnesota:
- Admission of, into Union—
  - Discussion and territory outside of, referred to, 3121.
  - Taking of census in accordance with act providing for, referred to, 3002.
- Constitution of, transmitted, 3000.
- Indian massacres in, and persons sentenced to be hanged, discussed, 3345.
- Land districts of, 6852, 6853.
- Public building to be erected in, referred to, 2682.
- Public lands in, to be surveyed, 2838.

Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Co., suit instituted against, in name of United States referred to, 2830.

Minnetaree Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Mint.—By an act of Congress passed April 2, 1792, the first United States mint was established at Philadelphia. The first machinery and first metal used were imported, and copper cents were coined the following year. In 1794 silver dollars were made, and the suceeding year gold eagles. In 1835 branch mints were established in New Orleans, La., at Charlotte, N. C., and at Dahlonega, Ga.; in 1852, at San Francisco, Cal.; in 1864, at Dallas City, Oreg., and in 1870, at Carson City, Nev. The mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega were suspended in 1861, that at Dallas in 1875, that at Carson City in 1885, and that at New Orleans from 1860 to 1879. Assay offices, considered branches of the mint, were established at New York in 1854, Denver, Col., in 1864, Boisé City, Idaho, in 1872, and at other places at later dates. The mints as at present established are situated at Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans; those at Carson City and Denver are equipped as assay offices, and no coins are made at either. (See also Currency; Coinage Laws.)

Mint:
- Abuses of, discussed, 177.
- Artists from abroad engaged in, 120.
- Branch of—
  - At Columbus, Ohio, referred to, 4311.
  - At New Orleans, statement of, transmitted, 6299.
  - At New York recommended, 2352, 2407, 2500.
  - Establishment of, recommended and referred to, 75, 1432, 4310,
  - In California recommended, 2486, 2557, 2621.
    - Referred to, 2747.
  - In North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, referred to, 1383, 1495.
- Buildings and grounds at Columbus, Ohio, offered to United States for, by F. Michel, 4311.
- Coinage at, referred to, 2407.
  - Proclamation regarding, 239.
- Defective coins lodged in, 160.

Mint—*Continued.*
  Medals made in, for army and navy officers, 1845.
  Opening of more mints, with authority to coin for foreign nations, recommended, 4201.
    At New York, 2352, 2407, 2500.
    In California, 2486, 2557, 2621.
    In North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, 1383, 1495.
  Referred to, 99, 141, 177.
  Seizure of, at New Orleans by authorities of Louisiana, referred to, 3199.

Mint, Director of, reports of, transmitted, 303, 305.

Minutemen.—At a session of the provincial congress of Massachusetts, Nov. 23, 1774, it was voted to enroll 12,000 minutemen. They were to be organized as militia and hold themselves ready for service at a minute's notice.

Miraflores Island, San Juan Harbor, Puerto Rico, referred to, 6748.

Miranda Plot.—A joint scheme of citizens of the United States and Great Britain whereby through the agitation of one Miranda, a citizen of Caracas, Venezuela, dissatisfaction was to be spread among the Spanish and French provinces. During the revolutions which it was hoped would ensue Great Britain was to obtain the West Indies and the United States, Florida and Louisiana east of the Mississippi.

Mirboha, The:
  Capture of, by the *Philadelphia* near Gibraltar in 1803, 352.
  Indemnification to captors of, and of the *Mishouda* for the public accommodation, recommended, 354.

Misdemeanors. (See Crimes and Misdemeanors.)

Mishouda, The, indemnification to captors of, recommended, 354.

Mission Commission, recommendation of, referred to, 5661.

Mission Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Missionaries, American, treatment of, in Turkey discussed, 4627, 5090, 5872, 5962, 6069, 6147.

Missionary Ridge, or Chattanooga (Tenn.), Battle of.—After retiring from Lookout Mountain, Bragg's army concentrated on Missionary Ridge, across the Chattanooga Valley and southeast of the city. On the morning of Nov. 25, 1863, Sherman assailed the Confederate right wing at the extreme north end of the ridge. Hooker advanced from Lookout Mountain across the valley and attacked the left. The battle raged all day, but the Confederates held the position until late in the afternoon, when the center was weakened by withdrawals to support the left and right. It was then that Grant, watching the progress of the fight from Orchard Knob, ordered forward the Army of the Cumberland, under Thomas. Wood's and Sheridan's divisions charged the Confederate center. The brigades of Hazen and Willich were in advance. Darkness came on, when the Confederates retreated. Pursuit was stopped when the ridge was won. The Confederates lost more than 9,000, including 6,000 prisoners. Forty pieces of artillery and 7,000 stand of small arms fell into the hands of the victors. The Federal casualties in the Chattanooga campaign between Nov. 24 and Nov. 29 were 753 killed, 4,722 wounded, and 349 missing—a total of 5,824.

Missions Boundary Dispute, evidence presented to President of United States as arbitrator by Argentine Republic and Brazil, 5867.
  Award of, discussed, 6058.

Mississippi.—One of the southern group of states; nickname, "The Bayou State." It is named for the river of that name and extends from lat. 30° 10′ to 35° north and from long. 88° 5′ to 91° 40′ west. It is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Alabama, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and on the west by Louisiana and Arkansas (separated by the Mississippi River), and has an area of 46,865 square miles.

The region was visited by De Soto in 1540, and a settlement was attempted by the French under Iberville at Biloxi in 1699. The territory was ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763. Part was ceded to the United States in 1783 and the remainder was acquired in 1803. The Territory of Mississippi was organized in 1798 and admitted as a State in 1817. It seceded Jan. 9, 1861, and was readmitted Feb. 17, 1870. The State has a semi-tropical climate and rich soil.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 274,382, comprising 18,557,553 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $426,314,634. The average value of land per acre was $13.69, an increase from $6.30 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $75,247,033, including 1,012,632 cattle, valued at $15,269,364; 216,220 horses, $20,303,851; 255,760 mules, $32,028,421; 1,292,119 swine, $94,913,166; 195,245 sheep, $416,716; poultry of all kinds, $1,346,751. The yield and value of the principal field crops for 1911 is as follows: Corn, 2,850,000 acres, 54,150,000 bushels, $38,988,000; oats, 130,000 acres, 2,392,000 bushels; $1,555,000; hay, 100,000 acres, 150,000 tons, $1,650,000; cotton, 1,195,000 bales.

In 1905 1,520 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of $50,256,309, employed 41,378 persons and converted $25,800,885 worth of raw material into lumber, cotton-seed oil and cake, cotton goods, turpentine, resin, railway cars, etc., to the value of $57,451,445.

There are 3,975 miles of steam railway and 79 miles of electric line. The Mississippi River and the Gulf Coast provide natural facilities for transit. The population in 1910 was 1,797,114.

Mississippi (see also Confederate States):
  Aaron Burr surrenders to officers in Territory of, 409.
  Act endowing church in, vetoed, 475.
  Act to authorize special term of circuit court of United States in, to be held in Scranton, vetoed, 4440.
  Citizens of Territory of, must be protected, 372.
  Combinations, unlawful in, proclamation against, 4276.

Mississippi—*Continued.*
- Consolidation of Territory of, discussed, 426.
- Elections in, and complications growing out of, proclamation regarding, 4276.
- Fifteenth amendment, action of, on, referred to, 4001.
- Lands granted to, in aid of railroads referred to, 3580.
- Lands in Territory of, claimed by Great Britain, 438.
- Laws of Territory of, referred to, 292, 303.
- Legislative council for—
  - Dissolved by governor of, 445.
  - Nomination of, 445.
- Memorial from, regarding alleged violation of treaty by United States transmitted, 2003.
- Nomination for council of, 445.
- Offices in, President Jackson refuses to make further nominations for, 1199.
- Provisional governor for, appointed and restoration of, into Union discussed, 3512.
- Reconstruction of—
  - Recommendations regarding, 3965.
  - Referred to, 4000.
  - Time for submitting constitution to voters proclaimed, 3970.
    - Referred to, 3983.
- Survey of towns in, referred to, 597.
- Unlawful combinations in, proclamation against, 4276.

Mississippi Bubble.—The gigantic commercial scheme commonly known by this name was projected in France by the celebrated financier, John Law, of Edinburgh, in 1717, and collapsed in 1720. Its primary object was to develop the resources of the Province of Louisiana and the country bordering on the Mississippi, a tract at that time believed to abound in the precious metals. The company was incorporated in August, 1717, under the title of "The Company of the West," and started with a capital of 200,000 shares of 500 livres each. They obtained the exclusive privilege of trading to the Mississippi, farming the taxes and coining money. The prospectus was so inviting that shares were eagerly bought, and when, in 1719, the company obtained the monopoly of trading to the East Indies, China and the South Seas, and all the possessions of the French East India Company, the brilliant vision opened up to the public gaze was irresistible. The "Company of the Indies," as it was now called, created 50,000 additional shares; but a rage for speculation had seized all classes, and there were at least 300,000 applicants for the new shares, which consequently rose to an enormous premium. Law, as director-general, promised an annual dividend of 200 livres per share, which, as the shares were paid for in the depreciated *billets d'état,* amounted to an annual return of 120 per cent. The public enthusiasm now rose to an absolute frenzy, and Law's house and the street in front of it were daily crowded by applicants of both sexes and of all ranks, who were content to wait for hours—nay, for days together—in order to obtain an interview with the modern Plutus. While confidence lasted a factitious impulse was given to trade in Paris, the value of manufactures was increased fourfold, and the demand far exceeded the supply. The population is said to have been increased by hundreds of thousands, many of whom were glad to take shelter in garrets, kitchens and stables. But the Regent had meanwhile caused the paper circulation of the National Bank to be increased as the Mississippi scheme stock rose in value, and many wary speculators, foreseeing a crisis, had secretly converted their paper and shares into gold, which they transmitted to England or Belgium for safety. The increasing scarcity of gold and silver becoming felt, a general run was made on the bank. The Mississippi stock now fell considerably, and despite all efforts continued to fall steadily and rapidly. In 1720 the National Bank and the Company of the Indies were amalgamated, but, though this gave an upward turn to the share market, it failed to put the public credit on a sound basis. The crisis came at last. In July, 1720, the bank stopped payment, and Law was compelled to flee the country. The French government was very nearly overturned and widespread financial distress and bankruptcy followed.

Mississippi River:
- Act to remove obstructions to navigation in mouth of, vetoed, 2919.
- Appropriations for, 768, 934, 2124.
- Breakwater near mouth of, referred to, 988.
- Bridge over, at Rock Island, Ill., and La Crosse, Wis., 4148.
- Channel at mouth of, to be deepened, 3019.
- Condition of, near Vicksburg, Miss., referred to, 4082.
- Defense of, provision for, recommended, 394.
- Delta of, surveys of, referred to, 2666.
- Exploration of country west of, referred to, 2261.
- Grants to James B. Eads for construction of jetties in, order regarding, 4282.
- Improvements of, recommendations regarding, 4571, 4647, 4682, 4784.
  - Appropriation for, 768, 934, 2124.
- Improvement of South Pass of, discussed, 4362, 4524, 4638.
- Levees of, preservation of, recommendations regarding, 3652, 4682, 4797.
- Mail route from California to, recommended, 2992.
- Navigation on—
  - Appropriation for improving, 934, 2124.
  - Treaty with Spain, regarding, 106, 110, 164.
- Plan for reclamation of alluvial basin of, subject to inundation, 4257, 4272.
- Railroad from Pacific Ocean to, recommended, 2714, 2754.
- Referred to, 1104, 1196.

Mississippi River—*Continued.*
- Resolution in relation to removal of obstructions to navigation in, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 3138.
- Survey of—
  - Appropriation for, 768.
  - Near completion of, referred to, 677.
- Surveys of mouth of, 1500.

Mississippi River Commission:
- Appropriation for protection of levees recommended by, 4682, 4797.
- Report of, discussed, 4784.

Missouri.—One of the central western group of states; motto, "Salus populi suprema lex esto" ("Let the people's safety be the supreme law"). It takes its name from the Missouri River, which in turn is named after a tribe of Indians belonging to the Siouan family. The State is included between lat. 36° and 40° 30′ north and long. 89° 2′ and 95° 44′ west. It is bounded on the north by Iowa, on the east by Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee (separated by the Mississippi), on the south by Arkansas, and on the west by the Indian Territory, Kansas, and Nebraska (separated in part by the Missouri River), and has an area of 69,420 square miles. Slaughtering and meat-packing are the most important industries, the manufacture of tobacco ranking second.

The territory was first settled at St. Genevieve by the French in 1755, was ceded to Spain in 1763, ceded back to France in 1800, and was ceded by France to the United States in 1803, forming part of the Louisiana Purchase. Missouri Territory was formed in 1812 and admitted to the Union as a State in 1821.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 277,244, comprising 34,591,248 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $2,052,917,488. The average value of land per acre was $41.80, an increase from $20.46 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $285,839,108, including 2,561,482 cattle, valued at $72,883,664; 1,073,387 horses, $113,976,563; 342,700 mules, $43,438,702; 4,438,194 swine, $31,937,573; 1,811,268 sheep, $7,888,828; poultry, 20,897,208, valued at $11,870,972. The yield and value of the principal field crops for 1911 was: corn, 7,400,000 acres, 192,400,000 bushels, $115,400,000; wheat, 2,300,00 acres, 36,110,000 bushels, $31,777,000; oats, 1,200,000 acres, 17,760,000 bushels, $7,992,000; potatoes, 95,000 acres, 2,565,000 bushels, $2,616,000; hay, 2,430,000 acres, 1,458,000 tons, $19,391,000; tobacco, 6,000 acres, 4,800,000 pounds, $576,000.

Missouri leads all the other states in the production of two important metals, lead and zinc, and in the production of two relatively unimportant minerals, barytes and tripoli, according to a statement made public by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with the Missouri State Survey. The state also ranks second in the production of mineral paints. The mining and marketing of lead and zinc ores in Missouri is of a character peculiar to the state, in that the ores themselves, or rather the concentrates, are marketed products, and strictly speaking the basis of production is the output and value of the concentrates, as that is the condition in which the product is first sold. In most of the metal-producing states, however, the only method of determining the value is on the metals themselves, principally because of the complex character of the ores, which carry two or more of the metals, these being separated in the smelting and refining process. The lead ores of Missouri and of the other states of the Mississippi Valley carry so little silver that it is disregarded in the assay and sale of concentrate, and the lead produced from them is known to the trade as "soft lead." The total value of the lead and zinc concentrates sold in 1913 was $21,109,358, against $24,937,161 in 1912. Based on the metallic content the total production of lead and zinc in Missouri in 1913 was valued at $29,494,064, against $34,820,248 in 1912. The decrease in 1913 was almost entirely due to a smaller output of zinc ores, with a marked decline in price.

Third in importance among Missouri's mineral industries is the mining of coal, the production of which decreased slightly, from 4,339,856 short tons, valued at $7,633,864, in 1912, to $4,318,125 tons, valued at $7,468,308, in 1913.

The report of the State treasurer showed receipts for the year 1910 of $10,005,610; balance on hand Jan. 1, 1911, $200,557. Cobalt, nickel and barytes are also produced. There are 27,480 acres of land in the State unreserved and unappropriated. The United States land office is at Springfield.

The manufactures depend mostly on agriculture and forestry. In 1905 the capital invested was $376,368,827, giving employment to 156,582 persons, and turning out $439,548,957 worth of meats, flour, tobacco, beer, boots, shoes, building material and machinery.

St. Louis and Kansas City are important centers of traffic in live stock and grain. The State has 8,066 miles of steam railroads and 1,129 miles of electric lines. The population in 1910 was 3,293,335.

Missouri (see also Springfield):
- Admission of, into Union, proclaimed, 664.
- Bank of. (See Bank of Missouri.)
- Boundaries of, extended, 1493.
- Boundary line with Iowa, dispute respecting, 1175, 1777, 1788.
- Defalcation of officers in, 941, 970.
- Indian titles to lands in, extinguished, 769, 1538.
- Joint resolution placing troops of, on footing with others as to bounties, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 3733.
- Judicial districts of, 6773.
- Lead mines in, 711, 931.
- Military forces to be raised by governor of, for suppression of rebellion in, 3241.
  - Order regarding, 3243.
- Railroads in, to be made available for military uses of Government, 3317.
- Security of trade with Mexico, discussed, 1036.
- Troops of, orders respecting inspection of records of, 3433.

Missouri, The, loss of, by fire, referred to, 2122.
- Aid rendered, by British authorities at Gibraltar, 2123.

Missouri Compromise.—An agreement relative to the question of slavery embodied in a bill passed by Congress March 2, 1820, and in the act admitting Missouri, Feb. 28, 1821. Upon the introduction into Congress during the session of 1818-19 of a bill providing for the admission of Missouri as a state, but prohibiting slavery therein, the opposition on the part of the Southern members became violent and threatening, and after long and brilliant debates a compromise was effected, chiefly through the efforts of Henry Clay. Representative Tallmadge, of New York, in February, 1819, proposed an amendment declaring all children born after the admission of the state to be free. This was modified to make all children born slaves free at twenty-five. The House passed the bill with this amendment, but the Senate refused to concur. Next year the bill passed the House again in the same form. The Senate voted to admit Maine provided Missouri was admitted as a slave state. The House rejected the proposal. Representative Thomas, of Illinois, proposed as a compromise the admission of Missouri as a slave state provided that in future slavery should be prohibited in all the territory forming part of the Louisiana Purchase north of 36° 30′, the southern boundary of the new state. This was agreed to. On the question as to when the compromise was abandoned, whether before or at the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, parties and sections have been divided. When Missouri's constitution was laid before Congress it was found that it contained clauses excluding free negroes from the state. The House therefore refused to admit Missouri. Clay effected a further compromise whereby Missouri agreed not to deprive of his rights any citizen of another state.

Missouri Compromise, discussed, 2457, 2491, 2878.
Missouri River, exploration of, 386, 396.
Missouria Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Mobile, Alabama; population (1900), 38,469.
  Achievements of Federal forces in harbor of, and orders respecting celebration of, 3439.
  Collection district of, established, 357.
  Object of, misunderstood by Spain, 358.
Mobile and Dauphin Island Railroad and Harbor Co., act regarding grant of right to, to construct trestle between Cedar Point and Dauphin Island, returned, 5784.

Mobile Bay (Ala.), Battle of.—Aug. 5, 1864, Rear-Admiral Farragut, lashed to the rigging of the flagship *Hartford,* passed the forts and obstructions at the entrance to Mobile Bay and captured the Confederate ram *Tennessee.* Mobile Bay was defended by Fort Gaines, on the eastern end of Dauphin Island, Fort Morgan, on the western extremity of Mobile Point, east of the channel, and Fort Powell, situated on a small island west of Dauphin. Forts Gaines and Morgan commanded the main channel, the former mounting 21 guns and the latter 48.

In the bay were the iron-clad ram *Tennessee* and the gunboats *Gaines, Morgan,* and *Selma* under the command of Admiral Buchanan. The *Tennessee* was built on the plan of the *Merrimac.* Her armament consisted of 6 rifles—2 pivots of 7 1-8 inches bore and 4 six-inch broadsides. Obstructions and defense of all kinds had been placed around the harbor and 30 torpedoes were strung across the channel. Farragut's fleet consisted of 14 wooden ships and 4 monitors. Gen. Gordon Granger had landed 4,000 Federal troops on Dauphin Island, in the rear of Fort Gaines, to cooperate with the fleet. The fleet got under way early in the morning and before 7 o'clock the engagement became general. The monitor *Tecumseh* fired the first shot, and shortly afterward struck a torpedo and sunk, with her commander, Capt. Craven, and most of her crew. Within an hour the other vessels had passed the forts and met the gunboats and ram inside the harbor. After a severe contest the *Tennessee* surrendered at 10 o'clock. Farragut's loss was 165 killed and drowned (113 of whom went down on board the *Tecumseh*) and 170 wounded. The Confederate loss was 8 or 10 killed and wounded and 170 surrendered. Of the other three Confederate vessels, the *Morgan* escaped up the bay, the *Gaines* was disabled, and the *Selma* was captured with her crew of 90 officers and men.

The night after the battle Fort Powell was abandoned and blown up. Next day Fort Gaines was shelled by the *Chickasaw* and surrendered with 800 prisoners. Granger's troops were transferred to the rear of Fort Morgan. Aug. 22 it was bombarded and on the 23d it surrendered. With the defenses of Mobile there were taken 104 guns and 1,464 men. Operations against the city of Mobile were begun March 20, 1865. Two forts protected the city after the passage into the harbor had been made. April 4 these were bombarded. Four days later another bombardment was begun, followed in the evening by an assault. The outer works were carried during the night and preparations made to complete the conquest next day, but at 1 o'clock on the morning of April 9 the garrison surrendered.

Mobile Point, Ala., fortifications at, recommended, 691.
  Referred to, 695.
Mobile River:
  Commerce passing through, obstructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious researches; armed resistance authorized, 372.
Modoc Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7013.
Modoc Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Mohave-Apaché Indian Reservation, proclaimed, 6857.
Mohawk, The, capture of the *Wildfire* with cargo of slaves, by, 3124.
Mohawk Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Mohican Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Mo-lal-la-las Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Mo-lel Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Molino del Rey (Mexico), Battle of.—When the fortifications of Contreras and Churubusco had been passed, Gen. Scott took up his headquarters at Tacubaya, the bishop's castle, overlooking the western approaches to the City of Mexico, and two and one-half miles distant. The first formidable obstruction was El Molino del Rey ("The King's Mill"). Gen. Worth's division of 3,100 men was detailed for attack upon this and its supporting fortifications, Casa de Mata. These were stone buildings, strongly fortified and ably defended, the Mexicans contesting every foot of the ground. The

Molino del Rey (Mex.), Battle of—*Con.* attack was made on the morning of Sept. 8, 1847. After two hours' hard fighting the works were carried and the army of Santa Anna, 14,000 strong, driven back. The Mexican loss was 2,200 killed and wounded (among the former being Generals Valdarez and Leon) and more than 800 prisoners, including 52 commissioned officers. The American loss was 116 (including 9 officers) killed, 665 (including 49 officers) wounded and 18 missing. The magazine of Casa de Mata was blown up, and Worth returned to Tacubaya.

Monaco.—Monaco is a sovereign Principality on the coast of the Mediterranean, nine miles east of Nice, and is enclosed on three sides by the Alpes Maritimes department of France. Its total length is 2¼ miles and its width varies from 165 to 1,100 yards, the total area being 0.579 English square miles or 370.56 English statute acres. The Principality includes the towns of Monaco, Condamine and Monte Carlo, and had a population (in 1908) of 19,121, of whom 635 were native-born Monégasques, 847 naturalized, and the remainder foreigners. There is a large floating population, estimated at 50,000, and the day visitors exceeded 1,500,000 in 1910. The land is divided among 1,300 owners, of whom 300 were Monégasques. The total estimated value of the land (exclusive of the private estate of the Prince) was 227,000,000 francs in 1912.

History.—The Principality has been in the possession of the noble Genoese family of Grimaldi (now Goyon de Matignon-Grimaldi) since the tenth century, with a short break from 1793-1814. In 1814 independence was again secured under the protection of Sardinia. In 1848 the towns of Mentone and Roccabruna were annexed to Sardinia, and in 1860 the protection was transferred to France.

Government.—The Prince was an absolute ruler until the promulgation of a Constitution in 1911. The throne is hereditary in the male line (and afterwards in the female line) of the reigning house by primogeniture, and the daughter of the Heir-Apparent has been recognized as capable of succession falling other issue. Ruler: His Serene Highness Albert Honoré Charles, Prince of Monaco, Duke of Valentinois, Marquis des Baux, born Nov. 13, 1848; succeeded his father Sept. 10, 1889.

By the Constitution of Jan. 8, 1911, parliamentary representation and complete civil liberty were established. There is a Council of State and a National Council of twenty-one members, elected by indirect vote for four years.

The Communes have each a Municipal Council elected by voters of both sexes. Order is maintained by a local police force of about 150 men. There are no taxes and rents are high, the product of the gaming tables (to which none of the inhabitants are allowed access) providing the cost of public works and police.

Towns.—Capital, Monaco. Population, 3,292. La Condamine (6,218) and Monte Carlo (3,794). The gaming establishment is at the last-named, the concessionaire (a joint stock company) having paid 25,000,000 francs (10,000,000 paid in 1899 and 15,000,000 in 1913) for the concession, and a yearly tribute increasing by 250,000 francs every ten years to a maximum of 2,500,000 per annum in 1937. The concession expires in 1947. At the capital, which occupies the rocky summit of a headland, is the Palace, and an Oceanographical Museum, built by the Prince to accommodate a collection made during thirty years of research.

Monetary Commission, appointment of, discussed, 6250.

Monetary Convention of Latin Union, Belgium declares its adhesion to, 4957.

Monetary Union, American. (See International American Monetary Union.)

Money, Continental. (See Continental Money.)

Money Order System, discussed, 985, 4639, 4937, 5377, 5756, 5881, 5971.

Money Orders, International, discussed, 5881, 5971.

Money, Public. (See Revenue, Public.)

Monitor, The. (See Hampton Roads, (Va.), Battle of.)

Monitor, The, engagement with the *Merrimac*, discussed, 3313.

Monmouth (N. J.), Battle of.—An important conflict of the Revolutionary War, fought during the afternoon of June 28, 1778, at Wenrock Creek, Monmouth County, N. J., Gen. Washington in command of the Americans and Sir Henry Clinton commanding the British. June 18 Clinton left Philadelphia for New York with 11,000 men and a large supply train. Washington pursued him with about 20,000 men. After some preliminary skirmishing, in which the Americans, led by Gen. Charles Lee, second in command, retreated, a general battle occurred. The British were defeated and drew off under cover of night, leaving about 300 dead on the field. The Americans lost 288, less than 70 of whom were killed. An incident of the battle was Washington's severe reprimand of Gen. Charles Lee, which resulted in the latter's final dismissal. Lee had opposed bringing on the battle, but when his advice was respected in the council of war, asked and obtained the right to lead off in the engagement.

Monocacy (Md.), Battle of.—Gen. Hunter succeeded Gen. Sigel in command of the Federal forces in the Shenandoah Valley in June, 1864. Ben. Early was detached from Lee's army at Richmond and sent to reenforce Gen. Breckinridge, who commanded the Confederate forces in the valley. Hunter retired westward across the mountains, leaving Washington unprotected. Lee thereupon reenforced Early, increasing his strength to 20,000, and ordered him to threaten Washington, in the hope of compelling Grant to withdraw some of the troops before Richmond and Petersburg. The Sixth Corps, under Wright, was sent to defend Washington, with the Nineteenth Corps, which arrived from Hampton Roads. July 6 Early reached Hagerstown and moved a strong column toward Frederick, whereupon Gen. Lew Wallace advanced from Baltimore with a force of 6,000 men. He encountered Early on the 9th at Monocacy, Md., and for eight hours resisted his advance, but was finally defeated, with a loss of 98 killed, 579 wounded, and 1,282 missing. The Confederate loss was stated by Gen. Early at from 600 to 700, including the cavalry.

Monopolies, evils of trusts and, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5358, 5478, 6176.

Monroe, James.—1817-1825.

(FIRST TERM, 1817-1821.)

Eighth Administration—Democratic-Republican.

Vice-President—Daniel D. Tompkins.
Secretary of State—
John Quincy Adams.
Secretary of the Treasury—
William H. Crawford.
Secretary of War—
George Graham.
John C. Calhoun.
Secretary of the Navy—
B. W. Crowninshield (continued).
Smith Thompson.
Attorney-General—
Richard Rush (continued).
William Wirt.
Postmaster-General—
Return J. Meigs.

Nomination.—James Monroe was elected by the Republican party in 1816 and 1820. In the election of 1816 Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins were the nominees of the Republican Congressional caucus. The Federalists supported Rufus King for President, with no Vice-Presidential candidate.

Vote.—The election took place Nov. 5. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 12, 1817, gave Monroe 183 and King 34; Tompkins received 183 votes for Vice-President, and Howard, 22. Nineteen states took part in this election, Indiana for the first time. King's vote was received from the New England States, where the electors were chosen by the legislatures. Had the people voted there, it is more than probable that they would have expressed approval of the course of the administration in the War of 1812, which the Federalists opposed.

Party Affiliation.—In the Virginia contest over the adoption of the Constitution, Monroe stood beside Henry in opposition, and consented to the ratification only upon the adoption of certain amendments. In the Senate he was a prominent Anti-Federalist and a most determined opponent of the Washington administration. On the publication of Monroe's pamphlet, "A View of the Conduct of the Executive," in 1796, he became the hero of the Anti-Federalists and was made governor of Virginia (1799-1802). Eventually, by his great popularity, he came to fill almost every exalted station to which a politician might aspire.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Fifteenth Congress (1817-1819) the Senate, of 44 members, was made up of 10 Federalists and 34 Democrats; and the House, of 185 members, was made up of 57 Federalists and 128 Democrats. In the Sixteenth Congress (1819-1821) the Senate, of 46 members, was made up of 10 Federalists and 36 Democrats; and the House, of 187 members, was made up of 42 Federalists and 145 Democrats. In the Seventeenth Congress (1821-1823) the Senate, of 48 members, was made up of 7 Federalists and 41 Democrats; and the House, of 187 members, was made up of 58 Federalists and 129 Democrats. In the Eighteenth Congress (1823-1825) the Senate, of 48 members, was made up of 40 Democrats and 8 Whigs; and the House, of 213 members, was made up of 72 Federalists and 141 Democrats.

(SECOND TERM, 1821-1825.)

Ninth Administration—Democratic-Republican.

Vice-President—Daniel D. Tompkins.
Secretary of State—
John Quincy Adams (continued).
Secretary of the Treasury—
William H. Crawford (continued).
Secretary of War—
John C. Calhoun (continued).
Secretary of the Navy—
Smith Thompson (continued).
John Rogers (President of Navy Committee Sept. 1-Sept. 16, 1823).
Samuel J. Southard.
Attorney-General—
William Wirt (continued).
Postmaster-General—
Return J. Meigs (continued).
John McLean.

SECOND TERM.—In the election of 1820, no candidates were chosen by Congressional caucus, as there was no opposition to Monroe and Tompkins.

Vote.—The election was held Nov. 7. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 14, 1821, gave Monroe all of the votes but one. It is said that the opposing vote was cast by a New Hampshire elector for John Quincy Adams, in order that Washington alone might have the glory of a unanimous election. Twenty-four states took part in this election—Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, and Missouri having been recently added to the Union.

Internal Improvements.—On this question the attitude of Monroe was the same as that of Jefferson and Madison. He held that there was no doubt of the desirability and necessity of contributions from the Federal Government to works of this nature; but that the Constitution did not confer upon the Federal Government the right of making them (pages 587 and 759) without an amendment to the Constitution, which he favored. On this ground, while appreciating the need of the work, he vetoed the bill making appropriations to the improvement of the Cumberland road in 1822.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of Monroe stood as follows: Jan. 1, 1818, $103,466,633.83; 1819, $95,529,648.28; 1820, $91,015,566.15; 1821, $89,987,427.66; 1822, $93,546,676.98; 1823, $90,875,877.28; 1824, $90,269,777.77; 1825, $83,788,432.71.

Tariff.—The act of April 20, 1818, "to increase the duties on certain manufactured articles imported into the United States" affected such articles as are manufactured from copper or in which copper is the article of greatest value, silver-plated harness, coach and harness furniture, cut glass, tacks, brads, springs, and brown and white Russia sheeting. Another act, on the same day, increased the duties on iron in bars and bolts, iron in pigs, castings, nails, and alum. An act of March 3, 1819, regulated the duties on certain wines. In his Fifth Annual Message (page 675) President Monroe says: "It may be fairly presumed that under the protection given to domestic manufactures by the existing laws we shall become at no distant period a manufacturing country on an extensive scale. Possessing as we do the raw materials in such vast amount, with a capacity to augment them to an indefinite extent; rising within the country aliment of every kind to an amount far exceeding the demand for home consumption, even in the most unfavorable years, and to be obtained always at a very moderate price; skilled also as our people are in the mechanic arts and in every improvement calculated to lessen the demand for and the price of labor, it is manifest that their success in every branch of domestic industry may and will be carried, under the encouragement given by the present duties, to an extent to meet any demand which under a fair competition may be

Monroe, James—*Continued.*

made upon it." In his Sixth Annual Message (page 760) he says: ". . . it appears that our manufactures, though depressed immediately after the peace, have considerably increased, and are still increasing, under the encouragement given them by the tariff of 1816 and by subsequent laws. Satisfied I am . . . that there are other strong reasons applicable to our situation and relations with other countries which impose on us the obligation to cherish and sustain our manufactures. Satisfied, however, I likewise am that the interest of every part of the Union, even of those most benefited by manufactures, requires that this subject should be touched with the greatest caution, and a critical knowledge of the effect to be produced by the slightest change." Again, in his Seventh Annual Message (page 784) he reiterates his views and adds: ". . . I recommend a review of the tariff for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defense and independence of the country."

Foreign Policy.—The foreign policy of the Monroe administration has become famous under the name of the Monroe Doctrine. This attitude toward foreign interference in the Western Hemisphere is contained in two paragraphs in the Seventh Annual Message (page 787) sent to Congress Dec. 2, 1823. Very similar sentiments were expressed by President Madison in a message to Congress in 1811 (page 406); and John Quincy Adams, a member of Monroe's Cabinet, and with whom Monroe consulted, is also credited with originating these views. In its practical application, the policy upholds opposition from the United States against foreign conquest of any part of America.

Regarding the relations of the United States with Europe, President Monroe says in his First Annual Message (page 584): "A strong hope is entertained that by adhering to the maxims of a just, a candid, and friendly policy, we may long preserve amicable relations, with all of the powers of Europe on conditions advantageous and honorable to our country."

Commerce.—The commercial status of the United States during the administration of President Monroe may be shown by statistics for the year 1820, here given: Area, 2,059,043 sq. miles; population, 9,638,453; population per sq. mile, 4.68; total money in circulation, $67,100,000; imports, $74,450,000; exports, $69,691,669; ships built, 51,394 tons; vessels in deep sea trade, 619,048 tons; vessels in coastwise trade, 660,065 tons; post-offices, 4,500.

Slavery.—In his Third Annual Message (page 631) President Monroe, in describing the means taken to put down the slave trade, says: "It is hoped that these vigorous measures, supported by like acts by other nations, will soon terminate a commerce so disgraceful to the civilized world." In a special message (page 632) he recommends that slaves taken from the cargoes of slavers be sent back to Africa and not retained in the United States.

Monroe, James:
- Accounts and claims of, discussed by, 846.
  - Referred to, 889.
- Annual messages of, 580, 608, 623, 642, 667, 754, 776, 817.
- Biographical sketch of, 572.
- Constitutional amendment regarding, internal improvements recommended by, 587, 759.
- Correspondence and manuscripts of, unpublished, purchase of, referred to, 5671.
- Discretionary power of President over nominations, removals, and other acts discussed by, 847.
- Finances discussed by, 584, 613, 629, 646, 675, 756, 761, 780, 785, 822.
- Foreign policy discussed by, 573, 582, 624, 627, 639, 672, 685, 762, 787, 791, 817, 829.
- Inaugural address of—
  - First, 573.
  - Second, 655.
- Internal improvements discussed by, 587, 711, 713, 759.
- Minister to—
  - France, nomination of, 148.
  - Negotiate treaty with Spain, nomination of, 339.
  - Settled differences with Great Britain, nomination of, 390.
- Monroe Doctrine. (See Monroe Doctrine.)
- Oath of office, notifies Congress of, time and place of taking, 573.
- Portrait of, 572.
- Power of legislation in District of Columbia should be taken from Congress and vested in people, 616.
- Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 587, 711, 713.
- Proclamations of—
  - Admission of Missouri, 664.
  - Agreement with Great Britain for force on Great Lakes, 605.
  - Discriminating duties suspended on vessels of—
    - Bremen, 606.
    - France, 752.
    - Hamburg, 607.
    - Lubeck, 642.
    - Norway, 665.
    - Oldenburg, 666.
  - Extraordinary session of Senate, 856.
  - Importation of plaster of Paris, restrictions on, removed, 603, 605.
  - Lands, sale of, 580.
  - Ports opened to vessels of Great Britain, 753.
  - Reward for murder of William Seaver, 663.
- Reduction in peace establishment discussed by, 698.
- Request of House for documents concerning public officers, refused by, 698.
- Secretary of State, 476.
- South American Provinces, message of, regarding independence of, 685.
- State of Union discussed by, 623, 642, 667, 776, 791, 817.

Monroe, James—*Continued.*
  Tariff discussed by, 675, 760, 784.
  Veto message of, regarding repair of Cumberland road, 711.

Monroe Doctrine.—After the overthrow of Napoleon, France, Russia, Prussia and Austria formed the so-called Holy Alliance in September, 1815, for the suppression of revolutions within each other's dominions and for perpetuating peace. The Spanish colonies in America having revolted, it was rumored that this alliance contemplated their subjugation, although the United States had acknowledged their independence. George Canting, English Secretary of State, proposed that England and America unite to oppose such intervention. On consultation with Jefferson, Madison, John Quincy Adams, and Calhoun, Monroe, in his annual message to Congress in 1823 (page 787), embodied the conclusions of these deliberations in what has since been known as the Monroe Doctrine.

Referring to the threatened intervention of the powers, the message declares: "We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Government who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." The promulgation of this doctrine is accredited to Mr. Monroe, but Jan. 3, 1811, the principle was substantially enunciated by Mr. Madison. In a message to Congress on that date (page 473), while discussing a threat of Great Britain to take possession of a portion of Florida claimed by Spain, he used these words: "I recommend to the consideration of Congress the seasonableness of a declaration that the United States could not see, without serious inquietude, any part of a neighboring territory in which they have in different respects so deep and so just a concern pass from the hands of Spain into those of any other foreign power."

The practical application of this doctrine goes no further than to place the United States in opposition to any possible attempt of any European power to subjugate or take possession in whole or in part of any American country. The principle involved was clearly set forth by Secretary of State Richard Olney in his dispatch of July 20, 1895, on the Venezuelan Boundary dispute. He stated that the Monroe Doctrine "does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American states. It does not relieve any American state from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

This interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine has been upheld in the most emphatic manner by President Roosevelt in many of his public speeches and his messages to Congress in which he states that any well-merited punishment inflicted by a European power upon an American state does not violate the Monroe Doctrine, provided that such punishment does not involve any occupation, either permanent or temporary, of American territory.

Monroe Doctrine, 473, 787, 829.
  Armed force necessary to maintain, 6664, 6879, 7055.
  A guarantee of peace, 7374.
  Explained by Secretary Root to Conference of American Republics at Rio Janeiro, 7439.
  Involves international police duty by U. S., 7053.
  Reasserted by President—
    Buchanan, 3043, 3177.
    Cleveland, 6064, 6087.
    Grant, 4015, 4054, 4083.
    Polk, 2248, 2390, 2432.
    Roosevelt, 6662, 6664, 7376.
    Taft, 7665.
    Tyler, 2065.
  Referred to, 907.
  Territorial aggression by U. S. not covered by, 7375.

Montana.—One of the western group of states; motto, "Oro y plata" ("Gold and Silver"). It is included between lat. 45° and 49° north and long. 104° and 116° west. It is bounded on the north by British America, on the east by the Dakotas, on the south by Wyoming and Idaho, and on the west by Idaho, and has an area of 146,997 square miles. Gold, silver and copper are extensively mined and stock raising is an important occupation.

Montana was first entered in 1743 by the Chevalier de la Verendrye who discovered the Rocky Mountains, but no attempt was made at a settlement. Montana formed part of the Louisiana Purchase, and the greater part of it was included in the Nebraska Territory. Montana Territory was organized in 1864 and admitted as a State in 1889.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 26,214, comprising 13,545,603 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $347,828,770. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $85,663,187, including 943,147 cattle, valued at $27,474,122; 315,956 horses, $27,115,764; 4,174 mules, $445,278; 99,261 swine, $858,829; 5,380,746 sheep, $29,028,069. The yield and value of the principal field crops for 1911 is given as follows: Corn, 20,000 acres, 530,000 bushels, $424,000; wheat, 429,000 acres, 12,299,000 bushels, $9,470,000; oats 425,000 acres, 21,165,000 bushels, $8,466,000; rye, 8,000 acres, 184,000 bushels, $132,000; potatoes, 27,000 acres, 4,050,000 bushels, $2,997,000; hay, 612,000 acres, 1,224,000 tons, $12,240,000. The mineral products of the State in 1910 were valued at $54,388,117; of this, copper represented $35,950,966; gold, $3,720,400; silver, $6,632,700; coal, $5,329,322; lead, $147,520; zinc, $1,340,064. The State ranks second in the production of copper, being surpassed only by Arizona, and second only to Utah in the production of silver. The copper production in 1911 fell about 10,000,000 tons short of the output of 1910, due to the policy of curtailment of the companies of the Butte district. The largest number of persons employed in any single manufacturing industry in the State is 3,106, engaged in the lumber and timber production. The total number of persons

Montana—*Continued.*
engaged in manufacture in the State in 1910 was 13,694, and the capital invested was $44,558,000.

Montana has vast undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources and good opportunities are open to prospective settlers. There are within the State 46,532,440 acres of land unappropriated and unreserved, which can be obtained under the General Land Laws of the United States upon application to the land offices in Billings, Bozeman, Glasgow, Great Falls, Helena, Kalispell, Lewistown, Miles City, or Missoula. Most of the land is valueless for agricultural purposes without irrigation, but large irrigation plans are being successfully carried on by the Government and by private enterprise. Under the federal reclamation act more than 471,000 acres of the lands of the State have been irrigated.

The most important industries of the State are smelting and refining copper, and three of the five establishments are worked by one company, which withholds details. Including these there were in 1905, 382 establishments, with a capital of $52,589,810, employing 9,862 operatives whose wages aggregated $8,652,217, and who transformed $40,930,060 worth of raw material into copper ingots, lumber and building material, flour, beer, and cars, to the value of $66,415,452. In 1906 there were reported 3,300 miles of steam railway and 75 miles of electric street or elevated railway. The length of the telegraph lines was 9,556 miles, and of telephone, 5,384 miles. The population, by the census of 1910, was 376,053.

Montana:
- Act—
  - Erecting Territory of, into surveying district, etc., vetoed, 3624.
  - Granting right of way to railroads through Indian reservations in, vetoed, 5057.
- Admission of, into Union, proclaimed, 5459.
  - Discussed, 5485.
- Lands in—
  - Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5727.
  - Set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 6213, 6222, 6227, 6731, 6733, 6737, 6819, 6833, 6941, 6966, 7093, 7131, 7157, 7164, 7303, 7315, 7334, 7338.
- Partial organization of, referred to, 3451.
- Unlawful combinations in, proclamation against, 5932.

Montauk Point, Long Island, lands lying on, referred to, 139.

Montenegro.—Montenegro is situated in the northwest of the Balkan Peninsula, between 42° 5′-43° 35′ N. lat. and 18° 30′-20° 50′ E. long. The kingdom is bounded on the northeast by Servia, on the southeast and east by Albania, and on the north and west by Bosnia and Herzegovina and Austrian Dalmatia. The area of the country is 5,800 square miles.

Physical Features.—The country is generally mountainous. The valleys between the various ranges contain fertile and well-watered plains, and in the northwest are rich, grassy uplands and finely wooded slopes.

The principal rivers are the Zeta-Moratcha and the Tara-Piva. The Zeta is remarkable for its disappearance in a subterranean passage beneath a mountain range, and its reappearance, several miles further south, on the other side of the range. The western half of Lake Scutari is within the boundaries of Montenegro, and there are many small lakes in the northern mountains.

History.—Montenegro was a province of the old Servian Empire, which came to an end after the battle of Kossovo (1389), since which date the country has always claimed to be independent, a claim which was successfully defended against the Turks for nearly six centuries. In 1878 the Treaty of Berlin recognized the independence of the Principality, and on October 15-28, 1910, the National Skupshtina (or Parliament) celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Nicholas I. by proclaiming the country a kingdom. The crown is hereditary in the male line of the house of Petrovitch Niégoch, and the government is that of a constitutional monarchy. In October, 1912, Montenegro declared war against Turkey, and conducted a vigorous campaign in the northwestern Albania, in conjunction with Servia, Bulgaria and Greece; the second war of 1913 left her recent acquisitions unchanged.

Government.—His Majesty Nicholas I. (Petrovitch Niégoch), King of Montenegro, born Sept. 25 (Oct. 8), 1841, succeeded his uncle (Prince Danilo) Aug. 15 (28), 1860.

The single chamber legislature, or Skupshtina, consists of 62 Deputies, elected by universal suffrage for four years, and 12 official and nominated members, meets annually on Oct. 31 (Nov. 13).

The Kingdom is divided into 5 departments, each under a prefect, and 56 districts, each under a kapetan. Rural communes have an elected mayor.

Ethnography.—The bulk of the population (which is about 500,000) is of a Serbo-Croatian branch of the Slavonic race with Albanians and nomadic gypsies in the acquired region. The Montenegrin language is Serbo-Croatian, with adopted words of Turkish and Italian.

Army.—All able-bodied Montenegrins between the ages of 18 and 62 (except Muhammadan subjects, who pay a fine in lieu of service) are liable for service in the National Militia, which possesses a permanent staff of trained officers. The war effective is about 30,000 of all ranks, and it is estimated that 20,000 well-armed troops could be mobilized within forty-eight hours. There is no cavalry owing to the nature of the country.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free, and there are about 120 primary schools with 10,000 pupils. The government also supports itinerant lecturers who instruct the peasants in agriculture and veterinary science, etc. There is no University.

Finance.—The revenue for 1912 was 3,609,000 kronen and the expenditures, 4,187,126 kronen. The public debt was stated in 1913 at 9,000,000 kronen. The unit of value is the Austrian krone (crown) equal to $0.20,3, United States money. It is called perper in Montenegro.

The capital is Cettinje.

The exports include cattle, castradina, cheese, raw hides, tobacco, and wool, the imports being mainly manufactured articles and arms and ammunition. The import duties are heavy.

Monterey (Mexico), Battle of.—The Mexican army under Arista, driven across the Rio Grande, took refuge in Matamoras. Taylor receiving reenforcements, demanded

Monterey (Mexico), Battle of—*Continued.* the surrender of that city. Arista, unable to hold the place, abandoned it and retreated to Monterey, 180 miles from the Rio Grande and 700 miles from the City of Mexico. Aug. 18, 1846, Taylor, with a force of 6,600 men, began the long march toward Monterey, on the way to the enemy's capital, having established a depot for supplies at Camargo, at the head of steam navigation of the Rio Grande. Sept. 19 the American army encamped in sight of Monterey, in the beautiful valley of San Juan, almost encircled by the Sierra Madre Mountains. The city is the capital of the Province of Nuevo Leon and the seat of the Catholic bishop of the diocese. It was strongly fortified and garrisoned by 10,000 men, mostly regulars, under Gen. Ampudia. The attack was begun by the Americans on Sept. 21 and on the following morning the bishop's palace was taken by assault. The city was then forced, the Mexicans stubbornly retreating from square to square. The fighting continued during the 22d and 23d, and on the morning of the 24th of September an armistice was agreed upon. Gen. Ampudia surrendered the place and was allowed to retire with his army. The American loss was slight.

Monterey, Mexico, battle of, referred to, 2342.

Montezuma Forest Reserve, Colorado, proclaimed, 7245.

Montgomery, Ala., government of Confederate States first located at, 3225.
  Transferred to Richmond, Va., 3225.

Montijo, The, seizure and detention of, by United States of Colombia, 4289.
  Claims arising out of, paid, 4358.

Montreal (Canada), Capture and Loss of.—After the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, Ethan Allen, Philip Schuyler, Benedict Arnold, and other Americans were anxious to invade Canada and secure the cooperation of the Canadians with the colonists. In June, 1775, the Continental Congress gave Gen. Schuyler discretionary power to proceed against Montreal. He sent Gen. Montgomery with 3,000 men down Lake Champlain. Gen. Carleton, with 500 British, was forced to surrender on the 13th of November. Eleven vessels also fell into Montgomery's hands. Carleton escaped to Quebec. Benedict Arnold, with 1,200 men, had been ordered to proceed by way of the Kennebec and Chaudière rivers and cooperate with Montgomery before Quebec. The expedition to the latter city proved disastrous. Three brigades of infantry, besides artillery, stores, and ammunition, having arrived from England, the Americans were forced to retire to Lake Champlain. (See also Quebec (Canada), Battle of.)

Monuments. (See Statues and Monuments.)

Morgan's Raid.—In the summer of 1863 the Confederate General Buckner was in East Tennessee, near the borders of Kentucky, preparing for an expedition against Louisville. Gen. John H. Morgan was sent ahead with 2,460 cavalry to pave the way. He crossed the Cumberland River, and having been joined by about 1,000 Kentuckians, passed over the Ohio River into Indiana. The advance of Rosecrans's army prevented Buckner from joining him. Morgan rode through southern Indiana toward Cincinnati, burning bridges, tearing up railroads, and fighting home guards. The whole State of Ohio became alarmed, and a strong Union force was soon in pursuit. Others were advancing upon his flanks, and gunboats were patrolling the Ohio River to prevent his recrossing into Kentucky. Passing around Cincinnati, he reached the river at Buffington's Ford July 19. After a severe battle with various installments of Federal troops which had hotly pursued him, about 800 of the command surrendered, but Morgan, with the remainder, proceeded up the river to Belleville. About 300 succeeded in crossing the river here before the arrival of the gunboats. Many were drowned or shot in attempting to cross, and Morgan, with about 200 of his men, retreated farther up the river to New Lisbon, where he was surrounded and forced to surrender. In his raid Morgan traveled about 350 miles through Indiana and Ohio, making sometimes 50 miles a day. The amount of property destroyed scarcely exceeded $50,000. More than 2,000 of his men were killed or captured. Morgan and some of his officers were sent to Columbus and confined in the penitentiary, from which he and six others escaped. Immediately after his escape he planned another raid into the Union lines in Tennessee, but was surrounded and killed by Union troops under Gen. Gillem, near Greenville, Tenn.

Mormon Church (see also Polygamy):
  Commissioners appointed under act in reference to polygamy, etc., referred to, 4678, 4731, 4771, 4801, 4837, 4946.
  Manifesto of president of, advising Mormons to refrain from contracting marriages forbidden by laws of the land, 5553, 5803, 5942.
  Suit instituted by Government for disincorporation of, discussed, 5379.

Mormons.—A religious body more correctly known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. They came into prominence largely because of their practice and advocacy of plural marriage, as a principle of their religion. The church was founded by Joseph Smith in 1830, on what is claimed to have been a divine revelation. The Mormons organized in the State of New York, and migrated successively to Ohio, Missouri and Illinois. These removals were caused by religious and political differences, culminating in the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the Prophet and Patriarch of the Church, at Carthage, Illinois, June 27, 1844. In July, 1847, the Mormons entered Salt Lake Valley, where they founded their first settlement in the Rocky Mountain region. It was then Mexican soil.

Misunderstandings as to acts and motives caused many difficulties between the Mormons and Federal representatives sent to govern them and administer the laws. In 1856-1857, the Mormons were charged with rebellion against the Government, and an army was sent to suppress the alleged uprising. While there had been trouble between individuals representing both sides, no rebellion existed, and the United States Court records, which the Mormons were accused of having destroyed, were found intact and so reported by Honorable Alfred Cumming, Brigham Young's successor as Governor of Utah. Pending the peaceful adjustment of the difficulty, the territorial militia, under orders from Governor Young, opposed the entrance of the Government troops into Salt Lake Valley.

Mormons—*Continued.*

Special laws bearing upon the Mormons and their institutions were enacted by Congress in 1862, 1882 and 1887. These laws forbade polygamy (marrying of plural wives) and unlawful cohabitation (living in such relations), and provided for their punishment by heavy fines and imprisonment; they also disincorporated the church and confiscated its property. The Mormons having submitted to the laws enacted by Congress against polygamous practices, the confiscated property was returned.

In 1898, B. H. Roberts was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Party in the State of Utah, and was elected, but owing to a charge that he was still living in polygamy, he was not allowed to take his seat. In 1903 Reed Smoot, a Republican, was elected to the Senate and an agitation was immediately set on foot to unseat him, on the ground that, being an official of the Mormon Church, he countenanced polygamy. The agitation was unsuccessful. It was shown that the church, since the Manifesto of 1890, officially discountenancing the further practice of polygamy, had not sanctioned any plural marriages.

Mormons, laws to prevent importation of, recommended, 4947.

Morning Light, The, seizure of the *Jorgen Lorenzen* by, 3271.

Morocco.—Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States, called by the Moors El Maghrib el Aksa, "The Farthest West" (of the Muhammadan World), is situate in the northwest of the African Continent, between 27°-36° N. lat. and 1°-11° 40′ W. long. Included in this area are the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, to the north of the Atlas Mountains, and other districts to the south. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and the western coast is washed by the Atlantic. The eastern boundary with Algeria has been settled by treaty with France, and meets the southern boundary at the 30th parallel of north latitude, but the remaining southern boundary is indeterminate and irregular to the southwest, where it descends to 26° N. lat. on the Atlantic coast, an approximate area of 314,000 square miles.

Physical Features.—Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the southwest to the Algerian frontier in the northeast by five parallel ranges, known generally as the Atlas Mountains. Between the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well-wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate.

Along the Mediterranean coast the Rif Mountains overlook the sea from Melilla to Ceuta. The Bay of Tangier contains the best harbor in Morocco. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta, which is separated from the continent of Europe by the narrow Strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa dominates the promontory, and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as The Pillars of Hercules, the western gateway of the Mediterranean.

The climate is generally good and undoubtedly healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

History.—From the end of the eighth century A. D. until the year 1912 Morocco was ruled by a despotic Amir or Sultan of various dynasties, that of Filali having reigned since 1649. The imperial umbrella (the symbol of sovereignty) was passed on by nomination, and the rule was arbitrary and unchecked by any civil limits. The country was subject to European intervention at many periods, and during the closing years of the nineteenth century the dominant power in the country was France, whose Algerian territory formed the eastern boundary. By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904 Great Britain had recognized the predominance of French rights, but in 1905 Germany exhibited an interest in Moroccan affairs, and at the Algeciras Conference in January, 1906, an attempt was made by the Powers to define the various interests, and to establish order in the country by means of an organized police force. Between 1906 and 1911 there were frequent conflicts between French troops and Moroccan tribesmen, and in 1908 internal dissensions led to the defeat and deposition of the Sultan Abd el Aziz IV. by his brother Hafid, who eventually triumphed and was recognized by the Powers in 1909. In 1911 a German gunboat anchored in the harbor of Agadir on the Atlantic coast, and after protracted negotiations Germany abandoned this port, and relinquished all claims to the country under a Franco-German treaty, which secured compensation from France in the Congo region. In 1912 Sultan Hafid abdicated and accepted a pension from France, and was succeeded by his brother Moulai Yusef.

Government.—France is the paramount power in Morocco, and the Government of the country is administered by the French Republic, which is recognized as the "protecting power." In addition to France, the kingdom of Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries. Ceuta has been a Spanish possession since the close of the sixteenth century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz, and there are several presidios along the Mediterranean (or Rif) coast, while the adjacent Alhucema and Zaffarin islands are Spanish possessions. The Franco-Spanish treaty of Nov. 27, 1912, regulates the protectorate of Spain over a portion of Morocco, and lays down the boundaries, Tangier (with a small district adjacent) being declared international by treaty between Great Britain, France and Spain.

Ethnography.—There are five distinct racial elements in the population (which numbers between four million and five million), of which three are native, viz.: Berbers, Arabs and Jews, the fourth element are Negroes from the Sudan, the fifth being various colonies of Europeans settled at the ports. The Berbers are the aboriginal inhabitants of the mountainous districts. The Arabs were introduced in the eleventh and twelfth centuries A. D., and inhabit the plains. Many of the inhabitants of the plains are of mixed Berber-Arab descent, and constitute the race known to Europeans as Moors. The Negroes have been imported as slaves from the western Sudan, and there are many mulattoes.

With the exception of the Jews, who number about 300,000, and the 25,000 Europeans, the 65,000 French troops in the French zone, the population is entirely Muhammadan. The language of the country is Arabic.

Production and Industry.—Parts of the cultivable land are entirely neglected and the area under crops is cultivated in the most primitive manner. Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, birdseed, linseed, coriander, cummin, fenugreek, esparto and hemp, and

Morocco—*Continued.*
many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges and dates, the latter growing also on the southern slopes and in the plains. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the poultry and egg industry is of increasing importance.

Antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead and tin (the last three in considerable quantities) are known to exist, and gold and silver are also found. Rock salt and brine are exported in large quantities. The iron mines of the Atlas are of great antiquity, but have long been abandoned.

The leather industry, which was once of great importance, is greatly reduced, and the native manufactures of woolens, silks and embroideries suffer from the competition of inferior but cheaper articles from Europe. Carpets and rugs are still produced for export and slippers and shawls for the home market and the Levant.

The articles exported are: Hides and skins, wool, oxen, eggs, slippers, almonds, barley, olive oil, beans, wheat, fenugreek, linseed, gums, cummin, coriander, beeswax, canary seed, maize and chick peas.

The imports are: Cottons, sugar, tea, machinery and hardware, flour and semolina, candles, tobacco, wines, spirits, beer, etc., groceries and provisions, oils, vegetables, woolen goods, soap, vegetables and fruit (fresh and preserved), coffee, silk (raw), silk (manufactured).

Cities.—The principal harbors are Tetuan, Tangier, El Araish, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, Mehedia, and Mogador. Capital, Fez. Population, about 120,000.

The French have built some narrow gauge military railways from Casablanca to Rabat, to Kinitra and Mequinez, and to Settet, while the Franco-Spanish treaty provides for a line from Tangier to Fez. Telegraphic communication is established by submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz, Tarifa and Oran, and there are wireless stations at Tangier, Rabat, Casablanca, and Mogador. Roads have also been constructed in the French zone.

Morocco:
- Algeciras convention urged upon Congress, 7442.
- Consuls of United States in, 169.
  - Presents given to. (See Consuls.)
- Differences with United States, communication from Commodore Morgan relative to adjustment of, referred to, 2063.
- Emperor of—
  - Death of, 169.
  - Lion and horses presented to the United States by, 1256.
- Legation of United States in, premises for, presented by Sultan of, 4823, 4923.
- Moors in, conference regarding protection for, 4561.
- Relations with, 2081.
- Treaty regarding exercise of right of protection in, 4580.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 90, 140, 174, 178, 181, 363, 1458, 1484, 1498, 3582, 7442.
  - Expiration of first year at hand, 1318.
- Vessels of United States seized or interfered with by, 352, 353.

Morocco, Treaties with.—The treaty of peace and friendship of 1787 was superseded by that of 1836. It provided for neutrality of the one power if the other should be at war with a third; and that the subjects of the one power taken in such war on prize vessels should be at once set free and their effects restored to them. Examination and search of vessels of the contracting parties are to be conducted with all possible ease and freedom from embarrassment. Humane treatment of vessels in distress and shipwrecked crews is provided for. If a vessel of an enemy of one of the contracting powers be in a port of the other power at the same time that a vessel of the contracting power leaves the port, the vessel of the enemy shall be detained there for a period of twenty-four hours after the departure of the former.

Freedom of commercial intercourse is extended to vessels and individuals in the dominions of the two nations. Disputes are to be settled by consular officers. Justice is to be impartially dispensed toward the peoples of both nations. The consul may act as executor of estates. The rights, privileges, and powers of consuls are defined as in consular conventions.

The treaty of 1865 provided for the support and maintenance of the lighthouse at Cape Spartel by the United States and such powers of Europe as were contracting parties. The lighthouse was built by the Sultan of Morocco, who, having no navy or merchant marine, gave the support of the light into the hands of the contracting powers without encroachment or loss of rights therein. The Sultan agreed to furnish a guard for the defence of the light, while all other expenses were to be borne by the powers.

The convention as to protection of 1880 was entered into with the United States and several of the powers of Europe, to establish protection on a uniform basis to the representatives of the several nations in Morocco.

Moros, referred to, 6719, 6720, 6760.

Morris, The, referred to, 1030, 2116, 2173, 2206.

Mosquito Indian Strip, Nicaragua:
- American citizens in—
  - Murdered, 5960.
  - Rights, etc., of, inquired into, 5991.
- British troops landed at Bluefields, referred to, 5908.
- Claims of Great Britain upon Nicaragua respecting treatment of citizens in, and action of United States, 6066.
- Correspondence regarding, 2569.
- Insurrection in, and treatment of American citizens, discussed, 5960, 6365, 6433.
- Jurisdictional questions regarding, discussed, 5959, 6066.

Mosquito Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Mosquitos, Kingdom of. (See Mosquito Indian Strip.)

Mound Builders.—A prehistoric race of Americans who inhabited the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. They are so named because the only traces of their existence are found in mounds of earth formed in regular geometrical shapes containing ashes, stone and bronze imple-

Mound Builders—*Continued.* ments and weapons. Some of these mounds seem to have been simply places of sepulture, while others show unmistakable evidences of having been erected as fortifications. The race probably became extinct only a few generations before the discovery of America, as De Soto found tribes of Southern Indians who built mounds and possessed other characteristics of the extinct race. They belonged distinctly to the Indian race and to the Stone Age. The mounds range from 2 or 3 feet in height to 132 feet high and 188 feet long, the latter being the dimensions of one at Marietta, Ohio, while one at Grave Creek, W. Va., measures 70 feet in height and 900 feet in circumference.

Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Wash., establishment of, by proclamation, 6209.

Mount Rainier National Park. (See Parks, National.)

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.—The Washington Estate at Mount Vernon, Va., is under the care and direction of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. The founder of the association in 1854 was Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina. She was the first Regent, and her successors have been Mrs. Lily M. Berghman, 1874, and Mrs. Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend, 1893, the present Regent. There are Vice-Regents for thirty states.

Mountain Meadow (Utah) Massacre.—Efforts of the Federal Government to enforce the laws against polygamy incited the Mormons to bitter hatred of all opposed to their religion. Brigham Young made threats of turning the Indians loose upon westbound immigrants unless what he considered the Mormons' rights were respected. Sept. 7, 1857, about 30 miles southwest of Cedar City, a body of about 120 non-Mormon immigrants were attacked by Indians and Mormons under the leadership of John D. Lee, and after a siege of four days were induced to surrender under promise of protection, but all were massacred except 17 children under 7 years of age.

Mountain Meadow Massacre, referred to, 3123.

Mugwump.—A corruption of the Algonquian Indian word "mugquomp," which signifies a chief, ruler, or a person of importance. After long use in local politics the word came into national use in the Presidential campaign of 1884. The newspapers applied the term to those Republicans who refused to support James G. Blaine, the regular party nominee, and it has since been used to designate any person of independent politics or who is supposed to be lacking in loyalty to his political party.

Mumfordville (Ky.), Battle of.—Here on Sept. 17, 1862, the Confederate army under Gen. Bragg attacked the Federals under Gen. J. T. Wilder. The post surrendered to the Confederates, the number of captured being about 4,000.

Munich, Bavaria.—Third International Exhibition of Fine Arts to be held at, 5193.

Munitions of War. (See Arms and Ammunition.)

Munn vs. Illinois.—One of the "elevator cases" decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1872 Munn and another were found guilty of violating an article of the Illinois constitution in regard to grain warehouses. They had failed to take out a license and give bond and were charging higher rates for storage than the law allowed. The offenders were fined, and the supreme court of the State affirmed the action of the criminal court. The case was then appealed to the United States Supreme Court. That body affirmed the judgment on the ground that the act of the Illinois legislature was not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and that a State could lawfully determine how a man might use his own property when the good of other citizens was involved.

Munsee Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Murfreesboro (Tenn.), Battle of, fought Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 2, 1863, between forces of General Rosecrans and General Bragg. (See Stone River (Tenn.), Battle of.)

Muscat; seaport on Gulf of Oman:
Presents offered President Van Buren by Imaum of, declined, 1809.
Offered United States, recommendations regarding, 1809, 2169.
Treaty with, 1272, 1457, 1593, 5195.

Muscle Shoals, Ala., mentioned, 6817.

Museum, National, appropriation for, recommended, 4431, 4458.

Musical Instruments.—(From a Report issued by the Census Bureau, August 1, 1913.) The establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of pianos in 1909 turned out products to the value of $66,569,273, or 74.1 per cent. of the total value of products of the three branches of the industry combined. The value of the products reported by the establishments engaged chiefly in the manufacture of organs ($4,745,655) represented 5.3 per cent. of the total for all three branches; and the value of the products reported by the establishments engaged chiefly in the manufacture of piano and organ parts and materials ($18,474,616) represented 20.6 per cent of the total value of products for the three branches. The cost of the materials used in the three branches of the industry combined was $43,764,737, which is equal to 48.7 per cent of the total value of products, while the value added by manufacture (that is, the value of products less the cost of materials) was $46,024,807.

The establishments in the three branches of the industry combined (pianos, organs and piano and organ parts and materials) gave employment to 41,882 persons, of whom 38,020 were wage-earners, and paid out $28,313,754 in salaries and wages. Of the total number of persons engaged, 67.8 per cent were employed in the piano branch of the industry, 6.6 per cent in the organ branch, and 25.6 per cent in the parts and materials branch.

The manufacture of pianos and organs has had an uninterrupted development since 1869, when products to the value of $11,886,444 were reported. In 1909 the value of products was more than seven times as great, $89,789,544. The largest increases are shown for the decade from 1899 to 1909, when the number of persons engaged in the industry increased 80.4 per cent and the value of products 118.9 per cent. The

Musical Instruments—*Continued.*
large piano and organ factories are of comparatively recent development. In 1869 the average establishment gave employment to only twenty-four wage-earners and the average value of products was $46,797; in 1909 the average number of wage-earners was seventy-five and the value of products $177,100.

The decrease in the number of proprietors and firm members is no doubt due to the growth in the corporate form of ownership. On the other hand, there was an increase of 134.8 per cent during the decade ending with 1909 in the number of salaried employees.

Although statistics are shown in the bulletin for seventeen states separately, more than two-thirds (69 per cent) of the total value of products was reported by New York, Illinois and Massachusetts. New York reported 37.5 per cent of the total and Illinois 21.4 per cent.

There has been a steady increase in the number and value of both upright and grand pianos manufactured since 1899. Of the total number of pianos reported in 1909, 97.7 per cent were uprights. Of their total value, that of the uprights represented 93.2 per cent. The total production of pianos of both kinds reported in 1909 was 374,154, valued at $59,501,225, an increase in number of 203,143, or 118.8 per cent, and in value of $32,498,373, or 120.4 per cent, over the totals for 1899. Upright pianos show the greater percentage of increase in number, but grand pianos show the greater percentage of increase in value.

Of the total number of upright pianos manufactured, 34,495, or 9.4 per cent, were for or with player attachments. The value of the instruments for or with player attachments formed 16.7 per cent of the total value of upright pianos. New York reported 18,917, or 54.8 per cent of the upright pianos for or with player attachments.

In 1909, of the total number of reed and pipe organs reported, 1.9 per cent were pipe organs, but of the combined value 51.1 per cent was contributed by pipe organs. In the number of reed organs there was a decrease during the decade 1899-1909 of 39.9 per cent. For pipe organs there was an increase of 117 per cent in number and 130.5 per cent in value. In the manufacture of reed organs, Illinois was the leading state in 1909. In the value of pipe organs manufactured, Massachusetts, New York and Illinois reported about equal amounts in 1909, Illinois showing much the largest gain from 1899 to 1909, while a decrease took place in Massachusetts.

The establishments of the musical-instrument industry are those engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of musical instruments. The instruments made include cornets, trombones, tubas and other brass instruments for band and orchestral use, cymbals, drums, xylophones, castanets, dulcimers, harps, lyres, guitars, lutes, banjos, mandolins, zithers, violins, violoncellos, flutes, flageolets, piccolos, etc., and parts of such instruments.

The value of products for this branch of the combined musical instrument industry does not show the general increase from census to census so noticeable in the two preceding branches. The value of products in 1909 was 7.3 per cent less than in 1904, and 4.9 per cent less than that in 1899. During the first half of the decade ending with 1909 there was considerable decrease in the number of establishments, accompanied by smaller decreases in the number of persons employed, capital invested, wages paid and cost of materials, and an increase in the salaries, miscellaneous expenses, value of products, and value added by manufacture. During the last half of the decade there was a decrease in all of the items except the number of establishments, number of salaried employees, and salaries.

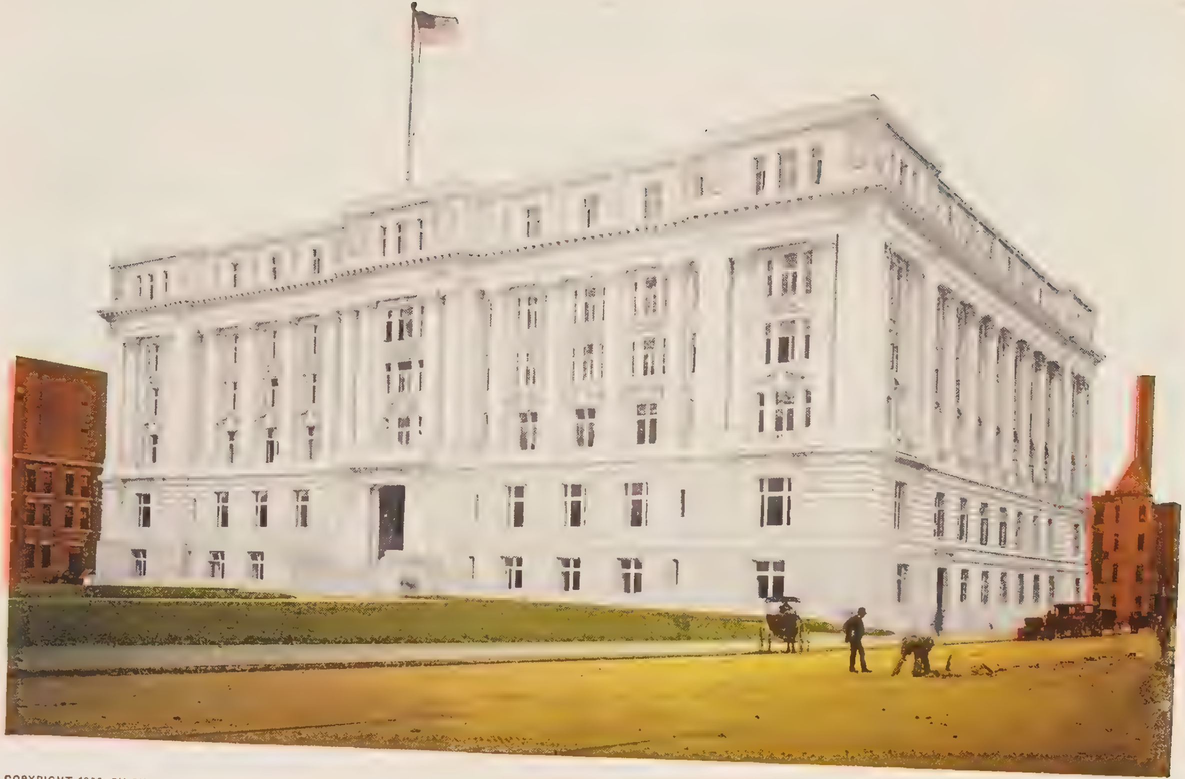
The establishments assigned to this industry were engaged chiefly in the manufacture of phonographs or graphophones for either disk or cylinder records, including those for office dictation; also the manufacture of records, blanks, horns, needles or other supplies and materials used in the industry.

Each census since 1899 has shown an increase in the manufacture of phonographs and graphophones, but by far the greater development occurred during the five-year period 1899-1904, when there was an increase of 2,525, or 178.4 per cent, in the number of persons engaged in the industry, and of $7,990,801, or 355.7 per cent, in the value of products. In 1909, 16 of the 18 establishments were operated by corporations. New Jersey is by far the leading state in the industry, as measured by value of products, followed by Connecticut and New York in the order named.

Of the total value of products reported for the industry in 1909, $11,725,996, the value of complete instruments formed $5,406,684, or 46.1 per cent, and that of records and blanks $5,007,104, or 42.7 per cent. The remainder, 1,312,208, or 11.2 per cent, represented for the most part horns, needles, matrices and other supplies used in the manufacture or operation of the instruments.

Muskogee Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

MUNICIPAL BUILDING.—This building is of recent construction, situated at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street. It is now occupied by the District Government and fills a long-felt want.



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Municipal Building

Naples, Italy:
- Claims against, by—
  - Merchants of United States, 598, 1112.
  - United States, 556, 598, 867, 1109, 1112, 1157.
    - Extension of time allowed commissioners for settlement of, recommended, 1267.
- Minister of United States to, 557.
- Treaty with, referred to, 1195.

Narragansett Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Nashville Convention.—The Mississippi State convention of 1849 suggested to other Southern States the feasibility of holding conventions to make some public expression on the slavery question and the encroachments of Northern antislavery men. Accordingly, a convention was called in Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1850, composed of delegates from all the Southern States. The Wilmot Proviso and the Missouri Compromise were disapproved of by this meeting. Delegates from Texas, Mississippi, and South Carolina advocated open resistance to Federal authority, but more conservative action prevailed. The convention met again in November, but only moderate resolutions were passed.

Nashville (Tenn.), Battle of.—After the battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864, Gen. Schofield retreated to Nashville, closely followed by Hood, who formed his lines near that city Dec. 4. Reenforcements were sent to Thomas at Nashville, swelling his forces to 56,000 men. Dec. 15 Thomas's army advanced against Hood. The day was consumed in manœuvering and skirmishing. There were not many killed or wounded, but the results of the day's operations were the driving of the Confederates from every position held by them and the capture of 16 guns, 1,200 prisoners, 40 wagons, and several hundred stand of small arms. The Union forces bivouacked on the field and renewed the attack the next morning. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Confederates were in retreat toward Franklin. They were pursued until Dec. 28, when Hood crossed the Tennessee with the remnants of his army. The loss in killed and wounded was comparatively light, but 53 guns and 4,875 Confederate prisoners were captured.

Nashville, The, mentioned, 6805, 6806, 6807, 6808, 6809, 6910, 6912.

Nassau, Duchy of:
- Convention with, 2303.
- Exequatur issued consul of, revoked, 3709.

Natchez:
- Commissioners of United States assemble in, 186, 192, 236.
- Government in, establishment of, recommended, 236.

Natchez, The. (See *General Urrea, The.*)

National Academy of Sciences.—The National Academy of Sciences was incorporated under an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863. It was self-created and retains autonomous powers, but derives national character from the provision in the article of incorporation that "the academy shall, whenever called upon by any department of the government, investigate, examine, experiment and report upon any subject of science of art, the actual expense of such investigations, examinations, experiments and reports to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose; but the academy shall receive no compensation whatever for any services to the Government of the United States." The first meeting was held April 22, 1863, and Alexander D. Bache was elected president. Originally the membership was limited to fifty. This limit was removed in 1870, but the policy remained exclusive, election being regarded as a dignity conferred in recognition of special scientific work and only five names are considered for each year's election. A stated session is held annually in Washington on the third Tuesday in April, and another is commonly held elsewhere during each autumn. The membership (at present 96 members and 43 foreign associates) comprises many of the leading scientific specialists of the United States who are grouped into committees on (1) mathematics and astronomy, (2) physics and engineering, (3) chemistry, (4) geology and paleontology, (5) biology, and (6) anthropology. There are in addition a number of foreign associates distinguished for scientific attainment. The president is Dr. W. H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. A. L. Day is the Home Secretary.

National Academy of Sciences, commission from membership of, to formulate plans for forestry system, 6167.

National Association of Naval Veterans.—Organized 1887; 6,000 members; 1,500 contributing members; 30 associations in all the principal cities of the United States.

National Bank Circulation:
- Act to fix amount of United States notes and, vetoed, 4222.
- Discussed by President—
  - Arthur, 4720, 4766, 4832.
  - Cleveland, 4926, 5876, 5966, 5986, 6074, 6157, 6175.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5474.
  - Johnson, 3563, 3769.
  - Roosevelt, 7430.

National Bank Examiners, reports of, referred to, 4655.

National Banks. (See Banks, National.)

National Board of Health.—By act of Congress approved March 3, 1879, a National Board of Health was established, consisting of 7 civilian physicians, 1 army surgeon, 1 navy surgeon, 1 surgeon of the Marine-Hospital Service, and 1 officer of the Department of Justice. This board was abolished by law. A national quarantine law was passed June 3, 1879.

National Board of Health:
- Establishment of—
  - Discussed, 4631.
  - Recommended, 5983.
- Report of, transmitted, 4857, 4972.

National Cemeteries. (See Cemeteries, National.)
- Establishment of, and number of Union soldiers buried in, discussed, 3649.

National Conference of Electricians at Philadelphia referred to, 4956.

National Forests.—President Cleveland, in his fourth annual message, Dec. 7, 1896 (page 6167), reported that the commission appointed from the membership of the National Academy of Sciences to formulate plans for a national forestry system would soon be prepared to present the result of a thorough and intelligent examination of the preservation of the growing timber of the country. McKinley, in his second annual message, Dec. 5, 1898, reported that up to the previous June 30th, thirty forest reservations had been created by executive proclamations (page 6346). These embraced an estimated area of 40,719,474 acres. By the next year he was able to report the addition of some five million acres to the national forest reserves. (Page 6390.) President Roosevelt discusses at length the importance of the preservation of forests and water supply in his first message after assuming the presidency. (Page 6653.) Mr. Roosevelt's strongest plea for the preservation of our forests is found in his message of Dec. 8, 1908. (Page 7598.)

The great areas contained in the national forests have now been brought to a condition where they are beginning to serve the purposes of the West. The conservation of timber and forage through wise use, and the protection of stream flow, are the means of sustaining many industries which have contributed materially to the prosperity of the country. At the head of the Forest Service are the Forester and the Associate Forester. The work is organized under the following branches: Operation, Lands, Silviculture, Products, Grazing, Laboratory and Acquisition of Lands under the Weeks law.

The 163 national forests are distributed in six districts, with a District Forester in charge of each, and headquarters as follows: District 1 (Montana, northeastern Washington, northern Idaho, northwestern South Dakota, northern Michigan, northern Minnesota and southwestern North Dakota), Missoula, Mont.; District 2 (Colorado, Wyoming, the remainder of South Dakota, Nebraska and western Kansas), Denver, Col.; District 3 (most of Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, New Mexico and Oklahoma), Albuquerque, N. Mex.; District 4 (Utah, southern Idaho, western Wyoming, eastern and central Nevada and a small portion of northwestern Arizona), Ogden, Utah; District 5 (California and southwestern Nevada), San Francisco, Cal., and District 6 (Washington, Oregon and Alaska), Portland, Ore.

On July 1, 1913, the force employed by the Forest Service numbered 3,791. Of these 3,068 were employed upon the national forests and 723 were engaged in administrative, scientific and clerical work at the Washington and district headquarters. Of the employees on the national forests the force engaged principally in protective work numbered 2,302 men, as follows: Forest Rangers, 359; Assistant Forest Rangers, 888; Forest Guards, 1,053; Game Wardens, 2. The protective force was therefore about one man for every 80,000 acres, or 125 square miles. (Prussia has one man for every 1,700 acres, and Baden one for every 750.)

The branch of silviculture directs the management of the national forests as regards both the systems of cutting mature timber and the work of forest planting; supervises their protection; co-operates with states in developing forest policies adapted to their requirements; co-operates with private forest owners who desire to practice forestry on their lands; and carries on silvicultural investigations of the important species of the United States. In planting within the national forests the primary object is to produce commercial timber, although in a number of cases planting has been done chiefly with the view of reforesting denuded watersheds in order to control and regulate the flow of streams directly supplying cities and towns. During the year ending June 30, 1913, about 30,000 acres in national forests were sown or planted to trees, chiefly Douglas fir, a Western yellow pine, Austrian pine and Engelmann spruce. There are forty Government nurseries which supply the national forests. In the East, forest planting has been done mainly in connection with states and private owners. At the request of the states the Forest Service makes examinations of their forest conditions and conducts other studies needed to serve as a basis for forest legislation and formulation by each state of a forest policy adapted to its special requirements. The service co-operates with private owners, especially small owners, in states which have no State Forester.

The branch of grazing supervises the grazing of live stock upon the national forests, the principal lines of work being the allotment of grazing privileges. The number of stock grazed during the past season (1913), under permit, was 1,557,118 head of cattle, horses and swine, and 7,867,851 head of sheep and goats. The annual productive value of this number of stock is more than $20,000,000. The number of persons holding permits to graze live stock during the past year was in excess of 27,000. About 15 per cent of all the sheep in the United States are grazed in the national forests.

The branch of products carries on studies, tests and demonstrations to further the more complete utilization of the products of the forest. A forest products laboratory is operated at Madison, Wis., in co-operation with the University of Wisconsin. In the Western States all products work centres in the district offices at Denver, San Francisco and Portland.

The act of March 1, 1911, commonly known as the Weeks law, provides for the acquisition of forest lands on the watersheds of navigable streams. Its purpose is to promote and protect the navigability of the streams by preserving the forest on the upland portions of their watersheds. Through this act means are afforded of extending the national forest system to regions where the Government has hitherto owned no forest lands and taken no direct part in forest preservation. July 1, 1905, all matters relating to forest reserves passed to the Department of Agriculture.

The original appropriation was $2,000,000 per year for five and one-half years, beginning with the last half of the fiscal year, 1911. The Agricultural Appropriation bill for the fiscal year, 1913, made the appropriation for 1912 and subsequent years available until expended. Up to July 1, 1913, 5,833,103 acres were reported upon favorably by the Geological Survey. No unfavorable reports have been made.

New York has purchased and set aside 1,642,000 acres in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains as forest preserves, under the control of the Conservation Commission of the state. These lands and private lands in the preserve counties are protected from fire by an adequate system of rangers.

Pennsylvania has purchased more than 920,000 acres of land for state forest pre-

National Forests—*Continued.*
serves, and the Forestry Commission has the right to purchase additional forest lands at a price not to exceed $5 an acre. The preserves are situated chiefly on the mountains of the central part of the state and located with special references to protecting the water supply at the sources of rivers. A school for training forest rangers for the reserves is maintained at Mont Alto.

Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan have well organized state forest departments. Minnesota has 51,000 acres reserved, Wisconsin 385,000 acres and Michigan 232,000. These are protected from fire and the open land is being planted and the mature timber cut and sold. Kansas, Connecticut, Ohio, New Hampshire and Vermont also distribute planting material to private owners and give them advice in regard to methods of forest management. The following states have forestry departments which seek to protect from fire by means of an organized warden system all of the greater portion of the forest lands in the state: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, Washington and California. With the exception of West Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Colorado and California, each makes a specific appropriation for fire protection. Maine supports a very efficient forest fire service covering the unorganized townships in the northern part of the state; in the remaining townships each bears the cost of an individual service of ex-officio wardens. Idaho has adopted a co-operative system of fire protection with private owners, and pays its pro rata share of the cost of protecting state lands. Some of these states also have small state forests, those of New Jersey aggregating 14,000 acres. Other states which have forest officers charged with forest interests are Delaware, North Carolina, Louisiana, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. All the states are beginning to consider the enactment of advanced forest legislation, which will create a well-equipped forest department in charge of a technically trained State Forester, with an adequate appropriation for the purchase of land for state forest purposes, for a fire protective system, and for the reforestation of waste lands.

National Forests:
  Combining Manzano and Zuni in Arizona and New Mexico, 8367.

National Foundry, erection of, recommended, 1607, 1714.

National Guard.—The enrolled militia of the States is known collectively as the National Guard. (See Militia.)
  Encampment of, in coast works recommended, 5476.
  Encouragement of, recommended, 5550.
  Field manœuvers for, recommended, 7057.
  Reorganization of, recommended, 6670, 6879, 7616.

National Incorporation Act, suggested, 7454.

National Intelligencer, publication in, of proceedings of President and Cabinet respecting interpretation of reconstruction acts discussed, 3725.

National Museum.—The National Museum is an offshoot of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and was organized under the provisions of the act of 1846 creating the parent institution. It is a museum of record, research and education, and the legal depository of all national collections. It is especially rich in American archæology and natural history, but contains specimens from all over the world. The new building was completed in 1910 at a cost of $3,500,000. It contains the specimens collected by the scientific expedition into Africa conducted by Ex-President Roosevelt. Through the beneficence of this private enterprise the museum was enriched by specimens of African mammals superior to that of any other museum in the world. The series of birds, reptiles and plants is also of great importance. The additions to the museum consisted of 4,897 mammals, 4,000 birds, 2,000 reptiles and batrachians and 500 fishes, a total of about 11,397. The National Gallery of Art is temporarily housed in the new building.

National Museum, appropriation for, recommended, 4431, 4458.
  Referred to, 6674.

National Parks, should be placed under Department of Agriculture, 7604. (See Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.)

National Prison Congress at Baltimore referred to, 4162. (See also International Prison Congress.)

National Republican Party.—After the defeat of John Quincy Adams by Jackson in 1828 the broad-construction wing of the Democratic-Republican party organized and came out with a platform directly opposed to Jackson on the question of the tariff and the United States Bank. They opposed the spoils system in the public service, favored internal improvements at national expense, a bank of the United States, and a division of the proceeds of land sales among the States. In 1832 they supported Henry Clay for the Presidency and advocated a protective tariff. Clay was defeated, receiving but 49 electoral votes, and in 1835 the party, reenforced by other elements, took the name of Whig.

National University.—Washington strongly disapproved of foreign education for American youth and early conceived the idea of establishing a national university in the central part of the United States. He bequeathed fifty shares of the Potomac Company toward the endowment of such an institution in the District of Columbia, but ultimately the stock of the company proved valueless. Several of the presidents from time to time in their messages recommended the establishment of a national university or universities, or, as they sometimes called them, "seminaries of learning."

National University (see also Education; Seminaries of Learning):
  Establishment of, recommended, 58, 194, 197, 398, 470, 553, 878, 4208.
  Lands, donation of, to, recommended, 398, 470, 4208.

National Zoological Park referred to, 6674.

Nationality.—Federal and not state law determines the status of the nationality of persons in the United States. Until the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, the Constitution established no rules regarding the loss or acquisition of nationality. Birth in the country is, as a rule, the test, but not all persons born in the United States are considered as endowed with nationality. The naturalization act of 1790 extended nationality to children born to American parents beyond the sea. In 1855 an act passed restricting this to children whose fathers were citizens. The Civil-Rights Act (q. v.) of 1866 declared "all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power" to be citizens of the United States. The Fourteenth Amendment defines citizens as "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof." The citizens of Hawaii became citizens of the United States by virtue of annexation, it being so stated in the act of Congress of 1900 which made Hawaii a Territory. The inhabitants of the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico are entitled to the protection of the Constitution but cannot enjoy the privileges of citizenship until Congress admits their countries to the Union as states or organizes them as territories.

Nations, Congress of. (See under Panama, Isthmus of.)

Nations, Foreign. (See Powers, Foreign; the several powers.)

Native Birds, reservation established for, on Smith Island, 8339.

Naturalization.—The investment of an alien with the rights and privileges of citizenship. Section 8 of Article I. of the Constitution empowered Congress "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." Naturalization laws were passed by the colonial legislatures of Maryland, Virginia, New York, South Carolina and Massachusetts between 1666 and 1715. In 1740 the British Parliament enacted a law regulating colonial naturalization. In 1790 Congress legislated for the first time so as to provide for uniformity of naturalization under the Constitution. The conditions of this law were that any free white alien might be admitted to citizenship by any court of record of the state in which he has resided for one year, having been a resident of the United States two years. An act of 1795 required five years' residence and application three years prior to naturalization; that of 1798 required fourteen years' residence and application five years prior to naturalization. The act of April 14, 1802, restored the conditions of the act of 1795 and required a proof of five years' residence in the United States and one in the state, good character, an oath of allegiance, and a renunciation of titles and prior allegiance. No alien may be naturalized if his country is at war with the United States. Conditions and procedure in naturalizing an alien are prescribed by sections 2163-2174 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Naturalization of Chinese is prohibited by section 14, chapter 126, laws of 1882; and of anarchists by the immigration act of 1903. Naturalized citizens of the United States receive the same protection when abroad as native-born citizens. (See also Expatriation.)

The following paraphrase and condensation of the naturalization laws of the United States have been revised by the Commissioner of Naturalization of the Department of Labor, and includes such minor changes in the law as were provided by the recent amendments embodied in the act of Congress, approved June 25, 1910.

The following courts alone have the power to naturalize aliens: United States District Courts now existing, or which may hereafter be established by Congress in any state, United States District Courts for the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, also all courts of record in any state or territory now existing, or which may hereafter be created, having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

The power to naturalize, conferred upon the above mentioned courts, is limited to persons residing within the geographical limits over which their respective jurisdiction extends.

Any alien who is a white person, or of African nativity or African descent, is required, if he desires to become naturalized, to file a declaration of intention in the clerk's office of any court having jurisdiction over the place in which he lives, and such declaration may not be filed until the alien has reached the age of eighteen years. This declaration must contain information as to the name, age, occupation, time and place of arrival in the United States, and must further show that it is the declarant's *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

Any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has served five consecutive years in the United States navy or one enlistment in the United States marine corps, may be admitted to citizenship without any previous declaration of intention.

The widow and children who are under age at the time that an alien who has made his declaration of intention has died, without having secured a certificate of naturalization, are also exempted from the necessity of filing a declaration of intention.

By act of June 25, 1910, any person who on May 1, 1905, was an inhabitant for five years and qualified to become a citizen of the United States and who for the five years preceding May 1, 1910, had resided in the United States continuously and who, because of misinformation in regard to his citizenship, had in good faith exercised the rights and duties of a citizen of the United States because of wrongful information and belief, may, upon proof of these facts satisfactory to a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, petition for naturalization without filing the required declaration of intention upon compliance with the other requirements of the law.

Not less than two years after an alien has filed his declaration of intention, and after not less than five years' continuous residence in the United States, he may file a petition for citizenship in any one of the courts above stated which has jurisdiction over the place in which he resides, provided he has lived at least one year continuously, immediately prior to the filing of such petition, in the state or territory in which such place is located. This petition must be signed by the petitioner in his own handwriting and shall give his full name, place of residence, occupation, place of birth and the date thereof, the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States. If such arrival occurred subsequent to the passage of the act of June 29, 1906, he must secure a certificate from the Department of Labor showing the fact of such arrival and the date and place thereof,

Naturalization—*Continued.*
for filing with the clerk of the court to be attached to his petition. If he is married he must state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of the filing of his petition, and, if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and present place of residence of each living child. The petition must set forth that he is not a believer in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government; that he is not a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may, at the time of filing such petition, be a citizen or subject. This petition must be verified at the time it is filed by the affidavit of two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States and who shall state that they have known the petitioner during his entire residence in the state in which the petition is filed, which must be not less than one year, and that they have known him to be a resident of the United States continuously during the five years immediately preceding the filing of the petition; that during such time he acted as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. If a portion of the five years has been passed by the petitioner in some other state than that in which he resides at the time of filing his petition the affidavit of the witness may verify so much of the petitioner's residence as has been passed in the state, and the portion of said five years' residence out of the state may be shown by depositions at the time of hearing on the petition.

No petition may be heard until the expiration of at least ninety days after it is filed nor within thirty days preceding a general election. At the hearing upon a petition, which shall be a date fixed by order of the court, the witnesses are required to again attend and testify in open court so that the judge or judges thereof may be satisfied that the petitioner is qualified and that he has complied with all the requirements of the law.

An alien who has borne a hereditary title or been a member of an order or nobility must renounce such title or position expressly before becoming naturalized. No alien may become naturalized, if physically capable, who does not speak the English language.

Aliens who are admitted to citizenship by order in open court will be required to take the oath of allegiance and thereafter will be entitled to a certificate of naturalization.

The law also provides as to those persons who, though not citizens, owe permanent allegiance to the United States, and who may become citizens of any state or organized territory of the United States, that they may be naturalized upon compliance with all the requirements of the law, except that they will not be called upon to renounce allegiance to any foreign sovereignty.

At the time of filing his declaration of intention an alien is required to pay to the clerk of the court a fee of one dollar. At the time of filing a petition for naturalization a petitioner is required to pay to the clerk of the court a fee of four dollars.

The naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited by Sec. 14, Chap. 126, Laws of 1882.

Naturalization:
- Act on subject of uniform rule of, vetoed, 508.
- Discussed by President—
  - Adams, John, 248.
  - Arthur, 4715, 4828.
  - Buchanan, 3171.
  - Cleveland, 4921, 5090, 5366, 5370.
  - Grant, 3990, 4193, 4245, 4299, 4359.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5472, 5478, 5551.
  - Jefferson, 319.
  - Johnson, 3715, 3778.
  - Lincoln, 3381.
  - Madison, 508, 559.
  - Taft, 8069.
  - Washington, 58.
- Frauds in, discussed, 4245, 4299, 4359, 7046.
  - Germany, 4419, 4520, 4625, 4916, 5084, 5471, 5869.
  - Russia, 5961.
  - Switzerland, 4715, 6337.
  - Turkey, 4920, 5089, 5872, 5962, 6337.
- Treaty regarding, with—
  - Austria-Hungary, 4069, 4098, 4142.
  - Bavaria, 3888.
  - Belgium, 3892.
  - Denmark, 4160, 4193.
  - Ecuador, 4119, 4193.
  - Germany, 3828, 3829, 3830, 3888.
    - Questions arising under, referred to, 4419, 4520, 4625, 4916, 5084, 5471, 5869.
  - Great Britain, 3894, 3956, 4014, 4056, 4077.
  - Prussia, 3827.
  - Sweden and Norway, 4033, 4142.
  - Turkey, 4258, 5398.
    - Question arising out of, discussed, 4920, 5089, 5878, 5962, 6337.
  - Württemberg, 3997.

Naturalization, Federal Bureau of, recommended, 7382.

Naturalization Laws:
- Laws regarding expatriation and election of nationality, discussed, 3656, 3778, 4193, 4245, 4300, 4359, 4921. (See also Impressment; Naturalized Citizens.)
- Revision of, recommended, 58, 60, 248, 319, 508, 559, 4359, 4828, 4921, 5090, 5370, 5478, 6240, 6863, 6864, 7046, 7047, 7065, 7382, 7383.

Naturalization of Filipinos, recommended, 8069.

Naturalized Citizens (see also Aliens):
- Allegiance of, to native government discussed, 3778.
- Bureau of registration of. (See Registration Bureau.)
- Distinctions not to be recognized between native citizens and, 3172.
- Duties of citizenship evaded by, discussed, 5370.

Naturalized Citizens—*Continued.*
- Impressed into military service of foreign countries, 3121, 3656, 6425.
  - By France, discussed and referred to, 3171, 3715, 5199, 5366.
    - Italy, referred to, 5673.
    - Prussia, discussed and referred to, 3120, 3123, 3715, 3778.
- Returning to native country and claiming citizenship in United States, discussed, 3381, 3990, 4193, 4245, 4299.

Navajo Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Naval Academy. (See Navy, Department of.)

Naval Academy.—An institution for the training of naval officers, founded at Annapolis, Md., in 1845, through the efforts of George Bancroft, then Secretary of the Navy. The Academy was not established by formal legislation of Congress, but was opened in October, 1845, under orders from the Secretary of the Navy. It was not until Aug. 10, 1846, that Congress took any action toward the encouragement of the enterprise. At that time $28,000 was appropriated for repairs, improvement and instruction, and the following year a like sum was appropriated. In 1850 the school was reorganized and the name changed to the United States Naval Academy. At the outbreak of the Civil War the Academy was removed to Newport, R. I., where it remained until the summer of 1865, when it was re-established at Annapolis.

The Naval Academy is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department and in the immediate control of an academic board, consisting of a superintendent, who is a naval officer; a commandant of cadets, and the heads of the different departments of study, who are, with one exception, naval officers.

The students of the Naval Academy are called Midshipmen. Two Midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia, and five each year from the United States at large. The appointments from the District of Columbia and five each year at large are made by the President. One Midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the President, on the recommendation of the Governor of Porto Rico. The Congressional appointments are equitably distributed, so that as soon as practicable each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress may appoint one Midshipman during each Congress.

The course for Midshipmen is four years at the Academy, when the succeeding appointment is made, and the examination for graduation takes place. Midshipmen who pass the examination for graduation are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the Line of the Navy, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy.

The act of June 29, 1906, prescribes that the Secretary of the Navy shall, as soon as possible after June 1 of each year preceding the graduation of Midshipmen in the succeeding year, notify in writing each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy that will exist at the Naval Academy because of such graduation, and which he shall be entitled to fill by nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates therefor. The nomination of candidate and alternate or alternates to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative or Delegate, if such recommendation is made by March 4th of the year following that in which said notice in writing is given, but if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the State, Congressional District or Territory, as the case may be, in which the vacancy will exist, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Congressional District or Territory in which the vacancy will exist, and of the legal qualification under the law as now provided.

Candidates allowed for Congressional Districts, for Territories, and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents. Candidates at the time of their examination must be physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. Attention will also be paid to the stature of the candidate, and no one manifestly under size for his age will be received at the Academy. The height of candidates for admission shall not be less than 5 feet 2 inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than 5 feet 4 inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years; and the minimum weight at 16 years of age shall be 100 pounds, with an increase of not less than 5 pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the relative height and weight to the age of a candidate will add materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried, and any Midshipman who shall marry, or who shall be found to be married, before his graduation, shall be dismissed from the service. All candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of 16 and 20 years. The pay of a Midshipman is $600, beginning at the date of admission. The regulations regarding places and times of examinations and subjects of examinations may be obtained by addressing the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Naval Academy:
- Address to class of 1914 by President Wilson, 8329.
- Appropriation for paving sidewalk at, recommended, 4671.
- Board of Visitors to, report of, referred to, 3587.
- Discussed, 2669, 3386.
- Establishment of, recommended, 876.
- Instruction at, should be more practical, 7497.
- Removal of, discussed, 3561.
- Reorganization of, discussed, 2713.

Naval Code, revision of, recommended, 2625.

Naval Courts of Inquiry, referred to, 892.

Naval Expeditions. (See Arctic Expeditions; Exploring Expeditions.)

Naval Militia.—In 1888 Congress passed an act authorizing the maritime states to organize a naval reserve, to be trained and fitted for operating the coast and harbor defense vessels, etc., in time of war, thus liberating the regular naval force to man

Naval Militia—*Continued.*
the heavy seagoing war ships, etc. Massachusetts was the first state to pass laws providing for such organization. New York took similar action, and by 1898 most of the maritime states had regularly organized naval militia. The first appropriation for the equipment of the force was $25,000, made by Congress in 1891. The naval militia is now organized in twenty-two states and in the District of Columbia.

The reported strength in 1913 was 586 commissioned officers, 32 warrant officers, 1,639 petty officers and 5,269 enlisted men, a total of 7,526.

The following vessels have been assigned to the various naval militia; Aileen, Amphitrite, Boston, Chicago, Concord, Don Juan de Austria, Dorothea, Dubuque, Elfrida, Essex, Foote, Gloucester, Gopher, Granite State, Hawk, Huntress, Isla de Luzon, Machias, Mackenzie, Marblehead, Marietta, Rodgers, Sandoval, Somers, Stranger, Sylvia, Vicksburg, Vixen, Wasp, Wolverine, Yantic.

All matters relating to the Naval Militia come under the cognizance of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who transacts all business with the Naval Militia through the Governors and Adjutants-General (or Quartermasters-General) of the states. The officer in the Navy Department, Washington, having charge of Naval Militia matters is Commander F. B. Bassett, Jr., U. S. N.

Naval Militia, development of, discussed, 5759, 6166, 6667.

Naval Observatory.—A division of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department. Its functions are to determine accurately the positions of the sun, moon, planets and the earth for use in preparing the *Nautical Almanac;* to test chronometers and to issue correct time daily; to distribute to vessels of the navy instruments of precision for navigating purposes; to conduct astronomical investigations of general and special scientific interest, and, since 1894, to publish the *Nautical Almanac.*

In 1830 the Navy Department established a depot of charts and instruments in charge of Lieutenant L. M. Goldsborough, and he mounted a 3-inch transit instrument. In 1833 Lieutenant Wilkes moved the depot to a site on Capitol Hill, and at his own expense built an observatory containing a transit instrument of 3¾ inches aperture and 63 inches focal length; a Borda's circle; a 3½-foot achromatic portable telescope; a portable transit instrument; and a sidereal clock. In 1838 the Secretary of the Navy granted authority for the purchase of all necessary supplies for making a constant series of observations in astronomy, magnetism and meteorology, and detailed naval officers to the work under the instructions of Lieut. J. M. Gilliss. The new equipment then installed consisted of a sidereal clock and a mean time clock; a meridian circle of 5.5 inches aperture furnished with a circle 30 inches in diameter; a portable achromatic telescope of 3¼ inches aperture and 42 inches focal length. Berlin, Paris, Greenwich and Vienna presented some 200 rare volumes of the highest standard as the nucleus for an astronomical library. The work done at Capitol Hill between 1838 and 1842 was published as *Astronomical Observations Made at the Naval Observatory,* being the first American work of this nature.

In 1842 Congress, through the efforts of Lieut. Gilliss, authorized the erection of a new observatory. Lieut. Maury was placed in charge of the new establishment and gained an international reputation through his studies of ocean currents and other hydrographic and nautical subjects. He was succeeded in 1861 by Lieut. Gilliss and later by Charles H. Davis and John Rodgers.

Among the earliest scientific achievements of the new observatory were the observations of the planet Neptune, secured in 1846, immediately after its discovery, which enabled Sears C. Walker, by identifying two older foreign observations, to discuss the elements of Neptune during his short connection with the observatory. The adaptation of electricity to record observations by Prof. John Locke, formerly lieutenant in the navy, resulted in the installation of the first practical chronograph at the observatory in 1849. With the 9.6-inch equatorial Assistant Astronomer James Ferguson discovered several planetoids between 1854 and 1860. With the 26-inch refractor (made by Alvan Clark), at that time the largest telescope in the world, Prof. Asaph Hall discovered the moons of Mars in 1877. This instrument was set in place in time to observe the transit of Venus in 1874.

The present observatory buildings on the more favorable site of Georgetown Heights were completed in 1893. They comprise a commodious office building occupied by the astronomical, nautical instrument, time service and *Nautical Almanac* departments, while the 26-inch equatorial, a 9-inch and a 6-inch transit circle, and a 5-inch prime vertical instrument are placed in suitable dome and houses to the south, east, west and north of a clock house, the longitude of which is 5h. 8m. 15.78s. west and the latitude 38° 55′ 14″ north. Besides the above-named instruments there are a 12-inch equatorial, a 6-inch altazimuth, a 5-inch transit, a 5-inch photoheliograph.

Although one of the youngest among the great astronomical institutions, it has developed in a short time to a rank with those at Greenwich and Pulkowa. Its object is rather the development and application of the known facts of astronomy than the making of further discoveries. Professors Newcomb and Hall, of the older scientific staff of the institution, have recently been succeeded by Professors Skinner, See, Updegraph, Eichelberger, Littell and Harschmann. The library now contains some 22,000 volumes and stands second to Pulkowa only.

Naval Observatory:
  Estimates for observation of transit of Venus, referred to, 4668.
    Appropriation for, recommended, 4688.
    Referred to, 4249.
  Removal of, recommended, 5158.
  (See also Navy, Department of.)

Naval Officers. (See Navy.)

Naval Order of the United States.—Composed of a General Commandery and commanderies in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, California and Illinois, and in the District of Columbia. The General Commandery meets triennially on Oct. 5th, and the State Commanderies meet annually in the month of November. The Massachusetts Commandery is the parent Commandery, and was organized at Boston on July 4, 1890. The General Commandery was established three years later, on June 19, 1893. The Companies of the Order are officers and the descendants of officers who served in the navy and marine corps in any war or in any battle in which the said naval forces of the United States have participated.

Naval Order of the United States—*Con.* The membership clause, as adopted at the triennial congress held at Boston, Oct. 5, 1895, provides for two classes of members: First, veteran officers and their male descendants; and, second, enlisted men who have received the United States naval medal of honor for bravery in the face of the enemy.

Naval Parade, to be held in New York Harbor, 5760.

Naval Peace Establishment. (See Navy.)

Naval Pension Fund. (See Pensions.)

Naval Reserve, National, establishment recommended, 6667.

Naval Stations.—Naval bases or shore stations are ports on home or foreign shores owned or leased by the government, where fuel and supplies are stored, and which are regularly visited by vessels on cruise. Recruiting and instruction are also carried on at these stations, and they form the bases for sea manœuvres. Following are the locations of the permanent stations at home and abroad:

Annapolis, Md. (naval academy); Baltimore, Md. (recruiting station); Boston, Mass. (yard and recruiting station); Charleston, S. C. (yard and barracks); Great Lakes, Ill. (training station); Indian Head (proving ground); Key West, Fla.; Las Animas, Colo. (hospital); Mare Island, Cal. (yard, barracks, prison, iron works); Narragansett Bay, R. I. (training station); New York, N. Y. (Brooklyn yard); Norfolk, Va. (Newport News yard); Philippine Islands (Olongapo, Cavite, Canacao); Panama (Canal Zone); Pensacola, Fla.; Philadelphia, Pa. (recruiting station, home, hospital, etc.); Port Royal, S. C. (disciplinary barracks); Portsmouth, N. H. (yard, iron works, hospital, etc.); Puget Sound (Bremerton, Wash., dock, etc.); San Francisco, Cal.; Washington, D. C. (administrative dept.); Guam; Guantanamo, Cuba; Hawaii, H. I.; Tutuila, Samoa; Yokohama, Japan.

Naval Stations:
  Establishment of—
    Discussed, 4573, 4586.
    In West Indies, recommended, 3777.
  Lands for. (See Lands, Public.)
  Survey for, mentioned, 1038.
  (See also Navy Yards and Docks.)

Naval War College.—A course of lectures on and instruction in the manipulation of torpedoes established by the Government at Coasters Harbor Island, Newport, R. I., in 1889. The class consists chiefly of officers and men in the torpedo service, but lectures are delivered on all branches of naval improvements and progress. The course continues three months in each year.

Naval War College, discussed, 6166.
  (See also Navy, Department of.)

Navassa Island, West Indies:
  Occupation of, by American citizens, referred to, 3120.
  Recognition of, as appertaining to United States, referred to, 5625.
  Trial of laborers in, charged with killing agents of Navassa Phosphate Co., discussed, 5625.

Navassa Phosphate Co., trial of laborers charged with killing agents of, in Navassa Island, discussed, 5625.

Navies of the World.—Compiled from the latest available data.

Powers	Modern Battleships	Cruiser Battleships	Older Battleships	First-Class Cruisers	Second-Class Cruisers	Third-Class Cruisers	Gunboats	Monitors	Destroyers	Torpedo Boats	Submarines	Personnel Officers and Men
Great Britain	29	10	38	42	37	33	10	..	227	58	85	*137,500
Germany[a]	19	7	20	9	6	39	7	..	141	47	30	‡66,783
United States	14	..	25	5	5	15	28	9	62	27	50	†64,780
France	17	..	15	18	4	9	6	..	87	173	90	60,621
Japan	9	5	13	12	10	9	5	..	60	54	15	**51,054
Russia	9	4	8	6	6	3	8	..	105	23	48	52,463
Italy	8	..	8	7	3	10	5	..	35	73	20	33,095
Austria-Hungary	4	..	9	3	2	7	3	..	18	53	15	17,581
Brazil	2	..	1	..	5	2	19	..	10	4	3	8,000
Argentina	2	..	..	4	3	1	4	..	10	8	..	9,836
Sweden	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	8	51	7	5,715
Netherlands	..	..	6	..	9	2	4	..	8	33	8	11,164
Norway	..	..	..	1	4	..	16	2	3	26	5	1,003
Chile	2	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	13	6	2	10,000
Denmark	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	3	..	15	3	4,000
Spain	3	..	1	..	1	8	..	..	7	26	..	10,165
Portugal	..	..	1	..	..	6	19	..	2	7	2	6,000
Greece	..	1	3	..	..	..	8	3	12	10	2	4,000
Turkey	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	10	8	..	30,000
China	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	.....
Mexico	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1,200
Siam	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,100

* Naval Reserve seamen, 26,200. † Naval militia, 7,526 men. ‡ Reserve of 110,000 men. ** Reserve of 114,000 men. *a* The Imperial German Navy is the second in respect of tonnage and armament, and is only exceeded by the British Navy, the additions made from time to time, under a settled plan of development, actually exceeding, in some years, those made by the United Kingdom (1909, German warships launched amounted to 83,184 tons; British, 92,957 tons; 1910, German, 101,830 tons; British, 176,582 tons).

Navigation:
- Accidents in, resulting from criminal negligence in use of steam power, discussed, 1253.
- Advancement in science of nautical affairs, 2670.
- Appropriation for improvement of, recommended, 2666.
- Bridges so constructed over waters as to obstruct, discussed, 4934.
- Depressed state of, 559.
- Extension of laws of, etc., referred to, 2544.
- Laws of, having tendency to prolong War of 1812, should be revised, 525.
- Prosperous condition of, 2404.
- Referred to, 74, 77, 78, 81, 95, 227, 318, 346, 470, 480, 559, 2571.
- Treaty with Spain regarding, 106, 110, 164.
- Utility of canal, explained, 482, 785.

Navigation Act.—An important move in England's struggle with the Dutch for possession of the carrying trade of the world. The act was first promulgated in 1645, amplified in 1650, and renewed with a few changes by Charles II. in 1660. It related to five subjects—coasting trade, fisheries, commerce with the colonies, commerce with European countries, and commerce with Asia, Africa and America. The clauses of importance to American history were those providing that all colonial trade should be carried on in ships built and owned in England and the colonies and that in the case of many specified goods trade should be confined to English markets. The former clause acted as a powerful stimulant to colonial shipbuilding. The act was rendered largely inoperative by the prevalence of smuggling, and the efforts of Great Britain to enforce it were among the leading causes of the Revolution.

Navigation Laws.—The Constitution gives Congress power to pass navigation laws in accordance with the principles of international law. By act of 1789 a tonnage tax of 6 cents per ton was levied on all American vessels and one of 50 cents a ton on all vessels built and owned in foreign countries and entering American ports, which practically gave a monopoly of American trade to American bottoms. In 1792 the act requiring American registration was passed. In 1793 the coasting trade was closed to foreign vessels. In 1816, 1817 and 1820 the American navigation laws were remodeled and made to correspond closely to those of Great Britain. Tonnage taxes, which had been abolished, were renewed at the outbreak of the Civil War. With the advent of iron vessels came the decrease in American shipbuilding and the decrease in the American marine was further due to the law forbidding any but American-built ships to fly the American flag. This restriction was, however, modified by the act of 1892. The act of 1886 reduced the tonnage rates considerably, and these two acts have done much to invigorate American shipping.

Navigators Islands. (See Samoan Islands.)

Navy.—During the Revolution this country had practically no navy. In September, 1775, the British troops, closely environed in Boston, could receive supplies only by water. To intercept these Washington detailed certain of his officers and men who were familiar with nautical matters to patrol Boston Harbor in small armed cruisers. Some of the states had already constructed vessels at public expense to protect their coast line. New England seamen cruised with such effect in Massachusetts Bay as not only to deprive the British garrisoned in Boston of their necessary supplies, but also to add to the resources of the Continental Army by the capture of numerous prizes. At the end of 1775 the Continental Congress began the construction of a navy by ordering thirteen frigates to be built. These performed some service, but most of the achievements of the war were by privateers. By 1781 all of the thirteen Federal vessels had been either captured or destroyed.

In 1797 and 1798, in anticipation of war with France, Congress authorized the construction of the *Constitution, United States,* and *Constellation* and the purchase of twenty-four other vessels. Hostilities with France having been averted, the newly acquired navy was used with good effect in resisting the Barbary States. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 the United States had about a score of vessels, three of them being first-class frigates—the *Constitution*, the *President*, and the *United States*—as against England's 830. The brilliant achievements of American vessels in that war secured increased appropriations. In 1816 $1,000,000 annually for eight years was appropriated.

By the law of 1819 the Navy was largely increased and a resolution provided for naming ships of the line after the states, frigates after the rivers of the United States, and sloop of war after the chief cities and towns. The vessels were divided among four squadrons and stationed in the Mediterranean, the Pacific, the West Indies, and on the coast of Brazil, and in 1841 an additional squadron was ordered to cruise along the coast of the United States. During the Mexican War the Gulf Squadron blockaded Vera Cruz and bombarded the fort of San Juan de Ulloa into submission, while the Pacific Squadron seized Monterey and Los Angeles, Cal.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the United States had only about forty vessels in commission. The character of naval warfare at this time had been changed by improved armament. The old wooden vessels were useless when opposed by the Whitworth and other modern guns of long range and heavy caliber. The turreted ironclad was born of the emergency. A new navy had to be constructed in order to maintain the blockade of Southern ports, and by Jan. 1, 1864, the National Government had over 600 vessels, seventy-five of them ironclads, with more than 4,600 guns and 35,000 men. After the war the Navy was reduced. Notwithstanding the appropriation of large sums of money, 1882 found the United States in possession of only 140 vessels, and more than 100 of these were incapable of sea service.

Soon after this date a new policy regarding the Navy was inaugurated and has since been pursued with credit and honor to the nation.

The most important navy yard is at Brooklyn, on the East River, where there are four dry docks, a clothing factory where naval uniforms are made for enlisted men, and other adjuncts. (See Navy Yards and Naval Stations.)

The officers of the navy are trained for their profession at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis (which see).

Navy—*Continued.*

Salutes.—It is the custom of foreign ships of war entering the harbor, or in passing in the vicinity of a fort, to hoist at the fore the flag of the country in whose waters they are and salute it; on the completion of the salute to the flag, a salute (of twenty-one guns) is returned as soon as possible by the nearest fort or battery; if there are several forts or batteries in sight, or within the radius of six miles, the principal fort returns the salute. The Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was adopted that a uniformity in national salutes might be maintained, it being the same number of guns as the royal salute of England. The reason why twenty-one should have been selected as the number of guns has been a source of search and guess, with no satisfactory results. Of the many surmises, the two carrying the most weight of opinion are: First, that twenty-one was the same number of years fixed by English law as the age of majority; the second, that seven was the original salute, and three times seven would signify one seven for each of the divisions, England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. It is also asserted that the United States adopted this salute to signify to the mother country that her child had reached its majority, and was prepared, in law, to inherit the land; and to this end fired the "gun of 1776," the figures of which year added together equal twenty-one. The salutes given in addition to the Presidential salute are as follows: To the Vice-President of the United States and the President of the Senate, 19 guns; members of Cabinet, Chief Justice of United States, Speaker of the House of Representatives, 17 guns; rear-admiral, 13 guns; commodore, 11 guns; captain, 9 guns; to a sovereign or chief magistrate of any foreign country, 21 guns; to the heir apparent or consort of a reigning sovereign, 21 guns. A salute in accordance with their rank is also given to the viceroy, governor-general or governors of provinces belonging to foreign states, to ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary, to envoys extraordinary and plenipotentiary, to ministers resident accredited to the United States, to chargés d'affaires in charge of missions in the United States, to consuls-general accredited to the United States, and to officers of foreign services.

The war with Spain brought the importance of the navy into prominence, and resulted in a general desire for its enlargement, for it became evident that if this country should be attacked by a foreign power, that attack would be by sea; and the true method of defense would be by means of a navy that could meet the enemy, pursue and destroy them on the seas, not by means of mere harbor defenses. The rapidity of this enlargement can be judged by the comparative expenses. For the year ending June 30, 1897, the year before the war with Spain, the cost of the navy was $34,561,546; and for the year 1904 the cost was $102,956,102.

The present status of the vessels of the Navy is given in the following table:

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Name.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Approximate Cost.	Batteries.	
						Main.	Secondary.
ARMORED VESSELS							
SEAGOING BATTLE-SHIPS.							
Alabama	1896	11,552	17	11,207	$4,665,820	4 13-in. B. L. R., 14 6-in. R. F. guns.	16 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 4 30-cal. automatic.
Arizona	1914	31,400	.....	....	7,425,000	....	....
Arkansas	1910	26,000	21	28,000	†4,675,000	12 12-in. B. L. R., 21 5-in. R. F.	4 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. S. A., 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. mast.
Connecticut	1903	16,000	19	16,500	7,911,175	4 12-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R., 12 7-in. B. L. R.	20 3-in. R. F., 4 1-pdr. auto., 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. m.
Delaware	1907	20,000	21	25,000	5,702,757	10 12-in. B. L. R., 14 5-in. R. F.	2 3-pdr. S. A., 4 1-pdr. S. A., 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. m.
Florida	1909	21,825	21	28,000	6,400,000	10 12-in. B. L. R., 16 5-in. R. F.	4 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr, S. A., 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. m.
Georgia	1901	14,948	19	19,000	6,543,531	4 12-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B.L.R., 12 6-in. R.F. guns.	12 3-in. R. F., 8 3-pdr. S. A., 2 3-in. field, 2 1-pdr. R. F., 4 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Idaho	1904	13,000	17	10,000	5,558,731	4 12-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R., 8 7-in. B. L. R.	12 3-in. R. F. G., 6 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. field, 6 30-cal. a.
Illinois	1897	11,552	17	12,757	4,621,408	4 13-in. B. L. R., 14 6-in. R. F. guns.	10 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 4 30-cal. a.
Indiana	1891	10,288	15	9,607	5,983,371	4 13-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R.	12 3-in. R. F., 4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 1 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. a.
Iowa	1893	11,346	17	11,933	5,871,206	4 12-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R., 10 4-in. R. F. guns.	4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 4 30-cal. a.
Kansas	1904	16,000	18	19,545	7,565,620	4 12-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R., 12 7-in. B. L. R.	20 3-in. R. F., 12 3-pdr. semi-auto., 2 1-pdr. auto., 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. a.
Kearsarge	1896	11,520	17	11,788	5,043,591	4 13-in. B. L. R., 4 8-in. B. L. R., 14 5-in. R. F. guns.	12 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. a., 2 3-in. F., 4 30-cal. a.
Kentucky	1896	11,250	17	12,179	4,998,119	4 13-in. B. L. R., 4 8-in. B. L. R., 14 5-in. R. F. guns.	12 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 4 30-cal. a.

Navy—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Approximate Cost.	BATTERIES.	
						Main.	Secondary.
SEAGOING BATTLE-SHIPS —*Continued.*							
Louisiana	1903	16,000	19	20,748	$7,425,613	4 12-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R., 12 7-in. B. L. R.	20 3-in. R. F., 12 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. a., 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. m.
Maine	1899	12,500	18	15,603	5,381,903	4 12-in. B. L. R., 16 6-in. R. F. guns.	6 3-in. R. F., 8 3-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. a., 2 cal. m.
Massachusetts	1891	10,288	16	10,240	6,047,117	4 13-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R.	12 3-in. R. F., 4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. a.
Michigan	1906	16,000	18	16,500	†3,585,000	8 12-in. B. L. R.	22 3-in. S. A., 2 3-pdr. S. A., 8 1-pdr. S. A., 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Minnesota	1903	16,000	19	20,235	7,442,103	4 12-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R., 12 7-in. B. L. R.	20 3-in. R. F., 12 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. a., 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. m.
Mississippi	1904	13,000	17	10,000	5,629,183	4 12-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R., 8 7-in. B. L. R.	12 3-in. R. F., 6 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. field, 6 30-cal. a.
Missouri	1900	12,500	18	15,845	5,258,260	4 12-in. B. L. R., 16 6-in. R. F. guns.	6 3-in. R. F., 4 3-pdr. S. A., 4 1-pdr., 2 3-in. F.
Nebraska	1902	14,948	19	21,283	6,773,259	4 12-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R., 12 6-in. R. F. guns.	12 3-in. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 4 30-cal. a.
Nevada	1912	27,500	21	38,000	†6,000,000	10 14-in. B. L. R., 21 5-in. B. L. R.	4 3-pdr. S. A.
New Hampshire	1905	16,000	18	16,500	6,354,139	4 12-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R., 12 7-in. B. L. R.	20 3-in. R. F., 4 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. S. A., 2 3-in. F., 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
New Jersey	1902	14,948	19	23,089	6,536,726	4 12-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R., 12 6-in. R. F. guns.	12 3-in. R. F., 12 3-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 4 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
New York	1911	27,000	21	28,100	†6,400,000	10 14-in. B. L. R., 21 5-in. R. F.	4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. S. A., 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. m.
North Dakota	1907	20,000	21	25,000	5,971,122	10 12-in. B. L. R., 14 5-in. R. F.	2 3-pdr. S. A., 4 1-pdr. S. A., 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. m.
Ohio	1899	12,500	18	16,220	5,265,504	4 12-in. B. L. R., 16 6-in. R. F. guns.	6 3-in. R. F., 2 1-pdr., 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. a.
Oklahoma	1912	27,500	21	38,000	†6,000,000	10 14-in. B. L. R., 21 5-in. B. L. R.	4 3-pdr. S. A.
Oregon	1891	10,288	17	11,037	6,575,032	4 13-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R.	20 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 4 30-cal. a.
Pennsylvania	1912	21,400	21	31,500	7,425,000	12 14-in. B. L. R., 22 5-in. B. L. R.	4 3-pdr. S. A.
Rhode Island	1902	14,948	19	20,310	6,536,568	4 12-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R., 12 6-in. R. F. guns.	12 3-in. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. a.
South Carolina	1906	16,000	18	16,500	5,097,355	8 12-in. B. L. R.	22 3-in. S. A., 2 3-pdr. S. A., 8 1-pdr. S. A., 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Texas	1911	27,000	21	28,100	†5,830,000	10 14-in. B. L. R., 21 5-in. R. F.	4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. S. A., 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. m.
Utah	1909	21,825	21	28,000	†3,946,000	10 12-in. B. L. R., 16 5-in. R. F.	4 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. S. A., 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. m.
Vermont	1904	16,000	18	17,982	7,563,963	4 12-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R., 12 7-in. B. L. R.	20 3-in. R. F., 12 3-pdr. S. A., 4 1-pdr. a., 2 3-in. F., 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Virginia	1902	14,948	19	22,841	6,703,614	1 12-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R., 12 6-in. R. F. guns.	12 3-in. R. F., 12 3-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Wisconsin	1897	11,552	17	12,452	4,723,894	4 13-in. B. L. R., 14 6-in. R. F. guns.	4 3-in. R. F., 4 6-pdr. R. F., 6 1-pdr., 2 3-in. F., 4 30-cal. a.
Wyoming	1910	26,000	21	34,956	4,450,000	12 12-in. B. L. R., 21 5-in. R. F.	4 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. S. A., 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. m.
ARMORED CRUISERS.							
San Diego	1902	13,680	22	29,000	5,341,754	4 8-in. B. L. R., 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F., 4 3-pdr. S. A., 2 3-in. F., 4 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Colorado	1901	13,680	22	26,837	5,692,142	4 8-in. B. L. R., 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F., 4 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 6 30-cal. a.
Maryland	1901	13,680	22	28,059	5,682,894	4 8-in. B. L. R., 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F., 4 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 6 30-cal. a.
Montana	1905	14,500	22	23,000	5,707,579	4 10-in. B. L. R., 16 6-in. R. F.	22 3-in. R. F., 4 6-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. m., 2 30-cal. a.

Navy—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY—*Continued.*

Name.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Approximate Cost.	Batteries.	
						Main.	Secondary.
ARMORED CRUISERS—*Continued.*							
North Carolina	1905	14,500	22	23,000	$5,062,592	4 10-in. B. L. R., 16 6-in. R. F.	22 3-in. R. F., 4 6-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. m., 2 30-cal. a.
Pittsburgh	1901	13,680	22	28,600	5,707,579	4 8-in. B. L. R., 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F., 4 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 2 m., 6 30-cal. a.
South Dakota	1902	13,680	22	28,543	4,735,160	4 8-in. B. L. R., 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F., 4 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 4 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Tennessee	1903	14,500	22	26,963	6,144,802	4 10-in. B. L. R., 16 6-in. R. F.	22 3-in. R. F., 4 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 6 automatic.
Washington	1903	14,500	22	27,152	6,146,302	4 10-in. B. L. R., 16 6-in. R. F.	22 3-in. R. F., 4 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. a., 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
West Virginia	1901	13,680	22	26,135	5,729,057	4 8-in. B. L. R., 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F., 4 3-pdr. S. A., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. F., 6 30-cal. a.
MONITORS.							
Amphitrite	1874	3,990	10.5	1,600	2,195,980	4 10-in. B. L. R., 2 4-in. R. F.	2 3-pdr. R. F., 5 1-pdr. R. F., 1 3-in. F., 1 30-cal. a., 2 37-mm. R. C.
Miantonomoh	1874	3,990	10.5	1,426	2,540,136	4 10-in. B. L. R.	2 6-pdr. R. F., 2 3-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. a., 1 30-cal. a.
Monadnock	1875	3,990	12	3,000	2,756,760	4 10-in. B. L. R., 2 4-in R. F.	5 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F.
Monterey	1889	4,084	13.6	5,104	2,761,371	2 12-in. B. L. R., 2 10-in. B. L. R.	6 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 2 30-cal. a.
Terror	1874	3,990	10.5	1,600	2,217,102	4 10-in. B. L. R., 4 4-in. R. F.	2 6-pdr. R. F., 2 3-pdr. R. F., 2 37-mm. R. C,, 2 1-pdr. R. F.
Cheyenne	1899	3,225	11.80	2,359	1,590,380	2 12-in. B. L. R., 4 4-in. R. F.	3 6-pdr. S. A., 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 2 30-cal. a.
Ozark	1899	3,225	12.03	1,739	1,623,879	2 12-in. B. L. R., 4 4-in. R. F.	3 6-pdr. S. A., 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 2 30-cal. a.
Tallahassee	1899	3,225	12.40	2,336	1,518,179	2 12-in. B. L. R., 4 4-in. R. F.	3 6-pdr. S. A., 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 2 30-cal. a.
Tonopah	1899	3,225	13.04	1,970	1,619,052	2 12-in. B. L. R., 4 4-in. R. F.	3 6-pdr. S. A., 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 2 30-cal. a.
FIRST-CLASS CRUISERS.							
Brooklyn	1893	9,215	22	18,425	4,423,790	8 8-in. B. L. R., 15 5-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. S. A.
Charleston	1902	9,700	22	27,200	3,826,411	14 6-in. B. L. R., 18 3-in R. F.	4 3-pdr. S. A.
Milwaukee	1902	9,700	22	24,000	3,935,225	14 6-in. B. L. R., 18 3-in. R. F.	4 3-pdr. S. A.
Saratoga (5)	1890	8,150	21	17,075	4,346,642	4 8-in. B. L. R., 10 5-in. B. L. R.	8 3-in. R. F., 4 3-pdr. S. A.
St. Louis	1902	9,700	22	27,264	3,818,177	14 6-in. B. L. R., 18 3-in. R. F.	4 3-pdr. S. A.
SECOND-CLASS CRUISERS.							
Baltimore	1887	4,413	20.9	8,778	568,971	12 6-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. S. A
Chicago	1883	4,500	18	9,000	889,000	4 8-in. B. L. R., 14 5-in. R. F.	9 6-pdr. R. F.
Columbia	1890	7,375	22.8	18,269	3,909,011	3 6-in. R. F., 8 4-in. R. F.	2 6-pdr. S. A.
Minneapolis	1891	7,350	23.07	20,544	3,849,996	3 6-in. R. F., 8 4-in. R. F.	2 6-pdr. S. A.
Olympia	1891	5,865	21.68	17,080	2,979,283	4 8-in. B. L. R., 10 5-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F.
THIRD-CLASS CRUISERS.							
Albany	....	3,430	20.5	7,400	(‖)	10 5-in. B. L. R.	8 3-pdr. R. F.
Birmingham	1905	3,750	24	16,000	1,778,221	2 5-in. B. L. R., 6 3-in. R. F.	2 3-pdr. R. F.
Boston	1883	3,000	15.60	4,300	619,000	2 8-in. B. L. R., 3 6-in. R. F.	1 4-in. R. F., 6 6-pdr. R. F.
Chattanooga	1900	3,200	16.5	5,303	1,686,594	10 5-in. B. L. R.	8 6-pdr. R. F.
Chester	1905	3,750	26	16,000	1,950,480	2 5-in. B. L. R., 6 3-in. R. F.	2 3-pdr. R. F.
Cincinnati	1890	3,183	19	8,290	2,371,904	11 5-in. R. F.	6 6-pdr. R. F.
Cleveland	1900	3,200	16.5	4,640	1,374,809	10 5-in. B. L. R.	8 6-pdr. R. F.
Denver	1900	3,191	16.75	6,135	1,415,060	10 5-in. B. L. R.	8 6-pdr. R. F.
Des Moines	1900	3,200	16.5	5,340	1,426,101	10 5-in. B. L. R.	8 6-pdr. R. F.

Navy—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Approximate Cost.	BATTERIES.	
						Main.	Secondary.
THIRD-CLASS CRUISERS—*Cont'd.*							
Galveston	1901	3,200	16.5	5,073	$1,736,774	10 5-in. B. L. R.	8 6-pdr. R. F.
Marblehead	1890	2,072	18.4	4,937	1,291,162	8 5-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F.
New Orleans	....	3,430	20	7,500	(‖)	10 5-in. B. L. R.	8 3-pdr. R. F.
Raleigh	1889	3,183	19	8,500	2,199,729	11 5-in. R. F.	6 3-pdr. R. F.
Salem	1905	3,750	25	16,000	1,541,571	2 5-in. B. L. R., 6 3-in. R. F.	2 3-pdr. R. F.
Tacoma	1900	3,200	16.58	5,287	1,398,781	10 5-in. B. L. R.	8 6-pdr. R. F.
GUNBOATS.							
Callao	1887	243	10	250	....	....	4 3-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F.
Concord	1888	1,710	16.80	3,404	490,000	3 6-in. R. F., 1 4-in. R. F.	4 3-pdr. R. F.
Dolphin	1883	1,486	15.50	2,255	315,000	2 4-in. R. F.	5 3-pdr. R. F.
Don Juan de Austria	....	1,130	12	1,500	180,000	2 4-in. R. F. guns.	8 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 30-cal. a.
Elcano	....	620	11	600	....	4 4-in. R. F.	4 3-pdr. R. F.
Helena	1894	1,397	13	1,988	539,042	8 4-in. R. F. guns.	4 3-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 2 30-cal. a.
Isla de Luzon	....	1,030	11	2,700	215,000	4 4-in. R. F. guns.	4 6-pdr. R. F., 4 30-cal. a.
Machias	1891	1,177	15.46	2,046	657,761	8 4-in. R. F. guns.	2 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 30-cal. a.
Monocacy	....	190	13.25	1,800	215,000	....	2 6-pdr. R. F., 6-mm.
Nashville	1894	1,371	16	2,536	586,368	8 4-in. R. F. guns.	2 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 30-cal. a.
Petrel	1887	890	11.79	1,095	464,035	4 4-in. R. F.	2 3-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 30-cal. a.
Wilmington	1894	1,397	15.08	1,894	531,192	8 4-in. R. F. guns.	4 3-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 4 6-mm. a.
Annapolis	1896	1,010	13	1,227	375,417	....	4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr.
Dubuque	1903	1,085	12	1,193	442,403	6 4-in. R. F. guns.	4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 30-cal. a.
Marietta	1896	1,990	13	1,054	351,424	6 4-in. R. F. guns.	4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 1 30-cal. a.
Newport	1896	1,010	12	1,008	403,956	6 4-in. R. F. guns.	4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 1 30-cal. a.
Paducah	1903	1,085	12	1,200	506,932	6 4-in. R. F. guns.	4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 30-cal. a.
Palos	....	190	13.25	1,800	260,000	....	2 6-pdr. R. F., 6-mm.
Quiros	1894	350	10.64	550	....	....	4 3-pdr. R. F.
Ranger	1873	1,261	10	500	....	....	....
Sacramento	....	1,425	12	950	500,000	3 4-in. R. F.	2 3-pdr. R. F.
Samar	1887	243	10.5	250	....	....	4 3-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F.
Sandoval	....	100	8	666	....	....	2 3-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F.
Villalobos	1895	370	11	500	....	....	4 3-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F.
Princeton	1896	1,010	10.64	835	400,645	6 4-in. R. F. guns.	4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 30-cal. a.
Vicksburg	1896	1,010	13	1,118	388,750	6 4-in. R. F. guns.	4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 6-mm. a.
Wheeling	1896	990	12	1,081	348,515	6 4-in. R. F. guns.	4 3-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 1 30-cal. a.
Yorktown	1887	1,710	16.14	3,393	455,000	6 6-in. R. F.	4 3-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F.
Castine	....	1,177	16.3	....	....	2 4-in. R. F.	6 6-pdr. R. F.
Pampanga	....	....	10	....	....	4 3-pdr. R. F.	2 1-pdr. R. F.
Panay	....	....	8	....	....	1 3-pdr. R. F.	2 1-pdr. R. F.
Wilmington	....	....	15.08	....	....	8 4-in. R. F.	4 3-pdr. R. F.
SPECIAL TYPE.							
Lebanon	....	3,285	10	2,200	225,000	....	2 6-pdr. R. F.
Montgomery	1890	2,072	19.05	5,580	1,267,109	....	2 6-pdr. R. F.
Panther	1889	3,380	12	....	375,000	....	2 6-pdr. R. F.
San Francisco	1888	4,083	19.52	9,761	2,135,303	8 5-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. S. A.
Vestal	1907	12,585	16	7,500	1,550,000	....	....
Vesuvius	1887	930	21	4,295	350,000	....	1 3-pdr. S. A.
TORPEDO BOATS.							
Bagley	1900	175	29	4,200	161,000	....	3 1-pdr. R. F., 3 18-in. W. T.
Bailey	1898	280	30	5,600	210,000	....	4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 18-in. W. T.
Barney	1900	175	29	4,200	161,000	....	3 1-pdr. R. F., 3 18-in. W. T.
Biddle	1900	175	28	4,200	161,000	....	3 1-pdr. R. F., 3 18-in. W. T.
Blakeley	1899	196	26	3,000	159,400	....	3 1-pdr. R. F., 3 18-in. W. T.
Dahlgren	1897	146	30	4,200	194,000	....	4 1-pdr. R. F., 2 18-in. W. T.
Davis	1897	154	23	1,750	81,546	....	3 1-pdr. R. F., 3 18-in. W. T.

Navy—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY—*Continued.*

Name.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Approximate Cost.	Batteries.	
						Main.	Secondary.
TORPEDO BOATS—*Cont'd.*							
De Long	1899	196	26	3,000	$159,400	......	3 1-pdr. R. F., 3 18-in. W. T.
Du Pont	1896	165	28	......	144,000	......	4 1-pdr. R. F., 3 18-in. W. T.
Farragut	1897	279	30	5,878	227,500	......	4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 18-in. W. T.
Foote	1896	142	24	2,000	97,500	......	3 1-pdr. R. F., 2 18-in. W. T.
Fox	1897	154	23	1,750	81,546	......	3 1-pdr. R. F., 3 18-in. W. T.
Goldsborough	1898	255	30	6,000	214,500	......	4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 18-in. W. T.
Gwin	1897	45	20	850	39,000	......	1 1-pdr. R. F., 2 18-in. W. T.
MacKenzie	1897	65	20	850	48,500	......	1 1-pdr. R. F., 2 18-in. W. T.
Manly	....	......	19	850	24,250	......	2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 18-in. W. T.
Morris	1897	104	24	1,750	85,000	......	3 1-pdr. R. F., 3 18-in. W. T.
Rodgers	1896	143	24	2,295	97,500	......	3 1-pdr. R. F., 3 18-in. W. T.
Shubrick	1899	200	26	3,375	129,750	......	3 1-pdr. R. F., 3 18-in. W. T.
Somers	....	150	17	1,900	72,997	......	4 1-pdr. R. F., 3 18-in. W. T.
Stockton	1899	200	26	3,275	129,750	......	3 1-pdr. R. F., 3 18-in. W. T.
Stringham	1898	340	30	7,200	236,000	......	4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 18-in. W. T.
T. A. M. Craven	1897	146	30	4,200	194,000	......	4 1-pdr. R. F., 2 18-in. W. T.
Thornton	1899	200	25	3,000	129,750	......	3 1-pdr. R. F., 3 18-in. W. T.
Tingey	1899	165	25	3,000	168,000	......	3 1-pdr. R. F., 3 18-in. W. T.
Wilkes	1899	165	26	3,495	146,000	......	3 1-pdr. R. F., 3 18-in. W. T.
DESTROYERS.							
Ammen	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†648,000	......	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. R. F.
Aylwin	1912	1,036	29.50	16,000	†756,100	......	4 18-in. W. T., 4 4-in. R. F.
Bainbridge	1899	420	28.45	8,000	283,000	......	2 3-in. & 5 6-pd. S. A., 2 18-in. W. T.
Balch	1911	1,036	29.50	16,000	†756,100	......	4 18-in. W. T., 4 4-in. R. F.
Barry	1899	420	29	8,000	283,000	......	2 3-in. R. F., 5 6-pdr. R. F., 2 18-in. W. T.
Beale	1911	742	29.50	12,000	†654,000	......	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. R. F.
Benham	1911	1,036	29.50	16,000	†756,100	......	4 18-in. W. T., 4 4-in. R. F.
Burrows	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†665,000	......	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. R. F.
Cassin	1911	1,020	29	16,000	†761,500	......	4 18-in. W. T., 4 4-in. R. F.
Chauncey	1899	420	29	8,000	283,000	......	2 3-in. R. F., 5 6-pdr. R. F., 2 18-in. W. T.
Cummings	1911	1,020	29	16,000	†761,500	......	4 18-in. W. T., 4 4-in. R. F.
Cushing	....	1,050	29	16,000	854,500	......	4 18-in. W. T., 4 4-in. R. F.
Dale	1899	420	28	8,000	260,000	......	2 18-in. W. T., 2 3-in. R. F., and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Decatur	1899	420	28.10	8,000	260,000	......	2 18-in. W. T., 2 3-in. R. F., and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Downes	1911	1,073	29	16,000	†777,500	......	4 18-in. W. T., 4 4-in. R. F.
Drayton	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†644,000	......	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.
Duncan	1911	1,014	29	16,000	†779,450	......	4 18-in. W. T., 4 4-in. R. F.
Ericsson	....	1,090	29	......	873,500	......	4 18-in. W. T., 4 4-in. R. F.
Fanning	1911	742	29.50	12,000	†630,500	......	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. R. F.
Flusser	1908	700	30.41	11,842	†624,000	......	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.
Hopkins	1899	408	29.02	7,200	291,000	......	2 18-in. W. T., 2 3-in. R. F., and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Hull	1899	408	28.04	7,200	291,000	......	2 18-in. W. T., 2 3-in. R. F., and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Henley	1911	742	29.50	12,000	†648,700	......	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. R. F.
Jarvis	1911	742	29.50	12,000	†640,000	......	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. R. F.
Jenkins	1911	742	30	12,000	†654,500	......	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. R. F.
Jouett	1911	742	30	12,000	†654,500	......	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. R. F.
Lamson	1908	700	28	10,000	†585,000	......	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.
Lawrence	1899	446	28.41	6,375	281,000	......	2 18-in. W. T., 7 6-pdr. R. F.
Macdonough	1899	430	28.03	6,125	281,000	......	2 18-in. W. T., 7 6-pdr. S. A.
MacDougal	....	1,025	29	......	810,000	......	4 18-in. W. T., 4 4-in. R. F.
Mayrant	1908	742	29.56	12,000	†664,000	......	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.
McCall	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†665,000	......	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.
Monaghan	1909	742	29.50	12,000	629,000	......	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.
Nicholson	....	1,052	29	......	842,000	......	4 18-in. W. T., 4 4-in. R. F.
O'Brien	....	1,052	29	......	842,000	......	4 18-in. W. T., 4 4-in. R. F.
Parker	1911	1,036	29.50	16,000	†756,100	......	4 18-in. W. T., 4 4-in. R. F.
Patterson	1909	742	29.50	12,000	637,000	......	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.
Paulding	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†644,000	......	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.

Navy—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Approximate Cost.	BATTERIES.	
						Main.	Secondary.
DESTROYERS—*Cont'd.*							
Paul Jones	1899	480	28.91	7,980	$285,000	....	2 18-in. W. T., 2 3-in. R. F., and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Perkins	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†610,000	....	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.
Perry	1899	480	28.32	9,100	285,000	....	2 18-in. W. T., 2 3-in. R. F., and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Preble	1899	480	28.03	7,600	285,000	....	2 18-in. W. T., 2 3-in. R. F., and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Preston	1908	700	28	10,000	†645,000	....	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.
Reid	1908	700	31.82	12,734	†624,000	....	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.
Roe	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†620,000	....	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.
Smith	1908	700	28.35	10,362	†585,000	....	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.
Sterett	1909	742	.....	12,000	†610,000	....	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.
Stewart	1900	420	29.69	8,000	282,000	....	2 18-in. W. T., 2 3-in. R. F., and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Terry	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†620,000	....	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.
Tripp	1909	742	29.50	12,000	659,500	....	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.
Truxton	1899	433	29.58	8,300	286,000	....	2 18-in. W. T., 2 3-in. R. F., and 6 6-pdr. R. F.
Walke	1909	742	29.50	12,000	648,000	....	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.
Warrington	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†664,000	....	3 18-in. W. T., 5 3-in. S. A., 2 30-cal. a.
Whipple	1899	433	28.24	8,300	286,000	....	2 18-in. W. T., 2 3-in. R. F., and 6 6-pdr. R. F.
Winslow	....	1,052	29	....	842,000	....	4 18-in. W. T., 4 4-in. R. F.
Worden	1899	433	29.86	8,300	286,000	....	2 18-in. W. T., 2 3-in. R. F., and 6 6-pdr. R. F.

Abbreviations—B. L. R.—Breech loading rifle; R. F.—Rapid fire; a.—automatic; m.—mast; cal.—caliber; pdr.—pounder; S. A.—Semi-automatic; W. T.—Whitehead torpedo tubes.

SUBMARINES designated as follows: A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, B-1, B-2, B-3, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2, F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, H-1, H-2, H-3, K-1, K-2, K-3, K-4, K-5, K-6, K-7, K-8, L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-5, L-6, L-7, M-1. Nos. 48 to 51 have been authorized.

The following are the dates of future retirements of Rear-Admirals (named in the order of their rank) now on the active list for age limit under the law: Thomas B. Howard, Aug. 10, 1916; Walter C. Cowles, July 11, 1915; Austin M. Knight, Dec. 16, 1916; Charles J. Badger, Aug. 6, 1915; Reginald F. Nicholson, Dec. 15, 1914; Charles B. T. Moore, July 29, 1915; Alfred Reynolds, Sept. 7, 1915; Bradley A. Fiske, June 13, 1916; John R. Edwards, July 9, 1915; James M. Helm, Dec. 16, 1917; Cameron McR. Winslow, July 29, 1916; Nathaniel R. Usher, April 7, 1917; Frank F. Fletcher, Nov. 23, 1917; Frank E. Beatty, Nov. 26, 1915; Robert M. Doyle, May 5, 1915; Wythe M. Parks, Sept. 8, 1918; William B. Caperton, June 30, 1917; George S. Willits, Feb. 21, 1915; Walter F. Worthington, March 8, 1917; William N. Little, Dec. 31, 1914; Clifford J. Boush, Aug. 13, 1916; Henry T. Mayo, Dec. 8, 1918.

The active list of the Navy comprises 3,237 commissioned and 268 warrant officers, not including 854 at the Naval Academy. There are 827 commissioned and 130 warrant officers on the retired list. The enlisted strength allowed by law is 51,500 men and apprentice seamen.

SUMMARY.

Number of vessels fit for service and under construction or authorized June 10, 1913.

CLASS.	Fit for Service.	Under Construction or authorized.	Total
Battleships, first line	9	5	14
Battleships, second line	25	..	25
Armored cruisers	10	..	10
Cruisers, first class	5	..	5
" second class	4	..	4
" third class	15	..	15
Monitors	9	..	9
Destroyers	42	20	62
Torpedo boats	26	..	26
Submarines	24	26	50
Tenders to torpedo boats	7	3	10
Gunboats	28	3	31
Transports	5	1	6
Supply ships	4	1	5
Hospital ships	2	..	2
Fuel ships	20	4	24
Converted yachts	16	..	16
Tugs	45	..	45
Special type	7	..	7
Unserviceable for war	22	..	22
Totals	326	64	390

Navy—*Continued.*

DIMENSIONS, COAL SUPPLY, ARMOR, AND COMPLEMENT.

VESSELS.	Length on Load Water Line.		Extreme Breadth.		Mean Draught.		Bunker Capacity.	Number of Torpedo Tubes.	ARMOR.			PROTECTIVE DECK.		COMPLEMENT.		Type of Engines.
									Sides.	Turrets.	Barbette.	Ends.	Amidship.	Officers.	Men.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Tons.		In.	In.	In.	In.	In.			
Alabama	368	0	72	2	23	6	1,286	4–18	16.5	14	15	3 to 4	2¾	34	662	T. S., V. T. E.
Albany	346	0	43	9	16	10	747	..	..	7⅛	..	..	3	19	333	T. S., V. T. E.
Amphitrite	259	3	55	4	14	6	271	..	9	7	11.5	..	1¾	23	172	T. S., I. E.
Annapolis	168	0	36	0	12	5	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	136	S. S., V. T. E.
Arizona	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Arkansas	554	0	93	2	28	6	2,500	2–21	..	..	..	..	..	62	978	4-Screw Turbine.
Baltimore	327	6	48	7	20	0	1,064	..	..	..	..	4	2.5	30	353	T. S., H. T. E.
Birmingham	420	0	47	1	16	9	1,250	2–21	..	..	..	..	..	16	340	T. S., V. T. E.
Brooklyn	400	6	64	8	24	0	1,350	..	..	5½	8	2½	3.6	41	540	T. S., V. T. E.
California	502	0	69	6	24	1	2,024	2–18	5 to 6	6½	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Castine	204	0	32	1	12	0	280	..	..	..	..	⅜	5–16	11	143	T. S., V. T. E.
Charleston	424	0	66	0	22	6	1,500	..	..	..	..	3	2	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Chattanooga	292	0	44	0	15	9	703	..	..	..	..	2 & 1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Chester	420	0	47	1	16	9	1,250	2–21	..	..	..	..	..	16	340	4-Screw Turbine.
Cheyenne	252	0	50	0	12	6	381	..	11	10	11	1.5	..	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Chicago	325	0	48	2	19	0	890	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	32	445	T. S., H. T. E.
Cincinnati	300	0	42	0	18	0	577	..	..	..	..	2.5	1	20	341	T. S., V. T. E.
Cleveland	292	0	44	0	15	9	703	..	..	..	..	2 & 1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Colorado	502	0	69	6	24	1	1,828	2–18	5 to 6	6	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Columbia	412	0	58	2	22	6	1,525	..	..	..	..	4	2.5	28	465	T. S., V. T. E.
Connecticut	450	0	76	10	24	6	2,200	4–21	11	12	15	3	3	57	962	T. S., V. T. E.
Cumberland	176	0	45	8	16	5	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	320	Sail Power.
Delaware	510	0	85	2	26	11	2,500	2–21	..	..	..	..	..	52	893	T. S., V. T. E.
Denver	292	0	44	0	15	9	703	..	..	..	..	2 & 1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Des Moines	292	0	44	0	15	9	703	..	..	..	..	2 & 1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Dolphin	240	0	32	0	14	0	265	1–18 1–21		..	..	..	..	7	129	S. S., V. C.
Don Juan de Austria	210	0	32	0	12	6	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	S. S.
Dubuque	174	0	35	0	12	3	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	149	T. S., V. T. E.
Florida	510	0	88	2	28	6	2,500	2–21	..	..	..	..	..	60	888	4-Screw Turbine.
Galveston	292	0	44	0	15	9	703	..	..	..	..	2 & 1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Georgia	435	0	76	2	23	9	1,705	4–21	11	12	10	3	3	52	888	T. S., V. T. E.
Helena	250	0	40	0	9	0	300	..	..	..	..	⅜	5–16	10	173	T. S., V. T. E.
Idaho	375	0	77	0	24	8	1,750	2–18	9	12	10	3	3	47	754	T. S., V. T. E.
Illinois	380	0	72	2	23	6	1,270	1–18	16	14	15	4	2¾	34	647	T. S., V. T. E.
Indiana	348	0	69	3	24	0	1,475	1–18	18	15	17	3	2¾	34	619	T. S., V. T. E.
Intrepid	176	0	45	8	16	5	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	320	Sail Power.
Iowa	360	0	72	2	24	0	1,660	4–14	14	17	15	3	2¾	35	546	T. S., V. T. E.
Isla de Luzon	192	0	30	0	12	3	195	..	..	..	..	2.5	1.5	8	134	T. S., H. T. E.
Kansas	450	0	76	10	24	6	2,200	4–21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Kearsarge	368	0	72	2	23	6	1,503	1–18	16.5	17	15	5	2¾	39	618	T. S., V. T. E.
Kentucky	368	0	72	2	23	6	1,503	1–18	16.5	17	15	5	2¾	35	616	T. S., V. T. E.
Louisiana	450	0	76	10	24	6	2,200	4–21	11	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Machias	204	0	32	1	12	0	280	..	..	..	..	⅜	5–16	10	143	T. S., V. T. E.
Maine	388	0	72	2	23	10	1,867	2–18	11	12	12	4	2	41	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Marblehead	257	0	37	0	14	6	335	..	..	..	..	7–16	5–16	13	258	T. S., V. T. E.
Marietta	174	0	34	0	12	2	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	134	T. S., V. T. E.
Maryland	502	0	69	6	24	1	2,024	2–18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Massachusetts	348	0	69	3	24	0	1,475	3–18	18	15	17	3	2¾	34	671	T. S., V. T. E.
Miantonomoh	260	3	55	4	14	6	260	..	7	11.5	..	..	1¾	16	164	T. S., I. C.
Michigan	450	0	80	2	24	6	2,200	2–18	11	12	10	3	3	51	818	T. S., V. T. E.
Milwaukee	424	0	66	0	22	6	1,650	..	..	..	..	3	2	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Minneapolis	412	0	58	2	22	6	1,400	..	..	..	..	4	2.5	33	500	T. S., V. T. E.
Minnesota	450	0	76	10	24	6	2,200	4–21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Missouri	388	0	72	2	23	11	1,837	2–18	11	12	12	4	2.5	47	754	T. S., V. T. E.
Mississippi	375	0	77	0	24	8	1,750	2–21	9	12	10	3	3	34	691	T. S., V. T. E.
Monadnock	259	6	55	6	14	6	386	..	9	7.5	11.5	..	1¾	14	210	T. S., H. T. E.
Montana	502	0	72	10	25	0	2,014	4–21	5	9	8	4	2	40	821	T. S., V. T. E.
Monterey	256	0	59	0	14	10	233	..	13	8	13	..	3	19	215	T. S., V. T. E.
Montgomery	257	0	37	0	14	6	340	6	..	..	..	7–16	5–16	20	232	T. S., V. T. E.
Nashville	220	0	38	1	11	0	400	..	..	..	..	⅜	5–16	11	167	T. S., Q. T. E.
Nebraska	435	0	76	2	23	9	1,705	4–21	11	12	10	3	3	49	857	T. S., V. T. E.
Nevada	575	0	95	2	28	6	..	4–21	..	..	..	..	..	55	808	....
New Hampshire	450	0	76	10	24	6	2,314	4–21	9	12	11	3	3	41	841	T. S., V. T. E.
New Jersey	435	0	76	2	23	9	1,705	4–21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
New Orleans	346	0	43	9	16	10	767	..	..	..	..	3	1¼	24	342	S. S., V. T. E.
Newport	168	0	36	0	12	2	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	108	T. S., V. T. E.
New York	565	0	95	2	28	6	2,850	4–21	..	..	..	..	..	55	960	T. S., V. T. E.
North Carolina	502	0	72	10	25	0	2,014	4–21	5	9	8	4	2	40	821	T. S., V. T. E.
North Dakota	510	0	85	2	26	11	2,500	2–21	..	..	..	..	..	55	872	Twin-screw Turbine.

Navy—*Continued.*

DIMENSIONS, COAL SUPPLY, ARMOR, AND COMPLEMENT—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Length on Load Water Line.		Extreme Breadth.		Mean Draught.		Bunker Capacity.	Number of Torpedo Tubes.	Armor.			Protective Deck.		Complement.		Type of Engines.
									Sides.	Turrets.	Barbette.	Ends.	Amid-ship.	Officers.	Men.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Tons.		In.	In.	In.	In.	In.			
Ohio	388	0	72	2	23	7	2,000	2–18	11	12	12	4	2.5	41	779	T. S., V. T. E.
Oklahoma	575	0	95	2	28	6	2,000	4–21	..	..	..	..	..	55	808	T. S., V. T. E.
Olympia	340	0	53	0	21	6	1,136	..	..	..	..	4¾	2	30	454	T. S., V. T. E.
Oregon	348	0	69	3	24	6	1,449	3–18	18	15	17	3	2¾	35	505	T. S., V. T. E.
Ozark	252	0	50	0	12	6	344	..	11	10	11	..	1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Paducah	174	0	35	0	12	3	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	149	T. S., V. T. E.
Pennsylvania	600	0	97	0	28	10	2,322	4–21	..	..	..	..	..	65	972	....
Pittsburgh	502	0	69	6	24	1	1,828	2–18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Petrel	181	0	31	0	11	6	213	..	..	..	..	⅜	5–16	8	126	T. S., H. T. E.
Philadelphia	327	6	48	7	19	6	1,074	..	..	..	..	4	2.5	34	359	T. S., H. T. E.
Princeton	168	0	36	0	12	9	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	130	S. S., V. T. E.
Raleigh	300	0	42	0	18	0	571	..	..	..	..	2.5	1	20	297	T. S., V. T. E.
Riena Mercedes	292	0	43	3	16	9	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	500	....
Rhode Island	435	0	76	2	23	9	1,705	4–21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Sacramento	210	0	40	10	11	6	414	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	150	T. S., V. T. E.
Salem	420	0	47	1	16	9	1,250	2–21	..	..	..	..	..	16	340	2-Screw Turbine.
San Francisco	310	0	49	3	20	4	678	..	..	..	..	3	2	24	319	T. S., H. T. E.
Saratoga	380	0	64	10	23	3	1,334	2	4	5	10	6	3	25	473	T. S., V. T. E.
Severn	175	0	37	0	16	0	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	Sail Power.
South Carolina	450	0	80	2	24	6	2,200	2–21	11	12	10	3	3	51	818	T. S., V. T. E.
South Dakota	502	0	69	6	24	1	2,024	2–18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
St. Louis	424	0	66	0	22	6	1,500	..	..	..	..	3	2	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Tacoma	292	0	44	0	15	9	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Tallahassee	252	0	50	0	12	6	355	..	11	10	11	..	1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Tennessee	502	0	72	10	25	0	1,762	4–21	5	9	7	3	1.5	40	816	T. S., V. T. E.
Terror	259	6	55	6	14	6	285	..	7	11.5	..	..	1¾	14	164	T. S., I. C.
Texas	565	0	95	2	28	6	2,850	4–21	..	..	..	..	..	55	970	T. S., V. T. E.
Tonopah	252	0	50	0	12	6	388	..	11	10	11	..	1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Topeka	250	0	35	0	17	9	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	131	T. S., H. C.
Utah	510	0	88	2	28	6	2,500	2–21	..	..	..	..	..	52	888	4-Screw Turbine.
Vermont	450	0	76	10	24	6	2,200	4–21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Vesuvius	252	0	26	0	10	0	132	2–18 1–21		..	..	..	..	4	47	T. S., V. T. E.
Vicksburg	168	0	36	0	12	1	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	128	S. S., V. T. E.
Virginia	435	0	76	2	23	9	1,705	4–21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Washington	502	0	72	10	25	0	1,762	4–21	5	9	7	4	1.5	40	816	T. S., V. T. E.
West Virginia	502	0	69	6	24	1	2,024	2–18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Wheeling	174	0	34	0	12	3	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	129	T. S., V. T. E.
Wilmington	250	9	40	0	9	0	300	..	..	..	..	⅜	5–16	10	189	T. S., V. T. E.
Wisconsin	368	0	72	2	23	6	1,245	1–18	16.5	14	15	4	2¾	34	647	T. S., V. T. E.
Wyoming	554	0	93	2	28	6	2,500	2–21	..	..	..	..	..	55	981	T. S., V. T. E.

Abbreviations—T. S., V. T. E.—Twin screw, vertical turbine engine.

FLAG OFFICERS.—Admiral of the Navy—George Dewey, President General Board, Washington, D. C.

Rear-Admirals—Active List.—Charles E. Vreeland, W. H. H. Southerland, Vincendon L. Cottman, Thomas B. Howard, Walter C. Cowles, Austin M. Knight, Charles J. Badger, Reginald F. Nicholson, Charles B. T. Moore, Alfred Reynolds, Bradley A. Fiske, John R. Edwards, James M. Helm, C. McR. Winslow, Nathaniel R. Usher, Frank F. Fletcher, Frank E. Beatty, Robert M. Doyle, Wythe M. Parks, William B. Caperton, George S. Willits, Walter F. Worthington, William N. Little, Clifford J. Boush, Henry T. Mayo.

Relative Rank in the United States Army and Navy: Generals rank with Admirals, Lieutenant-Generals rank with Vice-Admirals, Major-Generals rank with Rear-Admirals, Brigadier-Generals rank with Commodores, Colonels rank with Captains, Lieutenant-Colonels rank with Commanders, Majors rank with Lieutenant-Commanders, Captains rank with Lieutenants, First Lieutenants rank with Lieutenants Junior Grade, Second Lieutenants rank with Ensigns, Cadets rank with Midshipmen.

UNITED STATES NAVY PAY ROLL.

Rank	Base Pay
Admiral	$13,500
Rear-Admirals, first nine	8,000
Rear-Admirals, second nine	6,000
Captains	4,000
Commanders	3,500
Lieutenant-Commanders	3,000
Lieutenants	2,400
Lieutenants (Junior Grade)	2,400
Ensigns	1,700
Midshipmen	600

All staff officers, such as medical directors, chaplains, naval constructors, pay directors, civil engineers, etc., to receive the pay of their rank.

Chief boatswains, and other commissioned warrant officers, receive the same pay as ensigns.

All officers paid under this table, below the rank of Rear-Admiral, are entitled to 10 per cent. increase upon the full yearly

Navy—*Continued.*

pay of their grades for each and every period of five years' service as "longevity pay," computed upon their total actual service in the Navy or Marine Corps, provided that the total amount of such increase shall not exceed 40 per cent. upon the full yearly pay of their grade.

All officers on sea duty and all officers on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States shall while so serving receive ten per centum additional of their salaries and increase as above provided, and such increase shall commence from reporting for duty on board ship or the date of sailing from the United States for shore duty beyond seas or to join a ship in foreign waters.

Warrant officers (boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, pharmacists, machinists and pay clerks) are paid from $1,125 to $2,250 a year.

Commandants' clerks receive from $1,000 to $1,800 a year.

Petty officers master-at-arms, boatswains' mates, gunners' mates, gun captains, quartermasters, machinists, hospital stewards, yeomen, bandmasters, first musicians, coxswains, electricians, boiler-makers, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, plumbers and fitters, sailmakers' mates, carpenters' mates, oilers, printers, painters, water tenders, and hospital apprentices (first class) receive from $396 to $924 a year.

The pay of second-class seamen per month is $26; seamen gunners, $28; firemen, first class, $38; musicians, first class, $34.

The pay of second-class seamen per month is: Ordinary seamen, $21; firemen, second class, $33; shipwrights, $27; musicians, second class, $33.

The pay of third-class seamen per month is: Landsmen, for training, $17; coal passers, $24; apprentices, third class, $10.

To provide for the welfare and comfort of the officers and enlisted men of the Navy during the fiscal year of 1914, it is going to cost Uncle Sam just $39,264,662. Of this amount $10,770,792 is required to pay the officers on the active list, while the retired officers receive the sum of $3,189,761.

The perquisites allowed officers of the Navy will aggregate nearly three-quarters of a million dollars in 1914. Of this amount $440.576 will be spent in providing quarters for those officers who cannot be accommodated in buildings or houses maintained by the Government, and $151,882 for the item of heat and light for officers using other than Government quarters and in Government quarters where no heating and lighting plant is maintained by the Government; also the term of rations, for enlisted men and certain officers, which figured at 30 cents a day, amounts to nearly $5,500,000. The sum of $540,000 is required to pay the midshipmen under instruction at the Naval Academy.

The pay of the enlisted men of the Navy is divided into the following items. Pay of 48,000 petty officers, seamen, etc., $21.887,424; 3,500 apprentices under training, $742,749; 395 retired enlisted men, $340,095, and 1,000 enlisted men in prisons undergoing sentences of court-martial, etc., $335,406.

Each man in the Navy holding an honorable discharge receives a bounty upon reenlistment. This item will cost the Government $650,969 in 1914. There is also required the sum of $34,568 for interest on the deposits held by Uncle Sam for the enlisted men of the Navy. Eighty-nine thousand, five hundred and twenty dollars is required to pay the Female Nurse Corps of the Navy and $15,920 is allowed them for commutation of quarters.

Each officer or enlisted man in the Navy who dies from wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty is entitled to have paid to his beneficiary a sum equal to one-half of his annual pay. For this purpose the sum of $75,000 will be required for the fiscal year 1914.

The term of enlistment in the Navy is four years, except for boys under eighteen, who enlist for minority, with the consent of parents or guardian. Minors over eighteen are enlisted without the consent of parents or guardian, but they must furnish a birth certificate or verified written statement of parent or guardian as to their age. Minors under twenty-one years of age will not be accepted for enlistment if their parents object. Only American citizens of good character who may reasonably be expected to remain in the service are enlisted, and every applicant must pass the required physical examination, be able to read and write English and take the oath of allegiance. No boy under seventeen can be enlisted except by special permission from the Department.

Information regarding rates, with pay, opportunities for advancement, allowances, etc., can be obtained by addressing: Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

On July 1, 1910, publicity offices were established at New York, N. Y. (153 W. 23d St.), for the Eastern district, and Indianapolis, Ind. (P. O. Bldg.), for the Western district, where full information regarding the pay, opportunities, etc., of service in the United States Navy may be obtained. Inquiries from the different states should be sent to the nearest of the two districts enumerated above. Address "Publicity Office, Navy Recruiting Service, 153 W. 23d St., N. Y.," or "Indianapolis, Ind.," as the case may be. All inquiries will be promptly answered by an officer of the navy. Better still, if you are in a position to do so, call at the nearest station and get all information first hand from the enlisted men who have seen service in our navy.

Roosevelt was the most insistent of all Presidents in urging naval efficiency. In his first annual message to Congress he says (pages 6663, 6664): "The work of upbuilding the Navy must be steadily continued. It is not possible to improvise a navy after war breaks out. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace, of our nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. * * * The Navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as a right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling." This attitude was maintained throughout his entire administration.

Navy:

Admiral of, revival of grade of, recommended, 6345.

Amalgamation of staff corps recommended, 8076.

Appointments in, referred to, 2129, 2134.

Apprentices, corps of, recommended, 2713.

Appropriations for. (See Navy Department.)

Navy—*Continued.*
- Army and, forces mobilized on borders of Mexico to protect interests of citizens of United States during uprising, 8038.
- Auxiliary in Spanish-American War, 6313.
- Award of medals in, 7057.
- Base in Philippines advocated, 6880.
- Boys, enlistment of, in, recommended, 1392, 1476, 2713.
- Bureau of Navigation, report of chief of, 6294.
- Classifying and rating of officers and men, 6602, 6725, 6726, 6727, 6731, 6732.
- Classifying and manning vessels of, 6613.
- Code of, revision of, recommended, 2625.
- Commissary branch, salaries in, 6740.
- Condition and equipment at end of 1911, 8075.
- Condition of, report regarding, transmitted, 6258.
- Courts-martial in. (See Courts-Martial.)
- Courts of inquiry in, referred to, 892.
- Development of, 6664, 6666, 6763.
- Discipline of—
  - Discussed, 6166.
  - Flogging abolished, referred to, 2633.
  - Punishment discussed, 2669, 2712, 2714, 2822.
  - Referred to, 2633, 2942.
- Discussed by President—
  - Adams, John, 226, 263, 270, 297, 302.
  - Adams, J. Q., 876, 925, 955.
  - Arthur, 4638, 4671, 4674, 4726, 4768, 4796, 4834, 4848.
  - Buchanan, 2990, 3055, 3062.
  - Cleveland, 4935, 5100, 5375, 5882, 5972, 6164.
  - Fillmore, 2624, 2633, 2668, 2711, 2714.
  - Grant, 3994, 4009, 4062, 4103, 4150, 4202, 4249, 4304, 4362.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5479, 5551, 5635, 5758.
  - Hayes, 4405, 4407, 4425, 4452, 4525, 4565, 4573.
  - Jackson, 1022, 1167, 1254, 1269, 1334, 1392, 1411, 1444, 1475.
  - Jefferson, 317, 333, 335, 360, 407, 416, 442.
  - Johnson, 3561, 3649, 3775, 3882.
  - Lincoln, 3240, 3249, 3350, 3385, 3449.
  - McKinley, 6268, 6313, 6344, 6387, 6451.
  - Madison, 455, 461, 463, 471, 504, 513, 519, 534, 538, 551.
  - Monroe, 585, 594, 600, 603, 615, 618, 631, 649, 677, 764, 783, 791, 800, 811.
  - Pierce, 2748, 2821, 2872, 2942.
  - Polk, 2262, 2276, 2355, 2411, 2501.
  - Roosevelt, 6663, 6762, 6880, 7055, 7381, 7447, 7449, 7497, 7616, 7617.
  - Taylor, 1902, 1941, 2055, 2064, 2122, 2127, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2134, 2559.
  - Van Buren, 1609, 1719, 1754, 1818, 1835.
  - Washington, 185, 193.
- Education in. (See Naval Academy.)
- Efficiency of, 6664, 6666, 7056, 7381, 7447, 7449.
- Elections in, interference in, by, prohibited, 3866.
- Enlisted men, discharge of, 6747.
  - Pay of, 6742, 6748.
- Establishment of, recommended, 193.
- Expenditures of. (See Navy Department.)
- Fighting force of, in Spanish-American War, 6313.
- Foundry for making heavy guns for, recommended, 4797, 4833.
- General Board of, 6666, 7449.
- General Staff, advocated, 6880, 7617.
- Gunboats. (See Vessels, United States.)
- Hospital ships, two recommended, 7617.
- Increase in. (See Vessels for, *post.*)
- Insane asylum for. (See Government Hospital for Insane.)
- Laws in relation to, 1269.
- Lessons of Russo-Japanese War, 7076.
- Larger Navy, need of, 6664, 6666, 7055, 7056, 7380, 7381.
- Marine Corps. (See Marine Corps.)
- Manœuvers of, 6762.
- Naval force abroad. (See Chile; Great Lakes; Haiti; Mediterranean Sea; Peru; Squadrons; West Indies.)
- Naval force for protecting commerce indispensable, 193, 197, 226, 1719.
  - Referred to, 1835.
- Naval parade to be held in New York Harbor, 5760.
- Naval reserve of steamships recommended, 5492.
- Navy Board—
  - New organization of, 1252.
  - Report of, referred to, 2308.
  - Should be dispensed with, 1023.
- New system of accountability in, recommended, 1902.
- Nominations for, discussed, 3062.
- Number of available vessels and men in the Spanish-American War, 6313.
- Officers in—
  - Additional grades of, recommended, 3240.

Navy—*Continued.*
    Conduct of, to be investigated, 847.
    Flag officer to take rank in certain cases with major-generals, 3240.
    Increase in number of, 1609.
    Letter of John Randolph, Jr., relating to the privileges of the House, demanding that certain be punished for insulting, 291.
    Nominations of, discussed, 3062.
    Promotion of, discussed, 2669, 4103, 5973, 7495, 7496.
    Relative rank with officers in Army referred to, 2624, 2633, 2669, 2714, 3240.
    Retired list for, recommended, 2624, 2669, 2714.
    Limitations on, recommended, 2820.
    Salary of—
      Equalization of pay of army officers and, 1254.
      Should be the same as army officers, 1023.
  Payment of, resolution providing for, approved, 3350.
  Peace establishment of—
    Plan for, 764, 791.
    Referred to, 925, 4103.
    Should be permanent, 876.
  Pensioners of. (See Pensioners.)
  Petty officers schools, 6742, 6748.
  Promotions in. (See officers in, *ante.*)
  Punishment in. (See discipline of, *ante.*)
  Rank in, discussed, 3450.
  Rear-admiral in, rank of acting conferred upon certain officers inquired into, 4848.
  Reduction in, referred to, 3561, 3775, 3882.
  Referred to, 594, 600, 615, 619, 650, 1022, 2127, 4009.
  Reorganization of, recommended, 2669.
  Revision of code for government of, recommended, 2625.
  Rules and regulations for, referred to, 603, 1255.
  Scarcity of officers and enlisted men discussed, 6756, 6763, 7382.
  School of instruction for. (See Naval Academy.)
  Seamen, permanent corps of, recommended, 2712.
  Should be in readiness for actual service, 463.
  Statement of, 585, 1167.
  Success of, due to enterprising spirit of, 504.
  Sunday, observance of, by, enjoined, 3326, 5464.
  Supplies for naval force referred to, 811.
  Timber for—
    Care of reservations for supplying, referred to, 3799.
    Machinery for preserving, 4676.
  Vessels for, construction of, discussed and recommendations regarding, by President—
    Adams, John, 226, 263.
    Adams, J. Q., 876, 927, 955.
    Arthur, 4638, 4727, 4768, 4796, 4834.
    Buchanan, 2990, 3055.
    Cleveland, 4935, 5100, 5376, 5882, 5972, 6164.
    Grant, 4150, 4202, 4249, 4304, 4362.
    Harrison, Benj., 5479, 5551, 5635, 5758.
    Hayes, 4565.
    Jackson, 1022, 1392, 1411, 1476.
    Jefferson, 317, 333, 360, 407, 442.
    Lincoln, 3385, 3450.
    McKinley, 6344.
    Madison, 455, 461, 471, 504, 513, 538, 551.
    Monroe, 594, 615, 618, 631, 649, 677, 765.
    Pierce, 2748, 2821, 2872, 2942.
    Polk, 2262, 2276, 2355, 2411.
    Roosevelt, 6663, 6666, 6880, 7055, 7058, 7380, 7383, 7616.
    Tyler, 1941, 2122, 2130, 2131.
    Van Buren, 1609, 1719.
    Washington, 185, 193.
  Vice-admiral of, creation of grade of, recommended, 3450, 6345.
  War College discussed, 6166.
  Wireless telegraph station established in Canal Zone for use of, 8340.

Navy Board:
  New organization of, 1252.
  Report of, referred to, 2308.
  Should be dispensed with, 1023.

Navy, Department of.—The Continental Navy was under the direction of various committees, boards and agents; the first committee, being one of three members, was appointed on Oct. 13, 1775. In 1781, the Board of Admiralty then acting was replaced by the Secretary of Marine, whose duties correspond with those of the present Secretary of the Navy; but before the end of that year the duties of the office were transferred to the Treasury Department.

Upon the adoption of the Constitution, in 1789, naval matters were placed under the jurisdiction of the War Department and so remained until April 30, 1798, when in consequence of depredations of French cruisers, twelve new ships were added to the fleet; and the modern Department of the Navy was organized with a Secretary at its head. In 1815 a board of three "Navy Commissioners" was created which was charged with the duty of procuring naval stores, of constructing and equipping vessels and of superintending the navy yards; the order creating these Commissioners expressly provides that they should not interfere with the powers of the Secretary of the Navy Department.

In 1842 five bureaus, namely, Navy Yards and Docks, Construction, Equipment and Repairs, Clothing and Provisions, Ord-

Navy, Department of—*Continued.*
nance and Hydrography, and Medicine and Surgery took the place of the Commissioners. Another reorganization took place in 1862 which placed the Department substantially upon its present basis. The Hydrographic Office was then established and the office of Judge-Advocate-General, created in 1865, was reorganized in 1880. Although assistants to the Secretary had been from time to time appointed before that date, it was not till 1890 that the office of Assistant Secretary was established.

The Secretary of the Navy has the general supervision of the work of the Department, and, although under the Constitution the President is Commander-in-chief of the Navy, the official acts of the Secretary are final. The details of the Secretary's duties are carried out by eight Bureaus, each presided over by a naval officer having the actual or nominal rank of Rear-Admiral. The Bureau of Navigation attends to the promulgation and enforcement of the Secretary's orders; the education of officers (see Naval Academy); the enlistment and education of enlisted men; keeps their records and preserves the Naval Register; and directs the enforcement of all regulations. The Bureau of Yards and Docks attends to the construction, equipment and maintenance of all Docks and Navy Yards. The Bureau of Equipment furnishes all supplies to the ships, directs the Naval Observatory (q. v.) and prepares the *Nautical Almanac*; the Hydrographic Office, whose duties relate to the preparation of charts and gathering information on all kinds of nautical subjects, is a branch of this Bureau. The Bureau of Ordnance supervises the manufacture of offensive and defensive armor and apparatus, and, in connection with the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, their installation on the ships. The Bureau of Construction and Repairs designs and constructs war-ships, has charge of the docking of the ships and repairing all permanent fixtures. The Bureau of Steam-Engineering constructs and repairs all steam machinery. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has charge of and furnishes supplies to the Medical Department and all naval hospitals. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts furnishes all the general supplies and keeps all naval accounts.

In addition to these Bureaus, the offices of the Judge-Advocate-General form the law department of the Navy. The Commandant of Marines is the head of the Marine Corps (q. v.). The General Board, composed of naval officers of various grades, advises the Secretary on technical matters and submits plans for naval manœuvres, etc.

Building Programme.—The Secretary of the Navy in his annual report for 1913, recommended the authorization by Congress of a building programme which should include two dreadnaughts, eight destroyers and three submarines annually.

Naval Schools.—There was established on board the *Des Moines,* in 1913, a school for academic, vocational and technical instruction of enlisted men. The experiment met with such success that it was proposed to install the school generally upon the ships and at the shore stations of the navy. Four schools are now maintained for training recruits—at Newport, Norfolk, Chicago and San Francisco.

Enlistments.—The policy recently adopted by the department of raising the standard for admission to the navy has increased the number as well as bettered the character of the men entering the service. There is now a rigid exclusion of those not morally or physically fit.

Following is a list of the secretaries of the Navy and the Presidents under whom they served:

PRESIDENT	Secretary of the Navy	Appointed
Adams	George Cabot, Massachusetts	1798
“	Benjamin Stoddert, Maryland	1798
Jefferson	“ “	1801
“	Robert Smith, Maryland	1801
“	Jacob Crowninshield, Mass.	1805
Madison	Paul Hamilton, South Carolina	1809
“	William Jones, Pennsylvania	1813
“	B. W. Crowninshield, Mass.	1814
Monroe	“ “	1817
“	Smith Thompson, New York	1818
“	Samuel L. Southard, New Jersey	1823
J.Q.Adams	“ “	1825
Jackson	John Branch, North Carolina	1829
“	Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire	1831
“	Mahlon Dickerson, New Jersey	1834
Van Buren	“ “	1837
“	James K. Paulding, New York	1838
Harrison	George E. Badger, N. Carolina	1841
Tyler	“ “	1841
“	Abel P. Upshur, Virginia	1841
“	David Henshaw, Massachusetts	1843
“	Thomas W. Gilmer, Virginia	1844
“	John Y. Mason, Virginia	1844
Polk	George Bancroft, Massachusetts	1845
“	John Y. Mason, Virginia	1846
Taylor	William B. Preston, Virginia	1849
Fillmore	William A. Graham, N. Carolina	1850
“	John P. Kennedy, Maryland	1852
Pierce	James C. Dobbin, N. Carolina	1853
Buchanan	Isaac Toucey, Connecticut	1857
Lincoln	Gideon Welles, Connecticut	1861
Johnson	“ “	1865
Grant	Adolph E. Borie, Pennsylvania	1869
“	George M. Robeson, New Jersey	1869
Hayes	Richard W. Thompson, Indiana	1877
“	Nathan Goff, Jr., West Virginia	1881
Garfield	William H. Hunt, Louisiana	1881
Arthur	Wm. E. Chander, N. Hampshire	1882
Cleveland	William C. Whitney, New York	1885
B. Harrison	Benjamin F. Tracy, New York	1889
Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert, Alabama	1893
McKinley	John D. Long, Massachusetts	1897
Roosevelt	“ “	1901
“	William H. Moody, Mass.	1902
“	Paul Morton, Illinois	1904
“	C. J. Bonaparte, Maryland	1905
“	Victor H. Metcalf, California	1907
“	Truman H. Newberry, Michigan	1908
Taft	George von L. Meyer, Mass.	1909
Wilson	Josephus Daniels, N. Carolina	1913

For more detailed information as to the scope and activities of the Navy Department consult the index references to the Presidents' Messages and Encyclopedic articles under the following headings:

Marine Corps.
Marine Insurance.
Marine, Secretary of.
Naval Academy.
Naval Militia.
Naval Observatory.
Naval War College.
Navigation Act.
Navigation Laws.
Navy Yards.

Navy Department:
- Accounts of, in Fourth Auditor's Office referred to, 1096.
- Amount charged to State Department for services rendered by naval vessels referred to, 3660.
- Appointments in, referred to, 1965.
- Appropriations for, 927, 4426.
  - Diverted to survey of Isthmus of Darien referred to, 4000.

Navy Department—*Continued.*
    - Necessary to render efficient, 1444.
    - Recommended, 955, 1168, 1475, 2055, 2872, 4405, 4674, 4796.
    - Referred to, 4407.
    - Transfer of, referred to, 1818, 2122.
        - Act authorizing, approved, 2131.
- Appropriations for docks, etc., should be separated from those for naval service, 2625, 2670.
- Board of Commissioners for, referred to, 603, 631.
- Clerks in, referred to, 3585.
- Deficiencies in, referred to, 4407.
- Expenditures of, 335, 800, 2055, 2064, 2625, 2670, 3450, 3650, 3775, 3882, 4062, 4407, 4425, 4452, 4525, 4573, 5376, 5972.
- Fireproof building for, recommended, 2281, 2704.
- Law reserved for use of, 6743, 6746, 6837.
- Navy Board—
    - New organization of, 1252.
    - Report of, referred to, 2308.
    - Should be dispensed with, 1023.
- Persons employed in, without express provisions of law, 1964, 2174.
- Transfer of—
    - Coasts, Survey to, recommended, 4727, 4932, 5973.
    - Light-House Service to, recommended, 4727.
    - Payment of naval pensions to, recommended, 4060.

Navy Medical Department, relative rank of officers of, 7380.

Navy, Secretary of:
- Letter of Boynton and Fisher to, referred to, 3669.
- Report of, 3236, 6294.
    - Discussed. (See Navy discussed.)
    - Transmitted, 335, 845, 994, 1097, 1444, 2064.

Navy Yards.—Yards, docks, and shops for construction and repair of vessels, and stations for coaling, storing supplies, and as bases for operation are maintained by the Navy Department as follows:

1. New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2. Boston Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
3. Norfolk Navy Yard, near Norfolk, Va.
4. Portsmouth Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
5. Philadelphia Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
6. Mare Island Navy Yard, near San Francisco, Cal.
7. Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
8. Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Navy Yards:
- At Boston, machinery at, for preserving wood, referred to, 4676.
    - Title of United States to land occupied as, referred to, 4698.
- At New York, new boiler shop at, recommended, 4681.
- At Norfolk, employment at, referred to, 3660.
- At Washington, manufacture of guns at, discussed, 5973.
- Civil service in connection with, discussed, 5974.
    - Order regarding, 6146.
- Defense of, demands attention of Congress, 1754.
- Discontinuance of, on Atlantic seaboard referred to, 2958.
- Establishment of—
    - At Memphis referred to, 2202, 2829.
    - On Atlantic seaboard recommended, 3385, 3450.
        - Mississippi River recommended, 2132.
        - San Francisco Bay recommended, 2669.
        - Western river recommended, 3385.
    - Recommended, 3561.
- Improvements in, recommended, 4062.
- Labor at, secured through boards of labor, employment, discussed, 6166.
- List of. (See Encyclopedic Index article on the Navy.)
- Officers and men in, referred to, 765, 3660.
- Referred to, 6255.
- Small, abolition of recommended, 8076.

Near East, and Europe, political conditions in, 8047.

Near East, commerce with, 8047.

Nebraska.—One of the western group of states. Motto, "Equality before the law." It extends from lat. 40° to 43° north and from long. 95° 25′ to 104° west. It is bounded on the north by South Dakota (partly separated by the Missouri River), on the east by Iowa and Missouri (separated from both by the Missouri River), on the south by Kansas and Colorado, and on the west by Colorado and Wyoming, and has an area of 77,520 square miles.

Nebraska originally formed part of the Louisiana Purchase and was later made a part of the Territory of Missouri. It was made a Territory in 1854, and included portions of the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. Nebraska was admitted to the Union in 1867. The State takes its name from the river. It was first permanently settled at Bellevue in 1847.

The State is one of the first in the production of corn, being extremely fertile in the eastern part and along the Platte River. Its principal industries are agriculture and stock raising, slaughtering and meat packing, South Omaha being one of the great cattle markets of the world. Butter, cheese, condensed milk and kindred dairy products are the chief manufactured products.

The Federal irrigation scheme, completed in 1911, includes the watering of 110,000 acres of Nebraska and Wyoming. There are 3,074,658 acres of land in the State

Nebraska—*Continued.*

unreserved and unappropriated. Land offices are located at Alliance, Broken Bow, Lincoln, North Platte, O'Neill and Valentine.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 129,678, comprising 38,622,021 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $2,079,817,647. The average value of land per acre was $41.80, an increase from $16.27 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $222,222,004, including 2,932,350 cattle, valued at $73,074,057; 1,008,378 horses, $102,804,907; 83,405 mules, $10,374,076; 3,435,734 swine, $29,649,482; 293,500 sheep, $1,486,948. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 is given as: Corn, 7,425,000 acres, 155,925,000 bushels, $85,759,000; wheat, 3,098,000 acres, 41,594,000 bushels, $36,169,000; oats, 2,500,000 acres, 34,750,000 bushels, $14,942,000; rye, 52,000 acres, 676,000 bushels, $507,000; potatoes, 116,000 acres, 6,032,000 bushels, $5,549,000; hay, 1,350,000 acres, 1,148,000 tons, $11,136,000.

While not noted as a manufacturing state, Nebraska has 2,500 establishments, employing 32,000 persons, and capitalized at about $100,000. These are engaged in slaughtering and meat packing, manufacturing flour and meal and dairy products for shipment, and minor industries incidental to local needs. The value of the output of the manufactories in 1911 was about $200,000,000. There are no mines in the State. The receipts at the State Treasury for the biennial period ending Nov. 30, 1910, were $10,960,919, and the disbursements $10,744,066; balance on hand, $601,290. School, college and university trust funds of the State amounted to $8,863,690. The debt of the state amounts to $2,005,001.

There were in 1906, 5,834 miles of steam railway and 271 miles of electric line. Omaha is the center from which 14 trunk lines of railway radiate. The population in 1910 was 1,192,214.

Nebraska (see also Omaha):
- Act—
  - Extending time of payment to purchasers of Indian lands in, vetoed, 5525.
  - For admission of, into Union, vetoed, 3687.
  - For sale of Indian reservation in, 4656.
  - To provide for lease of Fort Omaha Military Reservation to, vetoed, 6119.
- Admission of, into Union, proclaimed, 3714.
- Indian lands in, titles to, extinguished, proclaimed, 5535.
- Memorial from citizens of, regarding creation of new Territory, 3111.
- Military forces sent to and reasons therefor, discussed, 4673.
- Public lands in, survey of, referred to, 4959.
- Red Cloud Agency in, deficiency in supplies at, 4312, 4313.
- Reservation of public lands, 6693, 6695, 6749, 7018.
- Supplies issued, suffering people in, referred to, 4272.
- Survey-general in, recommendations for discontinuance of office of, 4959.

Negro Plot.—An alleged attempt on the part of certain negroes, incited and assisted by whites, to burn New York City. March 18, 1741, a fire occurred in the chapel and barracks of Fort George. It was at first thought to be accidental, but eight other fires of unaccountable origin within a month strengthened the allegation of one Mary Burton, a servant in the employ of John Hughson, that a number of negroes and sailors were implicated in a plot to destroy the town. It was charged that the Spanish were inciting plots among the negroes. Twenty whites and more than 160 negro slaves were imprisoned. Four whites and 18 negroes were hanged and 13 others were burned at the stake before the excitement abated.

Negro Troops.—In early Revolutionary days and in the first two years of the Civil War negro troops were employed to a limited extent. In July, 1863, a general provision was made for their enlistment in the Union Army and numbers were in service. Since the Civil War there have always been negro troops in the regular army. They served in the war with Spain in 1898, and proved to be less subject to the prevailing fever and the enervating effects of heat than white soldiers.

Negroes.—According to the census of 1900 there were in the United States 9,192,389 colored inhabitants. Of these, 119,050 were Chinese, 85,986 Japanese, and 266,760 Indians, leaving 8,621,493 negroes, or about one-ninth the entire population.

Negroes (see also Free Negroes; Freedmen; Liberia):
- Colonization of—
  - Discussed, 3255, 3328, 3341, 3401, 3588.
  - In Mexico, and action taken by United States for relief of, discussed, 6066, 6096.
  - Vessels to bring back colonists, 3433.
- Education and industrial training, recommended, 7412.
- Emigration of—
  - Agreement with Bernard Koch for, canceled, 3368.
  - Discussed, 3653.
- Lynching of, discussed, 5767, 7410.
- Recruiting of, in War between the States, order regarding, 6335.
- Sale of, taken from United States by British forces, referred to, 6278.
- To be employed for military purposes in war between the States, order regarding, 3318.
- Welfare of, discussed by President Taft, 7669.

Nepal.—Nepal lies between 26° 20′-30° 10′ N. lat. and 80° 15′-88° 14′ E. long., with an extreme breadth from west to east of 520 miles, and a mean of 150 miles from north to south. The State is bounded on the north by Tibet; on the east by Sikkim; on the south by Bengal and Bihar and Orissa; and on the southwest and west by Agra and Oudh. The area is 54,000

Nepal—*Continued.*

square miles. The dominant race is the Gurkhali, or Gurkha, descendants of Brahmans and Rajputs who retreated from India during the Muhammadan invasions of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and conquered the country in the eighteenth century A. D. The inhabitants are almost entirely Buddhists, but their languages differ according to racial distinctions, the Gurkha dialect being of Sanskrit origin, and the remaining dialects akin to Tibetan. The population is estimated at 5,000,000.

Physical Features.—The Himalayas traverse the centre of western Nepal, and extend along the northern boundary of the eastern division, where the highest peak of the whole range, Mount Everest, rises to 29,002 feet above sea level, the greatest land altitude yet ascertained.

Western Nepal contains many fertile valleys north and south of the range, and the southern portion of eastern Nepal contains low-lying alluvial land known as the tarai.

The rivers of Nepal flow from the Himalayas with a general southward course to the Ganges, their tributaries flowing through the valleys between parallel ranges of lower elevation than the Himalayas. The valley of Nepal and the southern plains have a rainy season from June to October, winter from October to March, and a hot season from April to June. The climate of the mountains and higher valleys depends on latitude as well as altitude, and varies from tropical to alpine conditions.

History.—The conquest of Nepal by the Gurkhas was completed in 1765, since which date the whole country has been under the hereditary rule of the Sahi dynasty. Since 1816 the actual power has been in the hands of successive Prime Ministers. The southern trend of the Gurkha conquests led to a war with the British Government of India in 1814-1816, since which time a British resident has been accepted at Katmandu.

Government.—Internal affairs are unfettered, but foreign relations are controlled by the Government of India, and by arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments.

The public laws have been greatly modified since the first visit of the Nepalese Prime Minister to England in 1851, and the death penalty is now confined to murder and the killing of cows, manslaughter and cattle maiming being punished by imprisonment for life. The private code, especially caste law, is somewhat rigorous, and slavery is a recognized institution.

Ruler: Maharajadhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shumshere Jung, born June 30, 1906, succeeded his father, Dec. 11, 1911.

Almost every male Gurkha is a soldier, and there is a standing army of 30,000 infantry and mountain artillery, with a reserve of about 30,000. In addition some 20,000 Gurkhas are in the service of the Government of India in ten rifle regiments.

Education.—Education is provided by the State free of cost in a central college at the capital, with branch schools in the surrounding district. Instruction is given in Sanskrit, Urdu, and English, and there is a considerable sprinkling of English-speaking Nepalese.

Finance.—The revenue is derived from land rents, forests, customs duties, mining royalties and monopolies, and exceeds $5,000,000. The trade with India bears a duty each way of about 12 per cent.

Production and Industry.—Every available acre is cultivated for the production of grain, fruit and foodstuffs, and the live stock (which consists only of a few sheep and cattle) is grazed in the jungles or stall-fed. The principal crop is rice, and wheat, pulse, maize and other grains are grown, while fruit, flowers and vegetables are freely cultivated. In the hills tea, cotton and tobacco are grown, and hemp, dye plants and medicinal herbs are obtained.

Gold, silver, lignite and coal have been found, and iron, copper, zinc, lead and sulphur are plentiful. Limestone and marbles abound in central Nepal, and there are numerous mineral springs.

Coarse cottons, paper, bells, brass and iron metal work, weapons, and gold and silver ornaments are the principal manufactures. The dominant Gurkha race despises trade and peaceful industries, which are in the hands of the Newars, a subject Mongol race.

Commerce.—The chief trade route is between Katmandu and the Bengal frontier (76 miles). This road traverses the valley of Nepal, and is the only practicable means of access from India. Two routes lead to Tibet over the Himalayas, near the northwestern and northeastern boundaries, but in each case there is accommodation for pedestrians only in the passes, where goods are carried on men's backs. Three-quarters of the trade is with British India.

Nero, The, soundings taken by, 6759.

Nesqually Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Nesqually, Wash., proclaimed port of delivery, 2588.

Netherlands.—The kingdom of the Netherlands is a maritime country of northwest Europe, extending from 53° 32′ 21″ to 50° 45′ 49″ N. lat., and from 3° 23′ 27″ to 7° 12′ 20″ E. long. The greatest length from north to south is 164 miles, and the greatest breadth is 123 miles. The kingdom is bounded on the east by Germany, and on the south by Belgium, the northern and western boundaries being the North Sea. At the northeastern extremity the boundary crosses the Dollart, a basin at the mouth of the river Ems.

Physical Features.—The coast of the southwest provinces of Zeeland and South Holland, and of the northern provinces of Friesland and Groningen is broken in many places, and groups of islands have been formed by the inroads of the sea. For nearly 200 miles, however, the western coast consists of unbroken sand dunes, protected from the sea by breakwaters, and on the landward side by plantations. The southern archipelago lies between the estuaries of the Meuse and Scheldt, and north of the Meuse estuary is an irregular land formation known as the Hook of Holland; the northern archipelago extends in a semi-circle from the Texel Gat to the Ems basin. Behind the chain of northern islands or Frisian archipelago, are the great gulf or inland sea, known as the Zuyder Zee, or South Sea, to distinguish it from the external North Sea, the northeastern Shallows or Wadden, and the inundated Ems basin, or Dollart, all of which were formed during the thirteenth century by inroads through the original coast line, now marked by the chain of Frisian islands. The area of the Zuyder Zee and Wadden extends 2,000 English square miles, and the Netherlands portion of the Dollart twenty-three square miles, giving a total area for the kingdom of the Netherlands of close on 14,800 English square miles.

As the name implies, the Netherlands are generally low-lying and flat. Of the total land area, 12,761 square miles, nearly 5,000 square miles would be submerged at high water but for the protecting barriers

Netherlands—*Continued.*
of sand dunes, dikes and dams, the latter accounting for many of the place names in the country.

The principal rivers are the Rhine (Riju) and the Meuse (Maas), the former crossing the eastern border from Germany and flowing in several branches to the North Sea and Zuyder Zee, and the latter traversing the province of Limburg and flowing to the North Sea. The estuaries of the Scheldt (Schelde) are also in Netherlands territory. The country is also intersected with lesser streams, and these are turned to account for the purposes of navigation, irrigation and land drainage, and are connected by numerous artificial canals, or grachts, lined with trees and studded with windmills. The intervening land often consists of drained morasses, or polders, transformed into fertile agricultural or grazing land. In addition to the communicating canals there are many ship canals, the largest being the New Waterway from Rotterdam to the Hook of Holland, and the North Sea Canal from Amsterdam and the Zuyder Zee, along the bed of the river Y to Ymuiden on the North Sea coast. There are many inland lakes, or meers, particularly in the northeast, of much importance to the fishing industry, but the principal hydrographical feature is the Zuyder Zee, a land-locked inlet about eighty-four miles from north to south, and forty-five miles from east to west at its widest part. The mean depth is between 11 and 12 English feet, and the nature of much of the bed has prompted several drainage projects, the reclaimed soil being capable of practical cultivation. The present Government are preparing fresh proposals for the reclamation of large portions of the Zuyder Zee.

History.—The territory now known as the Netherlands was incorporated as a Province of the Roman Empire in the first century, A. D., being at that time peopled by various Germanic tribes, the names of the Batavi and the Frisii being still preserved in the kingdom. As the Roman empire crumbled to pieces, the south Netherlands became part of the Frankish dominions, and the inhabitants were converted to Christianity, but the Frisians of the north retained their independence and heathendom until the eighth century, when they were subdued and converted by Charlemagne, himself a Netherlander by descent. The twelfth century witnessed the rise of the towns, but by the fifteenth century the lordship of these towns had passed with that of most of the feudal states to the rulers of Burgundy, and the overlordship passed successively to France and Austria and so to the head of the Holy Roman empire, and at the abdication of Charles V. to his son Philip II., King of Spain. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries witnessed the beginnings of the Reformation and the rise of the Dutch Republic. The religious dissensions had divided the country into a Protestant Northern Netherlands and Catholic Southern Netherlands, the latter forming the country now known as Belgium. The Netherlands were acknowledged to be independent by the Treaty of Münster (1648), and in 1688 their Stadtholder, William, Prince of Orange, who had married the daughter of the Duke of York (James II.), became King William III. of Great Britain. From 1700-1713 the Netherlands were the scene of many battles of the War of the Spanish Succession, and at the close of the eighteenth century the people threw over their Stadtholder (whose office had been declared hereditary in 1747) and the Batavian Republic was set up under the protection of the French Republic, but in 1806 Louis Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon, was crowned King of Holland. By the Treaty of London (June 14, 1814) the Northern and Southern Netherlands (the Dutch and Belgian provinces) were united and formed into the Kingdom of the Netherlands, under the Prince of Orange-Nassau, a descendant of the house which had taken a leading part in the destiny of the nation since the thirteenth century. This prince was crowned in 1815 as King William I., but the artificial union of Protestant and Catholic countries broke down in 1830-1831, when the Belgian Provinces revolted, and became an independent kingdom.

Government.—The crown is hereditary in the male (and eventually in the female) line of the House of Orange-Nassau, and Kings William I, (1815-1840), William II. (1840-1849) and William III. (1849-1890) were followed in 1890 by the only surviving child of the last-named sovereign.

Present Ruler: Her Majesty Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, Queen of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, born at The Hague, Aug. 31, 1880; succeeded her father Nov. 23, 1890; assumed the government (which had been carried on by the Queen-Mother, as Regent) Aug. 31, 1898; married at The Hague, Feb. 7, 1901, to His Royal Highness Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.

The States General consists of two chambers. The First Chamber contains 50 members, elected for 9 years (and renewable as to one-third every 3 years) by the Provincial Legislature. The Second Chamber consists of 100 members elected for 4 years by the direct vote of registered male electors. Electors are not registered until the age of 25, and 64 per cent. of the male population of that age are on the register.

Justice is administered in 101 Cantonal Courts, 23 district tribunals which also act as courts of appeal from the cantonal courts. There are 5 higher Courts of Appeal and a Court of Cassation (Hooge Raad) at The Hague.

Each of the 11 Provinces has a legislature elected for 6 years.

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population 1909
Drenthe	1,027	173,318
Friesland	1,278	359,552
Groningen	909	328,045
Gelderland	1,965	639,602
Limburg	1,977	332,007
North Brabant	851	626,079
North Holland	1,078	1,107,693
Overyssel	1,291	382,880
South Holland	1,162	1,390,744
Utrecht	531	288,514
Zeeland	692	232,515
Total	12,761	5,858,175

The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1912, was 6,102,399.

Education.—The educational system is peculiar, in that primary instructional establishments are encouraged by State aid, while public institutions are provided (where private enterprise is lacking) by local taxation. Primary education is compulsory between the ages of 7-13, the average attendance being 95 per cent. of the enrolment. Technical education is highly efficient, horticulture and agriculture being a feature of special schools. There are State Universities at Leiden (founded in 1575), Groningen (1585), and Utrecht (1634), and a municipal University at Amsterdam (1877), attended by 4,000 students

Netherlands—*Continued.*

(700 women), and a Technical University at Delft (1864) attended by 1,200 students.

Finance.—The average revenue for five years including 1914 was 212,445,116 florins and the average expenditure for the same period was 224,574,919 florins. The funded debt Jan. 1, 1914, was 1,148,379,900 florins, the cost of which for interest and sinking fund was 38,505,204 florins. The florin or gulden, the unit of value, is equal to $0.40.2 United States money.

Towns.—Capitals, Court: The Hague; Commercial: Amsterdam and Rotterdam. In 1913 there were 10 communes with a population exceeding 50,000, 11 others exceeding 30,000, and 10 more over 20,000. The chief ports are Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Flushing, Terneuzen, Harlingen, Delfzyl, Dordrecht, Zaandam and Schiedam.

Canals.—The total length of the various canals is stated to exceed 1,500 miles, including the great ship canals, and the network of auxiliary canals connecting the various natural waterways. In 1911 there were 3,190 kilometres of railway open for traffic.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine consisted on Dec. 31, 1911, of 428 sailing ships and 347 steamships.

Production and Industry.—Of the total area (8,038,000 English statute acres) 5,308,450 acres were under crops and grass, 2,141,930 acres were arable land, and 641,449 acres were woods and forests in 1909.

At the Census of 1910 there were 1,068,361 cows, and 958,582 other cattle, 889,036 sheep and lambs, 224,231 goats, 1,259,844 pigs, and 327,377 horses.

In 1910 over 20,000 persons were employed in the North Sea fisheries, the herring catch of that year being valued at close on £1,000,000.

The mineral resources of the Netherlands are confined to coal, which is mined in Limburg, and to stone, clay, and other non-metallic minerals, used in the sea defences and for industrial purposes.

The cotton industry is in an increasingly flourishing condition, woolens and linens being manufactured at Tilburg, Leiden, Utrecht, and Eindhoven, and carpets at Deventer. Spirits, liqueurs, and beer, leather, paper making, earthenware, chocolate, diamond cutting, tobacco and shipbuilding, are also important industries.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Netherlands from the United States for the year 1913 was $125,909,862, and goods to the value of $38,180,967 were sent thither—a balance of $87,728,895 in favor of the United States.

NETHERLAND INDIA.—Lies between 6° N. and 11° S. lat. and 95°-141° E. long., and is divided into two administrations, Java (with Madura) and the "Outposts," under a Governor-General.

DUTCH WEST INDIES.—The possessions in the West Indies are divided into two administrative areas, Surinam (Netherland Guiana) on the mainland of South America, and the island of Curaçao with its dependencies.

Surinam is situated between British and French Guiana, on the northeast coast of South America, and contains an area estimated at 49,845 square miles, with a population (1912) of 95,099. About 50,000 acres are cultivated, the principal products being sugar, cacao, bananas, maize, coffee and rice. Gold is found and exported, and also balata.

Curaçao is an island in the West Indies, about forty miles north of Venezuela. Salt, phosphates, cattle and straw hats are exported, together with the Curaçao orange, with which the celebrated liqueur is flavored.

Netherlands (see also Hague, The):
  Accounts of bankers of United States in Amsterdam, rendered, 113.
  Claims of United States against, 852, 1109, 1456, 1693.
    Payment of, 1750.
  Coffee imported into United States from, duties on, 2250.
  Commercial relations with, 599, 918, 1369.
  Consular convention with, 4437, 4520.
  Convention with, 2696.
  Coronation of Queen of, 6335.
  Discriminating duties—
    On production of Dutch East Indies imported from Holland, 4626, 5088.
  Fisheries of, referred to, 1127.
  Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2910, 2952, 2994, 4542, 4562, 5176, 5397.
    Withdrawn from consideration of Senate, 2916.
  King of, umpire between Great Britain and United States. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
  Leaf tobacco from, taxation of, discussed, 4979, 4986, 5088.
  Loan contracted by United States in—
    Amsterdam, 120.
    Holland, 73, 78, 98, 133, 167, 169.
  Minister of, to United States—
    Received, 4718.
    Refuses to testify in courts of District of Columbia, 2952.
  Petroleum in Holland, etc., taxation of, referred to, 4979, 4986.
  Postal convention with, 3775, 3883.
  Queen of, coronation of, referred to, 6413.
  Reciprocity with, 7339.
  Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—
    Buchanan, 2994.
    Cleveland, 5176, 5397.
    Fillmore, 2696.
    Hayes, 4437, 4542, 4562.
    Johnson, 3722.
    Pierce, 2835, 2910, 2952.
    Van Buren, 1728, 1749.
    Withdrawn from consideration of Senate, 2916.
  Vessel of United States, captured by, 1612.
    Claims arising out of, 1693.
  Vessels of—
    Discriminating duties on, referred to, 918, 933, 1369.
      Should be abolished, 2250.
    Duties on suspended, 5154.
  War with Acheen, neutrality of United States in, 4192.

Netherlands, Treaties with.—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1839 was in part superseded by the treaty of commerce and navigation of 1852. Together they provide for equitable imposition of duties of import and export, together with the extension to one of the contracting parties of such additional rights, privileges, or exemptions as may hereafter be granted by either of them to a third power. The reciprocal equality of the flags is recognized in home ports and in the colonial possessions. The coasting trade is exempted from the provisions of the treaty. Holland does not relinquish her right of imposing discriminating duties on trade between the home ports of Holland and her colonies; nor does the United States relinquish her right to sustain her discriminating duties on coffee and tea. But in the event of the abolition of these discriminating duties by the one power, the other shall reciprocate. International arbitration was agreed to by a convention signed in Washington May 2, 1908. (For the consular convention of 1878, see Consular Conventions; for the terms of the extradition treaty of 1887, see Extradition Treaties.)

Neutral Rights.—The most recent definition of the rights and duties of neutral powers and persons during war is set forth in a convention concluded Oct. 18, 1907, at The Hague; ratification advised by the Senate of the United States March 10, 1908; ratified by the President Feb. 23, 1909, and the ratification deposited with the Netherlands government Nov. 27, 1909; proclaimed Feb. 28, 1910. Ratifications were deposited at The Hague Nov. 27, 1909, by Germany, United States, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Mexico, the Netherlands, Russia, Sweden, Bolivia and Salvador.

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; the President of the United States of America; the President of the Argentine Republic; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; the President of the Republic of Bolivia; the President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil; His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria; the President of the Republic of Chile; the President of the Republic of Colombia; the Provisional Governor of the Republic of Cuba; His Majesty the King of Denmark; the President of the Dominican Republic; the President of the Republic of Ecuador; His Majesty the King of Spain; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; His Majesty the King of the Hellenes; the President of the Republic of Guatemala; the President of the Republic of Haiti; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau; the President of the United States of Mexico; His Royal Highness the Prince of Montenegro; His Majesty the King of Norway; the President of the Republic of Panama; the President of the Republic of Paraguay; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; the President of the Republic of Peru; His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia; His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, etc.; His Majesty the King of Roumania; His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias; the President of the Republic of Salvador; His Majesty the King of Servia; His Majesty the King of Siam; His Majesty the King of Sweden; the Swiss Federal Council; His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans; the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay; the President of the United States of Venezuela.

With a view to laying down more clearly the rights and duties of neutral Powers in case of war on land and regulating the position of the belligerents who have taken refuge in neutral territory;

Being likewise desirous of defining the meaning of the term "neutral," pending the possibility of settling, in its entirety, the position of neutral individuals in their relations with the belligerents;

Have resolved to conclude a Convention to this effect:

The territory of neutral powers is inviolable.

Belligerents are forbidden to move troops or convoys of either munitions of war or supplies across the territory of a neutral power.

Belligerents are likewise forbidden to erect on the territory of a neutral power a wireless telegraphy station or other apparatus for the purpose of communicating with belligerent forces on land or sea; or to use any installation of this kind established by them before the war on the territory of a neutral power for purely military purposes, and which has not been opened for the service of public messages.

Corps of combatants cannot be formed nor recruiting agencies opened on the territory of a neutral power to assist the belligerents.

A neutral power must not allow any of the acts referred to in preceding paragraphs to occur on its territory.

It is not called upon to punish acts in violation of its neutrality unless the said acts have been committed on its own territory.

The responsibility of a neutral power is not engaged by the fact of persons crossing the frontier separating to offer their services to one of the belligerents.

A neutral power is not called upon to prevent the export or transport, on behalf of one or other of the belligerents, of arms, munitions of war, or, in general, of anything which can be of use to an army or a fleet.

A neutral power is not called upon to forbid or restrict the use on behalf of the belligerents of telegraph or telephone cables or of wireless telegraphy apparatus belonging to it or to companies or private individuals.

Every measure of restriction or prohibition taken by a neutral power in regard to transportation and communication must be impartially applied by it to both belligerents.

A neutral power must see to the same obligation being observed by companies or private individuals owning telegraph or telephone cables or wireless telegraphy apparatus.

The fact of a neutral power resisting, even by force, attempts to violate its neutrality cannot be regarded as a hostile act.

A neutral power which receives on its territory troops belonging to the belligerent armies shall intern them, as far as possible, at a distance from the theater of war.

It may keep them in camps and even confine them in fortresses or in places set apart for this purpose.

It shall decide whether officers can be left at liberty on giving their parole not to leave the neutral territory without permission.

In the absence of a special convention to the contrary, the neutral power shall supply the interned with the food, clothing, and relief required by humanity.

At the conclusion of peace the expenses

Neutral Rights—*Continued.*
caused by the internment shall be made good.

A neutral power which receives escaped prisoners of war shall leave them at liberty. If it allows them to remain in its territory it may assign them a place of residence.

The same rule applies to prisoners of war brought by troops taking refuge in the territory of a neutral power.

A neutral power may authorize the passage into its territory of the sick and wounded belonging to the belligerent armies, on condition that the trains bringing them shall carry neither personnel nor war material. In such a case, the neutral power is bound to take whatever measures of safety and control are necessary for the purpose.

The sick or wounded brought under these conditions into neutral territory by one of the belligerents, and belonging to the hostile party, must be guarded by the neutral power so as to ensure their not taking part again in the military operations. The same duty shall devolve on the neutral state with regard to wounded or sick of the other army who may be committed to its care.

The Geneva Convention applies to sick and wounded interned in neutral territory.

The nationals of a state which is not taking part in the war are considered as neutrals.

A neutral cannot avail himself of his neutrality: If he commits hostile acts against a belligerent: if he commits acts in favor of a belligerent, particularly if he voluntarily enlists in the ranks of the armed force of one of the parties. In such a case, the neutral shall not be more severely treated by the belligerent as against whom he has abandoned his neutrality than a national of the other belligerent state could be for the same act.

The following acts shall not be considered as committed in favor of one belligerent in the sense of the above paragraph: Supplies furnished or loans made to one of the belligerents, provided that the person who furnishes the supplies or who makes the loans lives neither in the territory of the other party nor in the territory occupied by him, and that the supplies do not come from these territories; services rendered in matters of police or civil administration.

Railway material coming from the territory of neutral powers, whether it be the property of the said powers or of companies or private persons, and recognizable as such, shall not be requisitioned or utilized by a belligerent except where and to the extent that it is absolutely necessary. It shall be sent back as soon as possible to the country of origin.

A neutral power may likewise, in case of necessity, retain and utilize to an equal extent material coming from the territory of the belligerent power.

Compensation shall be paid by one party or the other in proportion to the material used, and to the period of usage.

The provisions of the present Convention do not apply except between contracting powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the Convention.

Forty-four countries became parties to this Convention, as follows:

Germany,
United States,
Argentina,
Austria-Hungary,
Belgium,
Bolivia,
Brazil,
Bulgaria,
Chile,
China,
Colombia,
Cuba,
Denmark,
Santo Domingo,
Ecuador,
Spain,
France,
Great Britain (with reservations),
Greece,
Guatemala,
Haiti,
Italy,
Japan,
Luxembourg,
Mexico,
Montenegro,
Nicaragua,
Norway,
Panama,
Paraguay,
Netherlands,
Peru,
Persia,
Portugal,
Roumania,
Russia,
Salvador,
Servia,
Siam,
Sweden,
Switzerland,
Turkey,
Uruguay,
Venezuela.

Neutral Rights:
- Discussed, 2808.
- Disregarded by—
  - Belligerent nations, 439.
  - Great Britain, 486.
- Measures taken with Great Britain for settlement of, not acceded to by United States, 433.
- New principles to be introduced in regard to, injurious, 384.
- Proposal made to Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia to adjust complaints, 119.
- Prussia agrees to enter into convention on subject of, 2809.
- Referred to, 2773.
- Sicily agrees to enter into convention on subject of, 2809.
- Treaty regarding, with—
  - Peru, 2953.
  - Russia, 2777.
    - Referred to, 2809.
  - Sicily, 2836.
- Violation of, by United States, discussed, 3328.

Neutral Vessels deemed lawful prize by—
- France, 253, 432.
- Spain, 432.

Neutrality (see also Foreign Policy):
- Alleged violation of, by United States referred to, 1738, 3377.
- Appeal by Wilson to citizens to maintain, during European war, 8358.
- Armed, in Middle States, discussed, 3225.
- Confederacy of armed, discussed, 2808.
- Execution of laws of, by United States, discussed by President—
  - Adams, John, 228.
  - Buchanan, 2998, 3037, 3089, 3174.
  - Fillmore, 2715.
  - Grant, 4043, 4045, 4051, 4192.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5618.
  - Hayes, 4418.
  - Jackson, 1370.
  - Johnson, 3581, 3712.
  - Lincoln, 3444.
  - Monroe, 582, 627, 639, 657, 685, 762.
  - Pierce, 2864.
  - Taylor, 2548.
  - Van Buren, 1698, 1699, 1702.
  - Washington, 131, 148.

Neutrality—*Continued.*
    In address of House, 136.
  Maintained by United States in—
    Insurrection in Cuba, 6023, 6068, 6126.
    Revolution in Brazil, 5867, 5956.
    Schleswig-Holstein war, 2548.
    War between—
      Acheen and Netherlands, 4192.
      France and allied powers, proclaimed, 148.
      France and Germany, 4050.
        Proclaimed, 4040, 4043, 4045.
      Great Britain and France and China, 3037, 3089, 3174.
      Great Britain and Russia, 2864.
      Mexico and Texas, 1370.
      Russia and Japan, 6951, 7020.
      Russia and Turkey, 4418.
      Spain and her colonies, 582, 627, 639, 657, 685, 762.
    War in—
      Canada, 1702, 1748.
        Proclaimed, 1698, 1699.
      Japan, 3888.
        Proclaimed, 3712.
      Mexico, 3444, 3581.
      South Africa, 6371, 6407, 6429.
  Powers to be invited to accede to rules of, in treaty of May 8, 1871, 4462.
  Preserved by foreign powers in Spanish-American War, 6312.
  Proclamation of in war between:
    Austria-Hungary and Servia; Germany and Russia, and Germany and France, 8349.
    Austria-Hungary and Russia, 8354.
    Belgium and Germany, 8356.
    Belgium and Austria-Hungary, 8357.
    France and Austria-Hungary, 8355.
    Germany and Great Britain, 8354.
    Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, 8355.
    Japan and Austria-Hungary, 8357.
    Japan and Germany, 8356.
    Turkey and Great Britain, 8388.
  Protection of neutrals, orders regarding, 3377.
  Recommendations respecting laws of, 4828.
  United States preserves strict, in Boer War, 6371, 6407, 6429.
  Violation of—
    By army on Rio Grande, 3574.
    In Department of Texas, action of Government regarding, discussed, 5877.
  Wireless stations ordered to observe, 8342.

Neutrality, Proclamation of.—Neutrality, in international law, is the attitude and conditions of a nation or state which does not take part directly or indirectly in a war between other states, but maintains relations of friendship with all the contending parties. In ancient times war between any two nations was likely to involve any other, either through sympathy or by its being drawn unwillingly into the controversy on accusation of favoring one or the other of the belligerents. Modern civilization has made it possible for a peacefully inclined nation to avoid entanglements in quarrels not of its own making. The position which a state intends to take in case of war between its neighbors should be clearly defined. It is customary, therefore, on the breaking out of hostilities for every nation not participating therein to declare its position with reference to the belligerents. This is usually done by a proclamation by the chief ruler of a state proclaiming its neutrality and calling upon its citizens to refrain from any acts of hostility or special favor toward either of the parties to the strife. It is also customary for every nation to put on its statute books general laws regulating the acts of its citizens with reference to foreign wars. Upon the declaration of war between France and Great Britain in 1793 it was decided unanimously by Washington and his Cabinet that a proclamation of neutrality should issue and that a French minister should be received. The proclamation was drafted by John Jay and declared the intention of the United States to pursue a policy of friendship toward both nations, and enjoined upon all citizens to avoid a contravention of that disposition upon pain of prosecution. It is a curious fact that the word "neutrality" was omitted from this proclamation, but it was enforced with fairness. President Roosevelt on Feb. 11, 1904, issued a proclamation declaring the neutrality of this country in the Russo-Japanese War. With the outbreak of the European war of 1914 President Wilson issued a number of proclamations all of the same general tenor. (See pages 8349 et seq.)

Nevada.—One of the western group of states; nickname, "The Sage Brush State"; motto, "All for our country." Nevada extends from lat. 35° to 42° north and from long. 114° to 120° west. It is bounded on the north by Oregon and Idaho, on the east by Utah and Arizona, and on the west and southwest by California, and has an area of 110,690 square miles. The State is rich in precious metals, the principal products being silver and gold. The territory was ceded by Mexico in 1848, and the first settlements were made in 1848 and 1850. Silver was discovered in 1859. Nevada Territory was organized in 1861 and was admitted to statehood in 1864.

There are within the State 61,177,050 acres of unappropriated and unreserved lands, which can be entered at the United States land office at Carson City. Agriculture is retarded by lack of transportation facilities.

There are 160,000 acres within the State subject to the Federal irrigation project. The farm area consists of nearly 3,000,000 acres, of which about one-third is improved land. The farm animals reported Jan. 1, 1910, were 98,000 horses, valued at $7,644,000; 4,000 mules, $316,000; 19,000 milch cows, $836,000; 404,000 other cattle, $8,363,000; 1,585,000 sheep, $5,864,000. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 is given as follows: Corn, 1,000 acres, 30,000 bushels, $27,000; wheat, 36,000 acres, 1,018,000 bushels, $968,000; oats, 8,000 acres, 360,000 bushels, $223,000; potatoes, 8,000 acres, 1,280,000 bushels, $1,197,000; hay, 254,000 acres, 864,000 tons, $8,208,000. The State is one of the leading producers of gold and silver. The output of gold

Nevada—*Continued.*
in 1911 was 917,605 fine ounces, worth $18,968,578; the silver output was 10,651,571 fine ounces, valued at $5,858,364. While theretofore ranking first in the production of silver, Nevada in 1911 took third place, being surpassed by both Utah and Montana. The Ely district, in White Pine County, produced 64,494,640 pounds of copper in 1910, and has increased since. The receipts by the State Treasurer for the fiscal year of 1911 were $994,882, and the disbursements, $1,128,347; balance on hand Jan. 1, 1911, $655,531.

In 1905 there were 115 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $2,891,997, employing 908 persons, who converted $1,627,776 worth of raw material into finished goods worth $3,096,274.

In 1906 there were 1,440 miles of steam railway in the State and five miles of electric line. The population in 1910 was 81,875.

Nevada:
- Admission of, into Union proclaimed, 3430.
    - Referred to, 3450.
- Condition of, referred to, 3405.
- Creation and organization of, as Territory referred to, 3254.
- Legislation in, recommended, 3272.
- Payment of settlers for improvements on lands in Duck Valley in, referred to, 4664, 4776.
- Public Lands of, 6856.

New Brunswick, Canadian Province; area, 2,000 square miles; population, 1901, 31,120.
- Aggressions on rights of American citizens by citizens of, 963.
- Imprisonment of American citizens by, 963, 969, 990, 1575, 1622, 1687. (See also Great Britain.)

New England.—A name applied to the northeastern section of the United States by Capt. John Smith in his map of the New World published in 1616. Though composed of separate Colonies, there was always a similarity in the customs and habits of the people. New England formed part of North Virginia, granted to the Plymouth Company by James I. in 1606. In 1643 most of the New England Colonies were united for defensive purposes in the New England Confederation. New England is now applied collectively to the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

New England, Council for.—On Nov. 3, 1620, Ferdinando Gorges and others incorporated in a reorganized form the old North Virginia Company of 1606. It was called the Council for New England, and had its headquarters at Plymouth, in the county of Devon. Its stated object was the "planting, ordering, ruling, and governing of New England in America." The patent granted to this company gave them all the land lying between lat. 40° and 48° north and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. In 1621 Gorges obtained an additional grant of territory, covering the present states of Maine and New Hampshire, under the name of Laconia, most of which, however, seems to have been included in the original grant. The lands of this company were then divided among twenty noblemen. William Bradford obtained from this company a grant permitting the settlement of the Pilgrims, a sect of English separatists who had fled from England to Holland to escape religious persecution, and who sought in America an asylum where they might worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience.

New England Emigrant Company.—The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska law in 1854 made the institution of slavery in Kansas dependent upon the will of the majority of the people of the state. Proslavery advocates in Missouri set to work to establish slavery by assisting in the emigration of Southern families. In 1855 an association was formed in Boston to offset this movement by assisting New England farmers to establish homes in the debatable territory. This organization was known as the New England Emigrant Company, and did much toward making Kansas a free state.

New England Shilling.—The general court of Massachusetts on May 27, 1652, established a mint at Boston and installed John Hull as mint master. The first coins which were struck were but rude planchets stamped "N. E.," near the border on the obverse and the denomination mark (XII) on the reverse, signifying the value of 12d. This was known as the New England shilling and was valued at 18¼ cents.

New France.—A French expedition under Verrazano formed a settlement in America as early as 1524, on land discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot in 1497. In 1535 Jacques Cartier ascended the St. Lawrence River as far as the site of Montreal. The first permanent settlement in New France was founded at Quebec by Champlain in 1608. The colonists cultivated friendly relations with the Indians, and Jesuit missionaries extended the French influence through the region of the Great Lakes to the headwaters of the Mississippi and down that stream to the French possessions in the South. The country was conquered by the English in 1629 and restored in 1632. At the beginning of the Seven Years' War New France was made the scene of a part of the struggle between France and England. By 1750 New France, with Louisiana added, comprised the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes basins and the Mississippi basin, though the settlements were scattered. In 1759 Canada was reconquered by the English and its possessions confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The result of this treaty was the cession of all the country east of the Mississippi to England and that west to Spain. The French laws were continued in force and religious liberty was extended to Roman Catholics.

New Granada (see also Colombia):
- American citizens in, outrages on, 2948, 3049.
- Claims of United States against, 2116, 2193, 2948, 3049.
    - Adjustment of, referred to, 2116, 3175.
    - Commission to settle, extension of time for, recommended, 3268.
    - Convention for adjustment of, referred to, 3329.
- Mail transported across Isthmus of Panama, complaints regarding, 2552.

New Granada—*Continued.*
- Minister of United States to, reasons for not presenting credentials discussed, 3348.
- Postal convention with, 2168.
- Relations with, discussed, 2978.
- Tonnage duties levied on American vessels by, in contravention of treaty discussed, 2948, 3049.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 2217, 2359, 2361, 2576, 2577, 2581, 2582, 2902, 3063, 3122, 3174, 3349.
  - Contravention of, by New Granada, 2948, 3049.
  - Provisions of, discussed, 2361.
  - Regarding Panama Canal. (See Panama Canal.)
  - Right of passage over Isthmus of Panama guaranteed by, 2361, 2555, 2902, 3048, 6881.
- Wars in, discussed, 3349.

New Hampshire.—One of the thirteen original states; nickname, "The Granite State." It extends from lat. 42° 40′ to 45° 18′ north and from long. 70° 43′ to 72° 33′ west. It is bounded on the north by the Province of Quebec (Canada), on the east by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Massachusetts and on the west by Vermont (separated by the Connecticut River) and Quebec. New Hampshire is called the "Switzerland of America," being noted for the grandeur of its mountain scenery and the beauty of its lakes. It has an area of 9,341 square miles. It is one of the leading states in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and produces also cotton, woolen, and worsted goods, lumber and timber products, hosiery, and foundry and machine shop products.

New Hampshire was visited by Pring in 1603 and by Capt. John Smith in 1614. It formed part of the territory granted to Gorges in 1621. It was settled by the English at Portsmouth and Dover in 1623. Between 1641 and 1679, and at various times thereafter, it was a part of Massachusetts. Its final separation was in 1741. Vermont was claimed as part of New Hampshire until 1764.

About three-fifths of the area of the State consists of forests.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census, place the number of farms in the State at 27,053, comprising 3,249,438 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $103,704,196. The average value of farm land per acre was $13.70, an increase of $9.83 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $11,910,478, including 167,831 cattle, valued at $5,240,122; 46,229 horses, $5,266,389; 195 mules, $29,681; 45,237 swine, $504,174, and 43,772 sheep, $192,346. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 was: Corn, 23,000 acres, 1,035,000 bushels, $849,000; oats, 12,000 acres, 406,000 bushels, $248,000; potatoes, 17,000 acres, 2,125,000 bushels, $1,849,000; hay, 640,000 acres, 672,000 tons, $11,558,000; tobacco, 100 acres, 170,000 pounds, $27,200. The manufacturing business of the State employs 84,191 persons and $139,990,000 capital, and turns out $164,581,000 worth of goods annually. The leading industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes and next is cotton goods, followed by woolen goods, lumber and paper. The indebtedness of the State at the end of the fiscal year 1911 was $463,867. Receipts were $2,612,077, and disbursements, $2,707,535.

The mountain and lake regions of the State afford delightful summer resorts. There are 1,276 miles of steam railways in the State, and 292 miles of electric line. The population in 1910 was 430,572.

New Hampshire:
- Claims of for maintaining jurisdiction over Indian stream, 269.
  - Referred to, 1498.
- Constitution of United States, evidence of ratification of amendments to, by, 65, 107.
- Light-Houses ceded to United States by, 102.
- Northeastern boundary, correspondence regarding. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

New Hope Church, or Pumpkin Vine Creek (Ga.), Battle of.—When Gen. Johnston withdrew the Confederate forces from Resaca, Ga., May 16, 1864, he retired by way of Cassville across the Etowah and occupied a strong position commanding the Allatoona Pass. May 23 Sherman crossed the Etowah and moved towards Dallas. Hooker, with the Twentieth Army Corps, moving from Burnt Hickory toward Dallas, May 25 encountered a force of Confederate cavalry at Pumpkin Vine Creek. They were driven across the stream, and about two miles to the eastward the Federals encountered Johnston's entire army. Here a severe battle took place. The Confederates retired and occupied a strong position from Dallas to Marietta. The losses of each army in these operations were about 2,500 men killed and wounded.

New Ireland.—Jan. 12, 1779, Capt. Mowatt, with three British sloops of war, landed Gen. McLane and 900 troops on the peninsula of Biguyduce (now Castine), on the south coast of Maine. On the 25th of the following July an expedition of nineteen armed vessels and twenty-four transports under Gurdon Saltonstall, a Connecticut sea captain, and 1,500 men from Massachusetts under Gen. Lovell, arrived at Penobscott for the purpose of dislodging the British. They delayed making the attack, however, and the arrival of five British ships from New York on the 13th of August forced them to burn their ships and disperse. As a result of their success the British during the next year attempted to erect Maine into a province under the name of New Ireland.

New Jersey.—One of the thirteen original states. It extends from lat. 38° 56′ to 41° 21′ north and from long. 73° 54′ to 75° 33′ west. It is bounded on the north by New York, on the east by New York (separated by the Hudson River, New York Bay and Staten Island Sound) and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Delaware Bay and on the west by Pennsylvania and Delaware (both separated by the Delaware River.) It has an area of 8,224 square miles.

New Jersey was first settled by the Dutch at Bergen, probably about 1617. There were succeeding colonies there of Swedes, Finns, and English. In 1664 it was granted by the Duke of York to Sir George Carteret, lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Jersey, to be a perpetual inheritance and to be called New Jersey. It was reconquered by the Dutch in 1673 and restored to England in

New Jersey—*Continued.*
1674, and sold to the Quakers. Proprietary government ceased in 1702 and New Jersey was made a royal province. It was under the same governor as New York until 1738.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census, place the number of farms in the State at 33,487, comprising 2,573,857 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $254,832,665. The average value of land per acre was $48.23. The value of domestic animals and poultry, etc, was $24,558,639, including 222,999 cattle, valued at $8,393,117; 88,922 horses, $12,012,512; 4,041 mules, $621,774; 147,005 swine, $1,127,040; 30,683 sheep, $161,138; poultry, $2,221,610. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 is given as follows: Corn, 270,000 acres, 9,936,000 bushels, $7,055,000; wheat, 84,000 acres, 1,462,000 bushels, $1,404,000; oats, 71,000 acres, 2,024,000 bushels, $1,012,000; rye, 72,000 acres, 1,181,000 bushels, $980,000; potatoes, 84,000 acres, 6,132,000 bushels, $6,439,000; hay, 428,000 acres, 449,000 tons, $9,878,000. Some iron and zinc is mined in the State. The Mine Hill mines, in Sussex County, produced, in 1910, 308,353 short tons of zinc, besides 67,324 tons of crude oil. The receipts by the State Treasurer for the fiscal year 1911 were $8,014,876, and the disbursements were $9,250,283; balance on hand Oct. 31, 1911, $3,301,781.

In 1905 the manufacturing establishments of the State had a capital of $715,060,174 and employed 289,532 operatives, who converted $470,440,176 worth of raw material into silks, cotton and woolen goods, worsteds, hats, hosiery, ironware, leather, beer, breadstuffs, chemicals, pottery, refined petroleum, etc., to the amount of $774,369,025.

There are 2,297 miles of steam railway within the State and 1,198 miles of electric line. The population in 1910 was 2,537,167.

New Jersey:
  Boundary line with New York, 1268.
  Ratification of—
    Amendment to Federal Constitution by, referred to, 70, 249.
    Fifteenth amendment by, 4081.
    Fourteenth amendment by, discussed, 3836.
  Request from the governor of, that Congress consent to an agreement made with New York State regarding boundary, 1268.

New Jersey, The, interference by American minister to France in case of, 387.

New Jersey Plan.—At the convention held in Philadelphia in 1787 to amend the Articles of Confederation William Paterson, of New Jersey, proposed a constitution providing for a single house of Congress, with power to regulate taxation and commerce and choose the President; that requisitions from states should be continued as under the Articles of Confederation; that a judiciary should be established; that the executive should coerce refractory states or individuals, and other matters of general but minor interest. The plan was unfavorably reported. The convention accepted the Virginia plan with extensive modifications.

New Jerseymen Foreigners.—The humorous reference to New Jersey as a foreign country had its origin in a special act of the legislature of that state permitting Joseph Bonaparte, former King of Spain and Naples, to hold real estate within its boundaries. After the downfall of Napoleon, Joseph sought an asylum in America. The legislature of Pennsylvania refused to allow him, being an alien, to acquire land in that state, so he appealed to New Jersey. His request was granted and he established himself in princely magnificence at Bordentown. Hence the citizens of other states were accustomed to jestingly twit the Jerseymen with being foreigners under a foreign prince.

New London (Conn.), Capture of.—Sept. 6, 1781, Benedict Arnold's expedition against Connecticut arrived in the harbor of New London. The only defense of the town was the unfinished Fort Trumbull, manned by about 25 or 30 State militia under Capt. Shopley. About a third of these were lost while escaping in boats to Fort Griswold after firing one volley, disabling 4 or 5 of their assailants.

New Madrid (Mo.), Battle of.—On the surrender of Fort Donelson to Grant the Confederates abandoned Columbus, Ky., on the Mississippi, and fell back to New Madrid, Mo., about eighty miles below Cairo. It was defended by Fort Thompson and several batteries and by 6 gunboats mounting heavy guns under Commodore Hollins. March 4, 1862, Gen. Pope appeared before New Madrid with an army of 20,000, which he had been commanding in eastern Missouri. On the 14th, having received heavy guns from Cairo, he gave the place a severe cannonading, disabling several of the gunboats. Gen. McCown, unable to hold New Madrid, removed his garrison during the night and in the midst of a thunderstorm to Island No. 10. Pope lost 51 men killed and wounded. The Confederate loss is not known.

New Mexico.—One of the southwestern group of states; motto "Crescit eundo" ("It increases as it goes"). It extends from lat. 41° 20′ to 37° north and from long. 103° 2′ to 109° 2′ west. It is bounded on the north by Colorado, on the east by Texas and Oklahoma, on the south by Texas and Mexico, and on the west by Arizona.

New Mexico was visited by Niza in 1539, and Francisco Vasquez de Coronado conducted an expedition consisting of 400 Spanish and 800 Indians as far north as the present city of Santa Fé in 1540. Near the close of the sixteenth century Spanish missionaries made settlements about the head waters of the Rio Grande, and in 1605 Santa Fé was founded. The Spanish were temporarily expelled by the Indians in 1680. In 1846 the region was conquered by the Americans under General Kearny, who proclaimed himself provisional governor. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, proclaimed in 1848, New Mexico became a part of the United States. A territorial government was established by act of Congress approved Sept. 9, 1850. In 1853 a part of the Gadsden Purchase was added to New Mexico, making the present area 122,634 square miles. It was admitted to the Union June 20, 1910.

The industries of New Mexico are mostly confined to mining and stock-raising. Some cereals, vegetables, fruit and cotton are raised. With the extension of irrigation more attention is being given both to agriculture and stock-raising. In 1900 the irrigated area covered 203,893 acres, exclusive of lands in Indian reserves. The area to

New Mexico—*Continued.*
be reclaimed under the Federal reclamation act includes 40,000 acres in New Mexico. The Rio Grande project provides for reservoir construction for the irrigation of 180,000 acres in New Mexico and Texas. Private enterprise is also devoted largely to reservoir and canal construction. The forest area covers more than 8,300,000 acres. There are 44,777,905 acres of public lands in the territory unreserved and unappropriated. The land offices are at Clayton, Las Cruces, Roswell, and Santa Fé.

The agricultural development of New Mexico has been promoted by irrigation, both public and private. From less than 400,000 acres of fertile soil in 1900, the farm lands have increased to 2,000,000 acres actually producing through irrigation and dry farming, and it is believed that 3,000,000 acres additional may be reclaimed by storage and diversion of water. The Las Vegas irrigation project just completed will deliver water to 18,000 acres; by diversion of water from the Pecos River, Guadaloupe County, 16,000 acres have been reclaimed; the central pumping station in Portales, Roosevelt County, furnishes water for 10,000 acres. During the fiscal year ending in 1910, the irrigation department received 158 applications to appropriate water to 617,816 acres of land. During the year ended June 30, 1910, 299,255 cattle and 10,988 horses were shipped, at prices ranging from $18 to $28. Sheep to the number of 719,444 were shipped. In the spring of 1910 there were 3,500,000 sheep in pasture in the State. Wild game and fish are abundant.

The copper production of 1910 was 3,784,609 pounds, while 5,031,136 pounds was produced the preceding year. In 1911 the output was increased and the cost of production decreased. Companies whose finished product cost 15 cents per pound in 1907, sold in 1911 at 12.7 cents and made a profit. The Chino Copper Company, with mills in the Santa Rita district, is the latest important producer. The gold produced in 1911 was worth $639,897, and the silver was valued at $628,282.

In 1906 there were 2,795 miles of steam railway and 14 miles of electric line in the territory. The population in 1910 was 327,301.

New Mexico:

- Abduction of citizens from, referred to, 2643.
- Admission of, into Union, discussed, 2556, 7400, 7609.
- Admission to Union, Act providing for, vetoed, 8016.
- Appropriations for, requested, 3666.
- Approval of constitution recommended, 7978.
- Boundaries of, discussed, 2446.
- Boundary line with Colorado, 7067.
- Boundary line with Texas, 2566, 2568, 2586, 2587, 2601, 2628.
  - Proposition of United States regarding establishment of, accepted, 2630.
    - Proclamation regarding, 2643.
  - Views of President Fillmore on settlement of, 2603, 2630.
- Capitol at Santa Fé, appropriation for completion of, recommended, 4737.
- Cession of California and, to United States by Mexico—
  - Area and value of, discussed, 2449, 2484.
  - Discussed and recommendations regarding, 2306, 2309, 2344, 2356, 2386, 2426, 2437, 2444, 2484.
  - Treaty for, transmitted, 2437.
- Claims of Texas to portion of. (See Boundary line, *ante.*)
- Condition of, discussed, 444.
- Constitution adopted by, transmitted, 2611.
- Forces to be employed in, 2454.
- Government of, discussed, 2557, 2564.
- Indian hostilities in, discussed, 4528.
- Indians in—
  - Enslaved, discussed and orders regarding, 3540.
  - Hostilities of, referred to, 3121.
  - Number of, 2453.
- Land laws, extension of, over; recommended, 2623.
- Lands granted to, in aid of colleges accepted, 3358.
- Lands in—
  - Claims under Spanish and Mexican grants, discussed, 5484, 5510, 5561.
  - Records of Mexican Government regarding, 4257.
  - Set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 5686, 6725, 6948, 6960, 7269, 7301, 7311, 7346.
- Legislative sessions of—
  - Law providing for time for commencement of, referred to, 4675.
  - Recommendation for holding, 4736.
- Mines in, referred to, 2493.
- Officer commanding in, referred to, 2587.
  - Proclamation of, referred to, 2601.
- Persons convicted of treason in, referred to, 2448.
- Prohibition by authorities of Spain to land American cargoes at, 334.
- Revenue laws over, recommended, 2493.
- Slavery in, right to introduce, discussed, 2490. (See also Slavery.)
- Surveyor-General's office in, recommended, 2493.
- Territorial government over—
  - Deemed inexpedient, 2567.
  - Difficulties in organizing, 2663.
  - Proposition and proclamation regarding, 2630, 2643.
  - Recommended, 2392, 2439, 2488.
- Unlawful combinations in, proclamations against, 4441, 5932.

New Netherlands.—The second in order of settlement of the thirteen Colonies. It was the name of the region lying between the Delaware and Connecticut rivers. It was claimed by the Dutch by virtue of its discovery by Henry Hudson, an English navigator in charge of a Dutch expedition,

New Netherlands—*Continued.* in 1609. A trading post, the germ of a colony, was established, 1613-14, and maintained. In 1614 the States-General of the Netherlands granted the exclusive privilege of trading in New Netherlands to the explorers. In 1615 the New Netherlands Company was formed to trade in furs, but little attempt was made to settle families before 1621. In 1623 the new country was made a province of Holland and granted the armorial distinction of a count. Charles II. of England in 1664 granted the country to his brother, the Duke of York, and the garrison of the little block-house at New Amsterdam, being menaced by six times its number, was compelled to surrender. The place was recovered by the Dutch in 1673, but restored the following year. In 1674 the name was changed to New York. The question of the priority of the settlement of New York by the Dutch to that of Plymouth by the expatriated English Pilgrims, fresh from Holland, is one that still divides the historians. Dr. Brodhead, on the authority of Holland documents, seems, however, to have shown that the early trading post set up by the Dutch in 1613 was never abandoned and was really a settlement before the date of the Plymouth colonization. A similar post was established, 1614, near the present site of Albany.

New Orleans, La.; population (1900), 287,104.

- Alarm excited at, over report that Aaron Burr would assemble armies in, 403.
- Blockade of port of, removed by proclamation, 3290.
- Branch mint at—
  - Seizure of, by authorities of Louisiana, referred to, 3199.
- Capture of, referred to, 3315.
- Cincinnati and Louisville expositions, 4819.
- Defense of, should engage attention of Congress, 394, 447, 688.
- Investigations of Gen. Smith and James T. Brady at, referred to, 3683.
- Italians lynched in, discussed, 5617.
  - Indemnity for, paid by United States, 5751.
- Memorial from, regarding irregularity in mail service, 2883.
- Rights of deposit at port of, suspended, 338.
  - Restored, 346.
- Riot at, referred to, 3662.
- Spanish subjects in, assaulted, 2654.
  - Claims arising out of, discussed, 2688.
- Title to lots in, referred to, 430.
- Vessels bound for, for military necessities allowed to enter port of, 3378.
- World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4773, 4802, 4804, 4863, 4923.
  - Board on behalf of Executive Departments designated, 4815, 4817.
    - Also placed in charge of Cincinnati and Louisville expositions, 4819.
    - Instructions to, 4819, 4820.
  - Proclamation regarding, 4746.
  - Report of board of management transmitted, 4953.

New Orleans (La.), Battle of.—Within a week after the battle of Rodriguez Canal both Jackson and Sir Edward Pakenham received reenforcements. Jackson's whole force on the New Orleans side of the river on Jan. 8, 1815, was about 5,000, of which only 2,200 were at the front. Only 800 of the latter were regulars. On the opposite side of the river was Gen. Morgan with 800 militia. This force of 5,800, indifferently armed and disciplined, was confronted by 10,000 of the finest soldiers in the world, most of them fresh from the continental campaign under Wellington. The Americans were intrenched behind their fortifications, which the British were compelled to approach across an open plain. In the conflict 2,600 were lost to the British, of whom 700 were killed, 1,400 wounded, and 500 taken prisoners. The Americans lost only 8 killed and 13 wounded. Probably no other battle in history presents this disparity in the number lost.

New Orleans (La.), Capture of.—Feb. 20, 1862, Commodore Farragut, with his flagship, the sloop of war *Hartford,* arrived at Ship Island, 100 miles north-northeast of the mouth of the Mississippi. He was in command of the Western Coast Blockading Squadron, with directions to take possession of New Orleans. A military force to cooperate with Farragut arrived at Ship Island March 25, under Gen. B. F. Butler. The defenses of New Orleans were Fort Jackson, on the right bank or south side of the river, near its last great bend before it separates into the Delta, and Fort St. Philip, a little farther upstream on the opposite side. The former, with its water battery, mounted 75 guns; the latter 40. Just above the forts was a fleet of 15 vessels, including the ironclad ram *Manassas* and a floating battery, covered with railroad iron, called the *Louisiana.* These were in command of Commodore J. K. Mitchell. A heavy chain was also stretched across the river below Fort Jackson. Farragut's fleet consisted of 6 sloops of war, 16 gunboats, 21 schooners, each carrying a 13-inch mortar, and 5 other vessels. The fleet carried more than 200 guns.

Farragut bombarded the forts for six days with his mortar boats without much effect. The Confederate loss was 14 killed and 39 wounded. It was then decided to run by the forts. The obstructions were opened in the face of a heavy fire, and the fleet formed in three divisions and awaited the signal. It was given at half past 3 o'clock on the morning of April 24, 1862. Capt. Bailey led off with his division of 8 vessels. Under the storm of shot and shell they passed the obstructions and ran by the forts against the current in a stream less than half a mile wide, escaping the blazing rafts only to be met at the end of their journey by the Confederate gunboats eager to begin the fight. The second division of the fleet was led through the fiery gauntlet by the *Hartford,* with Farragut on board. The *Sciota,* carrying Fleet Captain Bell, led the third division. The *Kennebec, Itasca,* and *Winona* failed to pass the forts, becoming entangled in the rafts and floating débris and delayed beyond the dawn. The latter lost all but one man of her rifled-gun crew. Having passed the forts the fleet savagely

New Orleans (La.), Capture of—*Cont'd.* attacked the small Confederate gunboats beyond and their destruction was speedily accomplished. May 1 New Orleans was formally occupied by the United States troops. The Federals lost in the taking of New Orleans 37 killed and 147 wounded. The Confederate loss was stated as only 40 killed and wounded.

New Panama Canal Company, treatment of, by Colombia, 6922.

New South Wales, Australia:
- International exhibition at Melbourne to celebrate founding of, discussed, 5176.
- Postal convention with, 4882.

New York.—One of the thirteen original states; nickname, "The Empire State"; motto, "Excelsior." It extends from lat. 40° 30′ to 45° 1′ north and from long. 71° 51′ to 79° 46′ west. It is bounded on the north and northwest by Ontario, Canada (separated for the most part by Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River); on the east by Vermont (partly separated by Lake Champlain), Massachusetts, and Connecticut; on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, New York Bay, New Jersey and Pennsylvania (partly separated by the Delaware River), and on the west by Pennsylvania and Ontario (separated by Lake Erie and the Niagara River). Long Island, Staten Island, and several small islands are included in the State. The area is 49,204 square miles. It is mountainous in the eastern part, along the Hudson River. A beautiful rolling country constitutes the watershed separating the north and south drainage of the western and central parts of the State. To the north the surface descends in undulating terraces toward Lake Ontario. To the south the country is higher, in places reaching an altitude of 2,000 to 2,500 feet. The valley of the Mohawk extends westward from the Hudson for nearly 150 miles. New York is the first state of the Union in commerce, manufactures, population, and estimated value of property, and the second state in value of farms.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census, place the number of farms in the State at 215,597, comprising 22,030,367 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $1,451,481.495. The average value of land per acre was $32.13, against $24.34 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $183,090,844, including 2,423,003 cattle, valued at $83,062,242; 59,008 horses, $80,043,312; 4,052 mules, $650,497; 666,179 swine, $5,905,272; 930,300 sheep, $4,839,651, and poultry, $7,879,388. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 was: Corn, 530,000 acres, 20,405,000 bushels, $15,712,000; wheat, 345,000 acres, 6,728,000 bushels, $6,392,000; oats, 1,310,000 acres, 38,645,000 bushels, $19,709,000; rye, 135,000 acres, 2,254,000 bushels, $2,006,000; potatoes, 375,000 acres, 27,750,000 bushels, $24,975,000; hay, 4,763,000 acres, 4,858,000 tons, $86,958,000; tobacco, 3,800 acres, 5,054,000 pounds, $525,616. The State ranks fourth in the production of iron ore, the output for 1910 being 1,287,209 tons, valued at $3,848,683.

In 1906 the output of talc was 67,800 tons, worth $626,000, and 9,642,178 barrels of salt, worth $2,335,150. In 1907, 1,375,020 tons of iron ore, valued at $2,820,135, mostly magnetite, were mined. The yield of crude petroleum was valued at $2,127,748, the natural gas at $766,157, the mineral water at $686,574, and the building stone, cement, clay products, etc., at $21,917,152.

Manufacturing was carried on, according to the returns made in 1905, in 37,194 establishments, wherein 954,959 employees converted $1,348,603,236 worth of raw material into finished goods to the value of $2,488,345,579. Preeminent among the industries of the State is the manufacture of clothing. This factory industry originated in the State about 1835, and by 1880 it was first among the industries of the State. In 1905 New York was first in the production of clothing—the value of the output of men's clothing being 47 per cent. and of women's clothing being 70 per cent. of this business carried on throughout the country.

The sugar-refining business, though conducted in only eight establishments, turned out $116,438,838 worth of finished goods. Next in importance to sugar comes the manufacture of iron ware and machinery. Printing and the manufacture of liquors, bread, tobacco, meats and flour follow in importance in the order named. Dairying is carried on in 1,766 establishments, with a capital of $9,066,426, and the annual output exceeds $31,000,000. The textile industries turned out $114,371,226 worth of cotton and woolen goods, silks, carpets, hosiery and knit goods in 1905. In 1906 the flour and grist mills made $54,546,435 worth of breadstuffs. The issues from the printing presses brought $137,985,751, nearly half of which was from periodical papers, printed in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Hebrew, Scandinavian, Polish, Bohemian, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Greek, Hungarian, and twenty-six other languages.

New York City is the third shipping port of the world, London and Liverpool taking precedence. The imports for 1907-08 amounted to $688,215,938, and the exports to $701,062,913; the tonnage of foreign trade was: entered, 12,154,780 tons; cleared, 11,939,964 tons.

In 1906 there were 8,336 miles of steam railway and 3,304 miles of electric line. The population in 1910 was 9,113,279.

New York (see also Hudson; New York City):
- Boundary line with New Jersey, referred to, 1268.
- Branch mint in, recommended, 2352.
- Canadian outrages on frontier of, discussed, 1618, 1676, 1695, 1840.
- Canals in, recommendations regarding, 3334.
- Colonial history of, referred to, 1954.
- Constitution of United States, evidence of ratification of amendments to, by, 67, 164, 166.
- Courts in—
  - Crowded condition of docket of, discussed, 5119.
  - Recommendations regarding, 4633.
- Judge, additional, for southern district of, recommended, 5098.
- Judges of United States circuit court for district of, opinion of, regarding pensions, 115.
- Sheriffs in, duties of, respecting prisoners, 67.
- Statue of George Clinton presented to Congress by, 4214.
- Unlawful expeditions in, 1616, 2697.

New York, The, mentioned, 6313.
New York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Co., act to enable purchase of lands by, vetoed, 3614.
New York City:
  Act to authorize New York and New Jersey Bridge Companies to construct bridge across Hudson River at, vetoed, 5912.
  Ancient obelisk presented to, by Egyptian Government, 4520, 4564.
  Branch mint in, recommended, 2352, 2407, 2500.
  Centennial celebration of inauguration of President Washington to be held in, 5371.
    Proclamation regarding, 5453.
  Custom-house in—
    Affairs of, investigated, 1952, 2007, 4423.
      Expenses of, referred to, 2010.
      Report of commissioners referred to, 2005, 2014, 4402.
    Authority for instituting investigation demanded, 1952.
      Reply of President, 1952.
    Officers of, suspended and reasons therefor, 4463.
    Regulations governing appointments and promotions in, 4502, 5157.
      Report on, discussed, 4588.
  Dock at, about completed, 2669.
  East River at, appropriation for removal of Flood Rock in, recommended, 4788.
  Maltreatment of passengers and seamen on ships plying between Aspinwall and, referred to, 3413.
  Navy-yard at, new boiler for, recommended, 4681.
  Post-office in, rules governing appointments and promotions in, 4507.
    Referred to, 4588.
  Provision for accommodation of United States courts in, discussed, 2832.
  Provision for defense of, 447.
  Steamship line between Havre and, referred to, 2011, 2173.
  Subtreasury in, regulations governing appointments and promotions in, 4502.
New York Harbor:
  Appropriation for removal of Flood Rock in, recommended, 4788.
  Naval parade to be held in, 5760.
  New buildings for recruiting service at, referred to, 4664.
  Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World to be placed on Bedloe's Island in. (See Liberty Enlightening the World.)
New York Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
New York Journal of Commerce, spurious proclamation printed in, orders regarding, 3438.
New York World, spurious proclamation printed in, orders regarding, 3438.

New Zealand.—The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles southeast of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, between 33°-53° S. latitude and 162° E.-172° W. longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Physical Features.—A mountain chain traverses the west side of the South Island, culminating in Mount Cook, 12,349 feet in height. The North Island is less generally elevated. The North Island has a large central lake (Taupo) 36 miles long, from which the river Waikato flows northwest to the sea. The celebrated "pink terraces" of Rotomahana, formed by the deposit of silica tinted with oxide of iron, were destroyed by volcanic action in 1886, but are again in process of formation. The South Island has many Alpine lakes of great depth.

The extremes of daily temperature vary throughout the year only by an average of 20°. The mean annual temperature of the whole Dominion for the different seasons is: Spring, 55°; summer, 63°; autumn, 57°; and winter, 48°.

History.—The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonization took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales.

AREA AND POPULATION

Islands	Area in English Sq. Miles	European Population Census of 1911
North Island	44,673	563,729
South Island	57,923	444,120
Stewart Island	665	357
Chatham Islands	375	258
Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes, Bounty, Kermadec, Cook, and other Islands	720	12,598
Maori Population	....	49,844
Total	104,356	1,070,910

Government.—The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 42 members; and a House of Representatives, consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to register as electors and to vote at the elections for Members of the

New Zealand—*Continued.*
House of Representatives, but are not qualified for election or for appointment to the Legislative Council. The capital is Wellington.

Army.—The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the N. Z. Staff Corps (Officers), the Permanent Staff, and the Royal New Zealand Artillery.

Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 25. The Peace Effective is about 30,000 of all ranks. The material from which the Australian and New Zealand armies are being constructed is the finest in the world.

Navy.—The Dominion possesses the super-dreadnought battle cruiser *New Zealand* (18,800 tons), which has been placed at the disposal of H. M. Admiralty, and torpedo-boats and submarine-mining steamers; the Calliope Dock, capable of docking two warships, was subsidized by the Imperial Government in 1898.

Finance.—The annual revenues amount to nearly £12,000,000, and the expenditures are about the same amount. The debt was stated in 1913 as £90,000,000. The British system of money is in use.

Education.—The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory; there are also 310 private schools, with 20,238 scholars, and in addition, 104 village schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 32 endowed colleges and grammar schools.

Production and Industry.—The area of the two main islands is 65,440,815 acres, and the total extent of land under all kinds of crop, and of land broken up but not under crop, is 1,729,504 acres, while there are 14,214,741 acres of land in sown grass, of which 9,214,515 acres had not been previously ploughed. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1911 numbered 2,020,171; sheep, 23,750,153 (in April, 1912); pigs, 348,754; and horses, mules and asses, 404,688. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of iron sand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hæmatite at Parapara; copper is also found.

Dependencies of New Zealand.—Antipodes Group, Auckland Islands, Bounty Islands and Campbell Islands, all uninhabited. Chatham Islands and Cook Islands. The Cook and other islands, annexed to the British Empire in October, 1900, and included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, The Herveys and Takutea.

New Zealand:

Sequestration of lands in, claimed by William Webster, referred to, 4327.

Titles to lands in, claimed by American citizens, referred to, 5179.

Newbern (N. C.), Capture of.—After securing Roanoke Island Burnside proceeded to the execution of another clause of his orders by advancing upon Newbern. March 14, 1862, he landed a force of men on the banks of the Neuse River, eighteen miles below the city. They advanced within five miles of the place where they encountered a redoubt, which was taken by assault. The bridge over the Trent, a tributary of the Neuse, was burned by the Confederates as they retreated. With the capture of Newbern 46 heavy guns, 3 batteries of light artillery, and a large amount of stores fell into Burnside's hands. The Federal loss was 90 killed and 466 wounded. The Confederate loss was 23 killed, 58 wounded, and about 2,500 prisoners.

Newburg Addresses.—There were many things to criticise and much to complain of in the conduct of the Revolutionary War, but heroic achievement and devotion to the cause of freedom, as a rule, overshadowed the jealousies of officers and the complaints of men. Gen. Horatio Gates had always been a rival of Washington for command of the army, and frequently conspired against the latter's popularity. In 1783, while Washington's army was encamped at Newburg, two anonymous appeals were issued to the officers, urging them to hold a meeting to consider the question of the money due them by Congress. The appeals were written by Capt. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, and were supposed to have been instigated by the Gates faction. Washington immediately denounced the meeting as subversive of discipline and called a regular meeting of the officers to consider the matter. Gates was placed in the chair. Washington's friends carried motions characterizing as "infamous proposals" the suggestions of the Newburg addresses, and furthermore declaring their unshaken confidence in Congress.

Newfoundland.—The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37′-57° 39′ N. latitude and 52° 35′-59° 25′ W. longitude, on the northeast side of the Gulf St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld north, Cape Race southeast, and Cape Ray southwest at the angles.

Physical Features.—The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being excessively cold owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tolts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favorable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of pine and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

History.—Newfoundland is the oldest English colony in America, for it was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was hailed as Prima Vista—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator, Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1885 "Responsible government" was accorded to the island.

Government.—The executive is entrusted to a Governor appointed by the Crown, aid-

Newfoundland—*Continued.*
ed by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population 1911
Newfoundland	42,750	238,670
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,949
Total	162,750	242,619

Production and Industry.—The Inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, and for the greater part are engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, and seal fishing in winter and spring; agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature; but their railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. There were 770 miles of railway open in 1911.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1910, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 3,318 sailing vessels of 132,510 tons, and 68 steam vessels of 14,041 tons.

The Capital, St. John's (population 32,292), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings.

LABRADOR, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chudleigh, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north; the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which is expected to come up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the universe is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian mission stations at Maggovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron and Killinek. Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet, to deal with the almost inexhaustible supply of timber.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported from the United States into Newfoundland and Labrador for the year 1913 was $4,888,618, and goods to the value of $1,151,875 were sent thither—a balance of $3,736,743 in favor of the United States.

Newfoundland:
- Certain articles of treaty at Washington extended to, 4227, 4243.
- Commercial intercourse with, referred to, 2867.
- Importations from, proclamation removing duties on, 2922.
- Postal convention with, 4203.
- Reciprocity with, 6757.

Newport, Vt., privileges of other ports granted to, by proclamation, 3428.

Newspapers, transportation of:
- Referred to, 120, 124.
- Repeal tax on, recommended, 134.

Nez Percé Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Nez Percé War. (See Indian Wars.)

Niagara, The, employed to return negroes to Africa, 3058.

Niagara Falls:
- American victory on Canadian side of, 533.
- Attack of American forces upon British troops near, unsuccessful, 501.
- Ship canal around, discussed, 4150.

Nicaragua.—Nicaragua is the largest of the Central American Republics and is situated between 10° 45′-15° N. lat. and 83° 40′-87° 38′ W. long. It is bounded on the north by Honduras and on the south by Costa Rica, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans washing the east and west coasts. The Atlantic (Caribbean or Mosquito) coast of about 300 miles is low and swampy, with numerous lagoons and estuaries, with harbors at Gracis á Dios, in the extreme northeast, Bluefields, and San Juan del Norte or Greytown in the extreme south. The Pacific Coast of about 200 miles is rocky and elevated, but possesses good harbors in Fonseca, Corinto, Brito and San Juan del Sur. The area is 51,600 square miles.

Physical Features.—A mountain range known in the southeast as the Cordillera de Yolaina runs from the Caribbean coast to the northwestern boundary. Parallel with this range and close to the Pacific is a range of volcanic peaks, of which several are liable to eruption. Between these ranges are low-lying plains and the Lakes of Nicaragua and Managua and east of the main range the country slopes gradually to the low-lying Mosquito Coast.

The principal rivers are the Wanks or Cocos or Segovia, which forms part of the northern boundary with Honduras; the Rio Grande, with its tributary, the Tuma; the San Juan, which forms part of the southern boundary with Costa Rica and flows from Lake Nicaragua to the Caribbean at San Juan del Norte. The main hydrographical features of the country are the vast lakes, Nicaragua and Managua. Lake Nicaragua has a total area of almost 3,000 square miles and a total length of over 100 miles. The lake contains numerous islands and islets, the largest containing the two volcanic peaks of Ometepe and Madera. Lake Managua is about thirty miles long and has a total area of 580 square miles. The Paneloya channel connects the two lakes, but the higher level of Managua presents a navigable connection between the two lakes.

History.—Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502 and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the sixteenth century, and formed part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until the revolt of the Spanish Colonies. In 1821 Nicaragua declared its independence of Spain and from 1823-1839 formed part of the Federation of Central American States, but since 1839 the Republic has been independent.

Government.—The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov. 10, 1911 (as amended in 1913), and is that of a centralized republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years. President of Nicaragua, until Dec. 31, 1916, Adolfo Diaz.

Congress consists of a Senate of 13 members and a Chamber of 40 deputies, elected in both instances for 4 years and renewable as to one half biennially.

There is a supreme court at the Capital, and courts of appeal at Leon, Masaya and Bluefields, with courts of first instance in all centres of population.

Nicaragua—*Continued.*

Service in the Army is compulsory and universal between the ages of 17 and 55.

Ethnography.—On the east coast are many uncivilized tribal Indians known as Mosquitos, their numbers being estimated at 30,000, while pure-blooded Indians are still living in the central districts. There is also a sprinkling of Europeans and their descendants, the greater number being Spanish and German. The total population is about 600,000.

Production and Industry.—The principal agricultural product is coffee, which is grown, principally in the department of Matagalpa, under German management and exported to Hamburg. Bananas are also grown in the eastern districts and on the Mosquito coast. Rice, beans, sugar, cocoa, and tobacco are also cultivated, but large quantities of foodstuffs are imported. The live stock includes cattle, horses, and pigs. The forest products are important, mahogany and rubber being exported.

Gold and silver, copper, coal petroleum, and precious stones are found, the gold export in 1910 exceeding £200,000. The mines are not fully developed.

Manufactures.—Leather and furniture, beer and spirits, tobacco, candles and soap are among the principal industries, those connected with cattle raising being the most important. The imports are principally cottons and other manufactured goods from the United States.

Foreign Trade.—Of the imports 50 per cent are from the United States and 15 per cent from Germany; the exports, 40 per cent to the United States, 15 per cent to Germany, and 12 per cent to France.

Railways.—A line, 172 miles in length, runs from the principal port of Corinto to Leon Managua and Granada on the lakes, whence a line of steamers runs at regular intervals to the southern shores. Many lines are projected, including a trans-isthmus system to Monkey Point, on the Caribbean.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1908 there were 135 post offices and 130 telegraph offices, with 1,591 miles of line, the Republic being linked up with the Pacific cable from Mexico to Peru.

Shipping.—In 1908 the ports were visited by 804 vessels, mainly United States and German. The Pacific harbors are the most frequented, Corinto being the chief commercial port.

Debt.—In May, 1909, the Nicaraguan Government obtained a foreign loan of £1,250,000, issuing gold bonds with interest at 6 per cent. The product of the sale of these bonds was to pay off the British loan of 1886 (£245,000), and the United States loan of 1904 ($1,000,000), while $2,175,000 was set aside for the construction of a new railroad from Lake Nicaragua to Monkey Point on the Atlantic seaboard. The 1911 government entered into negotiations for a $20,000,000 gold loan in the United States. In June, 1912, the government defaulted in the payment of interest on the 6 per cent bonds, and entered into an agreement with the bondholders for the substitution of other securities with a scheme of payments. Up to September, 1913, the American bankers had advanced only $1,000,000, while they hold as security all the revenues (including customs and railways) and practically control the Banco Nacional.

Cities.—Capital, Managua. Population, 35,000. Others are Leon (65,000), Granada (20,000), Matagalpa, Masaya, Jinotega, Chinandega, Esteli, Boaco, Jinotepe, and Greytown.

The unit of value is the gold *codoba* of 100 centavos, worth $1 in United States currency, the paper peso fluctuating, and being worth about 8 cents. In conjunction with the United States loan scheme a monetary reform has been introduced. Token money of the standard value of the United States dollar is issued by the Banco Nacional, and the paper pesos are convertible at the rate of 12.50 per cordoba.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Nicaragua from the United States for the year 1913 was $2,925,807, and goods to the value of $1,437,939 were sent thither—a balance of $1,487,868 in favor of the United States.

Nicaragua (see also Mosquito Indian Strip):
- Adventurers undertake to establish government in, 2814.
- American citizens in, outrages on, 3048.
- Arrest of William Walker in, discussed, 2997, 3001, 3017.
- Bombardment of San Juan. (See San Juan, Nicaragua.)
- Boundary line with Costa Rica—
  - Arbitration of, referred to President of United States and award of, discussed, 5369.
  - Proposition for settlement of, referred to, 2736.
  - Settlement of, indispensable to commencement of ship canal, 2702.
  - Survey of port and river San Juan to be made, 3444.
- British authority and aggressions in, discussed, 2571.
- British troops landed at Bluefields. (See Mosquito Indian Strip.)
- Civil convulsions in, discussed, 2657.
- Claims of United States against, 3048, 3100, 3175.
  - Correspondence regarding, referred to, 4460.
- Clayton-Bulwer treaty for protection of canal through, discussed, 2580, 2617, 2903, 2943, 3117.
- Correspondence regarding, transmitted, 2722, 2894.
- Diplomatic relations with, discussed, 2948, 4562, 6264, 6427.
- Distracted condition, referred to, 2869, 2905, 2947.
- Expedition against—
  - Discussed, 2978, 2997, 3000.
  - Proclamation against, by President—
    - Buchanan, 3027.
    - Pierce, 2921.
  - Referred to, 3001, 3017.
- Forfeiture of concessions of, to Nicaragua Canal, referred to, 5960.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4067, 4100.
- Grant of exclusive right of transit over territory of, to European, referred to, 3987.
- Greytown—
  - Bombardment of, and reasons for, discussed, 2814.

Nicaragua—*Continued.*
- Claims arising out of, 2995, 3049.
- Complaints of foreign powers regarding, 2814.
- Vessels from, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4872.
- Honduras and, treaties with, proposed by Taft, 8043.
- Measures for protection of American citizens and property in, recommended, 3048, 3069, 3100, 3181.
- Minister of, to United States, received, 2906.
  - Return of, referred to, 2948.
- Ministers from two contending parties in, not received by United States, 2948.
- Mosquito Indian Strip, affairs of, discussed. (See Mosquito Indian Strip.)
- Negotiations with, transmission of information regarding, refused, 2690.
  - Transmitted, 2695.
- Report of T. C. Reynolds on, transmitted, 5116.
- Revolutions in, discussed, 5870, 6432.
- Rupture with Costa Rica amicably settled, 6325, 6426.
- Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5698.
  - Discussed, 5747.
- Transit way across, discussed and measures for protection of, recommended, 2813, 2901, 2947, 3046, 3069, 3100, 3181. (See also Nicaragua Canal.)
  - Treaty regarding, between United States and—
    - Honduras, 3116.
    - Nicaragua, 3047, 4825, 4843.
- Treaty and negotiations with, regarding Nicaragua Canal. (See Nicaragua Canal.)
- Treaty of, with—
  - France, 3121.
  - Great Britain, 3170.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—
  - Arthur, 4825, 4843.
  - Buchanan, 3100, 3108.
  - Fillmore, 2602.
  - Grant, 4067, 4100.
  - Johnson, 3779, 3885.
  - Lincoln, 3273.
  - Pierce, 2870, 2883.
  - Taylor, 2571.
  - Ratification of, discussed, 3273.
    - Failure of, referred to, 3114.
  - Withdrawn, 4888.
    - Discussed, 4912.
- Vessels of—
  - Discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 3416.
  - Duties on vessels from San Juan del Norte suspended by proclamation, 4872.

Nicaragua, Treaty with.—The treaty of friendship, commerce, navigation, and as to isthmian transit, was denounced by Nicaragua to take effect in 1902. The extradition treaty of 1870 was also denounced by Nicaragua to take effect in the same year. The protocol with Nicaragua of 1900 for the construction of an interoceanic canal provided that the President of the United States is empowered to acquire control of such portion of the territory of Nicaragua as may be necessary or advisable to construct a ship canal from a point near San Juan del Norte on the Caribbean Sea, through Lake Nicaragua to Brite, on the Pacific Ocean. As a preliminary to negotiations it is agreed that the details of the canal construction be the same as those contained in a treaty with Great Britain pending decision of the Senate of the United States. (See Extradition Treaties.)

Nicaragua also became a party to the convention between the United States and the several republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claims and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 and proclaimed in Washington July 29, 1914. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

Nicaragua Canal.—A proposed ship canal across the Republic of Nicaragua to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. As early as 1522 Lake Nicaragua was entered from the western coast and explored by Spanish navigators. In 1550 Antonio Galvao, a Portuguese, proposed four routes for a ship canal across the Isthmus, one by way of Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River. Later surveys were made by the Spanish and Central American governments. In 1850 Col. O. W. Childs surveyed a canal route from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific. More complete surveys were made for the United States in 1872-1873 and 1885, and the cost of construction was variously estimated at from $40,000,000 to $140,000,000. The Nicaraguan Government made concessions to Americans for constructing a canal in 1849 and 1880 and to a Frenchman in 1858, but they all lapsed without results. In 1884 a treaty was signed for the construction of a canal by the United States, but the Senate refused to ratify it. In 1887 a new concession was granted by Nicaragua and confirmed by Costa Rica. A company was immediately formed and chartered by the United States, work was begun, but ceased in 1892 for lack of funds, and finally in 1893 the company was placed in the hands of a receiver. President McKinley in 1899 appointed a commission to report on the question of the best route for an interocean canal and in 1901 a report was presented advising the Nicaragua route, mainly on the ground of the difficulty of acquiring rights and control in Panama. In 1900 the House passed a bill providing for the construction of a Nicaragua Canal but the Senate refused to pass it. Another bill of a similar character passed the House in January, 1902, but before it went to the Senate, a report was received from the Canal Commission recommending the Panama route. The construction of the Panama Canal settles the question of the isthmian route.

Nicaragua Canal (see also Panama Canal):
- Clayton-Bulwer treaty for protection of, discussed, 2580, 2617, 2903, 2943, 3117.

Nicaragua Canal—*Continued.*
  Construction of, referred to, 5120, 5544, 5623.
    Importance of, discussed, but Government aid to, not recommended, 2553.
    Report on, transmitted, 6097.
  Contract of Interoceanic Canal Co. discussed, 5470.
  Control of, should not be held by one nation alone, 2554.
  Correspondence regarding, referred to, 5120.
  Discussed by President—
    Arthur, 4843.
    Buchanan, 3116.
    Cleveland, 5870.
    Fillmore, 2617.
    Harrison, Benj., 5470, 5544, 5623, 5752.
    Hayes, 4521.
    McKinley, 6265, 6326, 6366, 6433.
    Pierce, 2901.
    Taylor, 2553, 2571, 2580.
  Forfeiture of Nicaraguan concessions to, referred to, 5960.
  Government aid to, recommended, 5624, 5752.
  Report on, transmitted, 6185.
  Right of way for, referred to, 2569.
  Should be accomplished under American auspices, 5870.
  Treaty regarding, with—
    Great Britain, discussed, 2580, 2617, 2943, 3117.
    Nicaragua (see also Nicaragua)—
      Discussed, 2571, 2601, 4825, 4843.
      Withdrawn, 4888, 4912.

Nicaragua Canal Commission discussed, 6326, 6366.

Nicaragua, The, indemnity to owners of, 6900.

Ninety-Six (S. C.), Siege of.—Immediately after the surrender of Charleston (May 12, 1780) Clinton sent Lieut. Conger up the Saluda to Ninety-Six, a village in South Carolina, about seventy-five miles from Columbia. May 21, 1781, a part of Gen. Greene's army laid siege to the place. Kosciusko planned the approaches and the condition of the garrison had become critical, when, on June 20, the siege was raised on the approach of Lord Rawdon with the flank companies of three regiments.

Niobrara Forest Reserve, Nebraska, proclaimed, 6695.

Nipmuc Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Nipsic, The, disabled at Samoan Islands, 5479.

Niter, appropriation for improvement in manufacture of, recommended, 2957.

No Man's Land.—A small island three miles southwest of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., to which it belongs.

The term was also applied to a strip of land ceded by Texas to the United States in 1850. It lies between lat. 36° 30′ and 37° north and long. 100° and 103° west. It was not included under any government, though often called part of the Indian Territory. The name originally proposed for the district was Cimarron. In 1890 it became part of Oklahoma, and is now known as Beaver County.

Nobel Prize.—The Swedish scientist, Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, bequeathing his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000, to the founding of a fund, the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to "the good of humanity." The interest is divided in five equal shares, given away, "One to the person who in the domain of physics has made the most important discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important discovery in the domain of medicine or physiology, one to the person who in literature has provided the most excellent work of an idealistic tendency, and one to the person who has worked most or best for the fraternization of nations, and the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and the calling in and propagating of peace congresses."

A committee of the Norwegian Storthing awarded the prize for the promotion of peace between nations to President Roosevelt in 1906. The money value of the prize was about $40,000, and the President devoted it to the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace at home. In accordance with his wishes, Congress passed an act creating a board of trustees, consisting of the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce and Labor, a representative each of labor and capital, and two persons representing the general public, to administer the fund. An industrial peace committee of nine members was authorized to meet in Washington each year during the sessions of Congress to discuss differences arising between capital and labor. (See Industrial Peace Committee.)

Nominations.—In politics an act of designation to office, the ratification of which depends upon another person or body of persons. The President nominates to the Senate candidates for high Federal offices, and makes the appointment only after approval. The head of an Executive Department nominates to the President those whom he desires as his subordinates in the higher official position. A national, state, city, county, or town convention of a political party nominates its candidates for office in anticipation of election.

Nominations. (See Executive Nominations.)

Nominating Convention. (See Conventions, Nominating.)

Nonimportant Agreement.—In 1765 the merchants of New York and Boston unanimously agreed to order no new merchandise from England, and to countermand old orders. This was done in retaliation for the passage of the Stamp Act by Parliament. The agreement was strictly observed until 1770, when only tea was prohibited. The members of the Continental Congress signed a nonimportation agreement in 1775.

Nonintercourse Act.—In consequence of the interference with American commerce by vessels of France and England, who were then at war, Congress in 1807 passed the embargo act prohibiting foreign com-

Nonintercourse Act—*Continued.*
merce. This was found to work unnecessary injury to American shipping interests, and in 1809 it was repealed and the nonintercourse act substituted. It forbade the entrance to American ports of public or private British or French vessels, all commercial intercourse with France or Great Britain, and the importation after May 20, 1809, of all goods grown or manufactured in the two countries or their colonies. The act was to continue until the next session of Congress, but was revived by acts of June 28, 1809, May 1, 1810, and March 2, 1811.

Noo-whä-há Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Nook-wa-cháh-mish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Norfolk, Va.:
Blockade of port of, removed by proclamation, 3431.
Referred to, 3446.
British officers treated at hospital at, 3404.
Navy-yard at, referred to, 2312.
Surrender of, referred to, 3313, 3315.
Vessels entering and leaving port of, order regarding, 3225.

Norfolk (Va.), Burning of.—Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, assumed military control of Norfolk in November, 1775. He was defeated in an effort to dislodge some Virginia and Maryland militia who had taken up a position near the town. He thereupon embarked in a British vessel which lay in the Elizabeth River. Col. Woodford, with the Second Virginia Militia, and Col. Howe, with one regiment from North Carolina and two companies of Maryland militia, occupied the town. On Jan. 1, 1776, Dunmore began a bombardment, and sent ashore a party who set fire to the town. Its destruction was completed by the Americans to prevent its becoming a shelter for the British.

Norfolk (Va.), Surrender of.—The movement of the Federal Army up the peninsula of Virginia, in May, 1862, led to the withdrawal of the Confederate force from Norfolk and to the destruction of the ironclad *Merrimac.* This left the James River open to navigation. An expedition was sent out from the Fortress Monroe, under Gen. Wool, May 10, to take possession of Norfolk. It was turned over by the mayor without a struggle.

Norsemen.—In the sagas or accounts of Scandinavian heroes the vikings of Norway are represented as having visited the coast of America as early as 861 A. D. The narratives of the early voyages of the Northmen to America are more or less intermingled with fiction. Enough has been verified, however, to warrant some reliable historians giving credence to the more likely part of their claims. We are told that Norsemen had established a settlement in America in 875 A. D. (probably in Iceland, visited by Nadodd twelve to fifteen years previously), and that Gunbiorn, a Norse navigator, sighted land farther west.

Eric the Red discovered and named Greenland in 982, and three years later made a second voyage to the new country. During the same year an expedition under Bjarni sailed from Iceland to Greenland, but was driven south by a storm and sighted land at Newfoundland and at Cape Cod or Nantucket. Thence he returned to Greenland. In the year 1000 Leif, son of Eric the Red, sailed with one ship and thirty-five men in search of the land seen by Bjarni. He touched on the coast of Labrador and, journeying southward, stopped for the winter near the site of the present city of Boston. Leif called the place Vinland, from the abundance of grapes found. This seems to be the earliest authentic account of Norse discoveries in America.

Thorvald, Leif's brother, visited Vinland in 1002, wintered near Mount Hope Bay, R. I., and in the spring of 1003 sent a party of his men to explore the coast, probably as far south as Cape May. In 1004 Thorvald was killed near Boston by Skrelings (the Icelandic name for the aboriginal Americans), and his companions returned to Greenland. About 1007 or 1008 Thorfinn Karlsefne sailed from Greenland with three ships and 160 persons. He landed at Rhode Island and spent three years in Vinland. Here a son was born to Thorfinn, from whom Albert Thorvaldsen, a Danish sculptor living at Copenhagen in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century, was able to trace direct descent. A full account of these early voyages is preserved in the "Codex Flatöiensis," written in 1387-1395, and found in a monastery on the west coast of Iceland. The latest tidings of Vinland were received in 1347, and communication with Greenland ceased about 1400. Before Columbus was born European navigators had journeyed westward and touched land, and several maps of the Atlantic Ocean had been made. Prior to 1470 Columbus had visited Iceland, and it has been suggested that he there learned of the Western Continent from the Norse navigators.

North America.—The area of North America, including Mexico, is about 7,200,000 square miles, a little less than twice that of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to $52\frac{1}{2}$° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. latitude to 15° N. latitude in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of Central America.

The nations of North America, with the form of government and capital of each follow:

Canada (Dominion), Ottawa.
Mexico (Republic), Mexico City.
Newfoundland (British), St. John's.
United States (Republic), Washington.
Alaska (United States), Juneau.

Three main divisions can be made in the relief of North America. The Eastern Mountains, the Great Plains, and the Western Mountains. The Eastern Mountains extend from Labrador to Alabama. The Great Plains form a comparatively level and continuous surface from the Arctic Ocean and the shores of Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. This is broken in only three places by elevations of importance—the Ozark Mountains, the Lake Plateau (on which stand Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron) and the Black Hills of South Dakota. A distinction must be made between the Prairies, which are open plains with few trees, rising to about 800 feet in Minnesota at the watershed between Hudson Bay and the Gulf of Mexico and the high plains to the west, which are far dryer and less fertile than the prairie wheat lands. In parts these rise to over 6,000 feet, and are much higher than the Appalachians. In Canada these high

North America—*Continued.*
plains form the ranching lands of Alberta. In the Arctic plains there are many marshes and lakes. The Western Mountains consist, in the United States, of the Rockies, with summits exceeding 14,000 feet, among which Pike's Peak forms a conspicuous dome, the Sierra Nevada, the highest point of which is Mount Whitney (14,522 feet) and the Cascade range, with Mount Rainier (14,525 feet) and Mount Shasta, and the Coast ranges, which reach 7,500 feet in the densely forested Olympic Mountains of Puget Sound.

Between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada is the Great Basin traversed by ridges, which rise to no great elevation above the plateau. There is little rainfall, and there are numerous salt lakes, of which the Great Salt Lake in Utah is the most important. The Death Valley in California is several hundred feet below sea-level. The Valley of California is a depression between the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges and the Coast ranges. The Western Coast ranges rise to great elevations in Alaska, where Mount St. Elias and Mount McKinley, over 20,000 feet, are the most prominent summits.

Mexico is a tableland, generally above 6,000 feet, which is bounded by two escarpments, the Eastern Sierra Madre, not a distinct mountain range but the margin of the plateau, and the Western Sierra Madre, which is from 8,000 to 12,000 feet and falls steeply to the Pacific. Here is a broad volcanic zone in which Orizaba, 18,252 feet, Popocatepetl, 17,250 feet, and Ixtachihuatl, 16,960 feet, are the highest summits. Colima is the only active volcano. The rivers are mostly short and torrential. The peninsula of Yucatan is a low limestone plateau flat and treeless with few running streams.

Five drainage areas may be distinguished, the Arctic, the Atlantic, the Gulf, Inland and the Pacific. In the Arctic Basin the Mackenzie is the only large river. The Atlantic Basin contains the St. Lawrence draining the Great Lakes and the Hudson. The Delaware, Susquehanna and Potomac cut deeply into the northern Alleghanies, but south of Chesapeake Bay the rivers rise on the eastern margin. The Alabama and Tennessee form longitudinal valleys in the southern Alleghanies. The Mississippi occupies the southern portion of the Great Plains. It has numerous large tributaries, the Ohio on the east, and the Missouri, Platte, Kansas, Arkansas and Red River on the west. The Rio Grande del Norte rises in the San Juan mountains. On the Pacific Coast the Colorado rises in the Rockies and flows in deep cañons through the Arizona deserts. Use has been made of its water to irrigate the Salton depression to the northwest of its mouth. From the Colorado to the Columbia there are no large rivers except in the valley of California, where the Sacramento and San Joaquin are invaluable for irrigation. The Snake tributary of the Columbia River rises in the Yellowstone National Park, and cuts great cañons through a lava plateau. The Frazer, like the Columbia, has a long north and south valley. The Yukon rises not far from the coast in the northwest, and flows into Bering Sea. The Inland Basin, between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada, has no large rivers.

North Ann Crossing (Va.), Battle of.—Proceeding southward after the battle of Spottsylvania, Grant's army arrived at the North Ann River May 23, 1864. Warren, whose corps was on the right, crossed the river at Jericho, Hancock at a point four miles below, and the Sixth Corps at Jericho. Lee meantime had retired to a position south of the North Ann, and his left wing rested on the river at a point between the two sections of Grant's army. Burnside's corps was unable to cross the river. Lee's position was impregnable and Grant was compelled to withdraw his army to the north side of the river after a loss of 1,607 in killed and wounded. May 27, having been rejoined by Sheridan, the Army of the Potomac moved toward the Pamunky River.

North Carolina.—One of the thirteen original states; nicknames, 'The Tar State," "The Tar-Heel State," and the "Old North State;" motto, "Esse quam videri" ("To be rather than to seem"). It extends from lat. 33° 50′ to 36° 33′ north and from long. 75° 27′ to 84° 20′ west. It is bounded on the north by Virginia, on the east and southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by South Carolina and Georgia, and on the west by Tennessee (separated by the Smoky and other ranges of mountains). It has an area of 52,426 square miles. The surface is mountainous in the west, rolling or gently undulating in the center, and toward the eastern coast or lands bordering on the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds generally level.

Unsuccessful attempts at colonization were made by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1518-1587. Scattering settlements were made prior to 1663, probably as early as 1653. The territory was granted to proprietors in 1663 by Charles II. The first two colonies are known in history as the Albemarle and the Clarendon. In 1669 a constitution was introduced modeled by the philosopher, John Locke, upon principles of a landed aristocracy and feudal service. The constitution was not a success and was abandoned after twenty-five years. Citizens of North Carolina passed a set of resolutions in 1775 similar to the Declaration of Independence. (See Mecklenburg Declaration.) It was the first colony to instruct its delegates in Congress to vote for independence. The State seceded from the Union May 20, 1861, and was readmitted by act of Congress June 25, 1868.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census, place the number of farms in the State at 253,725, comprising 22,439,129 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $375,716,210. The average value of land per acre was $15.29, as against $6.24 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $62,649,984, including 700,861 cattle, valued at $12,550,054; 166,151 horses, $18,428,134; 174,711 mules, $23,669,687; 1,227,625 swine, $4,628,046; 214.473 sheep, $559,217, and poultry, $2,212,570. The yield and value of field crops in 1911 was: Corn, 2,700,000 acres, 49,680,000 bushels, $40,738,000; wheat, 626,000 acres, 6,636,000 bushels, $6,769,000; oats, 219,000 acres, 3,614,000 bushels, $2,277.000; rye, 47,000 acres, 470,000 bushels, $470,000; rice, 500 acres, 13,000 bushels, $10,000; potatoes, 31,000 acres, 1,488,000 bushels, $1,607,000; hay, 161,000 acres, 169,000 tons. $2,873,000; tobacco, 140,000 acres, 99,400,000 pounds, $11,530,000; cotton, 935,000 bales. North Carolina is the leader among the Eastern states in the production of gold, the output for 1910 being 3,291 fine ounces, worth $68,045. The silver production was 9,053 fine ounces, valued at $4,620. Iron and copper are also produced. Vegetable raising for early northern markets is a growing industry, as well as dairying.

The manufactures of the State are those of cotton, lumber and tobacco. The total output for 1905 was $142,520,776, of which

North Carolina—*Continued.*
$51,002,843 was cotton goods, oil and cake; $28,087,969 tobacco, and $15,731,379 lumber and timber. In 1906 the State contained 4,409 miles of steam railway and 107 miles of electric line. The population in 1910 was 2,206,287.

North Carolina (see also Confederate States):
- Admission of, into United States referred to, 57, 59, 61.
- Branch mint in, referred to, 1383, 1495.
- Ceding of jurisdiction of lands to the United States by, 64, 105, 167.
- Clerks of Federal courts and United States marshal in, referred to, 3661.
- Constitution of, referred to, 3831.
- Constitution of United States—
  - Evidence of ratification of, amendment to, by, 62, 68, 182.
  - Fourteenth amendment to, ratified by, proclamation announcing, 3854.
- Governor of, referred to, 64.
- Jails in, use of, granted to United States, 103.
- Judges, United States, in, opinion of, regarding pensions, 125.
- Lands ceded to United States by, referred to, 64, 105, 167. (See also Enc. Art., Franklin.)
- Lands, public, 6998, 7022.
- Light-house—
  - Lands ceded to United States for erection of, 103.
  - Lands, jurisdiction of, for, ceded to United States, 182.
- Military governor of, referred to, 3281.
- Obstruction to laws in, proclamation regarding, 3743.
  - Copies of, for executive clerks, 3756.
- Provisional governor for, appointed and restoration of, into Union discussed, 3510.
- Survey of coast of, 636, 680.
- Unlawful combination in, discussed, 4071, 4072.

North Carolina, The:
- Seizure and imprisonment of crew of, by Spanish authorities referred to, 2761.
- Sent to Mediterranean Sea, 826.

North Dakota.—One of the western group of states; motto, "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable." It extends from lat. 46° to 49° north and from long. 96° 30′ to 104° 5′ west. It is bounded on the north by the Dominion of Canada, on the east by Minnesota, on the south by South Dakota, and on the west by Montana. Its area is 70,837 square miles. Its surface is generally undulating and level.

Dakota was first settled at Pembina by French traders in 1780. The territory of Dakota, comprising the present States of North and South Dakota, was organized from Nebraska Territory by act of March 2, 1861. It was divided on the forty-sixth parallel and the upper portion admitted to the Union Nov. 2, 1889 (5455).

Under the Federal reclamation act much improved farm land is subject to irrigation. The tillable area of the State is more than 15,000,000 acres, of which 10,000,000 is improved. The live stock reported Jan. 1, 1910, was 712,000 horses, valued at $81,168,000; 8,000 mules, $1,040,000; 270,000 milch cows, $8,373,000; 616,000 other cattle, $12,628,000; 621,000 sheep, $2,484,000; 206,000 swine, $2,266,000; the wool production was 715,000 pounds scoured. The yield and value of field crops in 1911 was: Corn, 290,000 acres, 7,250,000 bushels, $4,350,000; wheat, 9,150,000 acres, 73,200,000 bushels, $65,148,000; oats, 2,180,000 acres, 51,230,000 bushels, $21,004,000; rye, 36,000 acres, 598,000 bushels, $454,000; potatoes, 42,000 acres, 5,040,000 bushels, $2,772,000; hay, 192,000 acres, 211,000 tons, $1,477,000; flaxseed, of which the production was the largest of any state in the Union in 1910, was 5,778,000 bushels on 1,605,000 acres, and sold for $13,578,000. There were 399,041 tons of lignite coal produced in the state in 1910, worth $595,139. The total mineral output of the State was $738,818. There were 753 manufacturing establishments in the State, with an aggregate capital of $11,594,000, paying $2,422,000 in wages and producing $19,150,000 in finished products.

There are within the State 1,300,333 acres of public land unreserved and unappropriated. United States land offices are located at Bismarck, Devil's Lake, Dickinson, Fargo, Minot, and Williston.

In 1906 there were 3,761 miles of steam railway and 16 miles of electric line within the State. The Federal census of 1910 gave the population as 577,056.

North Dakota:
- Admission of, into Union—
  - Discussed, 5485.
  - Proclaimed, 5455.
- Lands in—
  - Open to settlement by proclamation, 5707.
  - Set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 5579.
- Lottery in, efforts to secure charter for, discussed, 5515.
- Unlawful combinations in, proclamation against, 5485.

North Point (Md.), Battle of.—After burning Washington in 1814 Gen. Ross withdrew to Admiral Cockburn's fleet and the invaders ran up the Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of the Patapsco River. On the morning of Sept. 12, 1814, the British forces 9,000 strong were landed at North Point, twelve miles from Baltimore, with provisions for three days and eighty rounds of ammunition per man. Baltimore was defended by about the same number of troops under Gen. Samuel Smith. Hearing of the landing of the British, he sent Gen. Stricker with 3,200 men to oppose their advance. Gen. Ross was killed in a preliminary skirmish. The battle was carried on for four hours, when the Americans fell back toward the city and the British bivouacked on the field.

North Polar Regions.—The arctic Ocean consists of a deep sea over 2,000 fathoms, on the southern margin of which there is a broad continental shelf with numerous islands. Into this deeper sea there is only one broad channel, about 700

North Polar Regions—*Continued.*
miles, between Greenland and Scandinavia. Bering Strait is only 49 miles wide and 27 fathoms deep. The southern boundary of the Arctic Ocean is the Wyville-Thomson and Faeroe-Icelandic submarine ridge, which separates the North Atlantic from the Norwegian and Greenland Seas. Most of the icebergs are formed on the east and west coasts of Greenland and are carried south by the Polar currents. The lowest temperature observed is -63° in 85° N. latitude, a good deal less than that of Verkhoyansk (-90°, the least recorded temperature of the globe). Forests of pine and larch reach 73°, N. in Siberia, and to the north of this are dwarf birches, willows, mosses and lichens. There is sufficient vegetation to the north of Greenland to support rodents and ruminants. Among sea animals are the right whale and the narwhal, which is found further north than any other species, and the walrus. The right whale is now almost extinct. Numerous seals are found on the Arctic margin. Numerous races are found along the fringe of the Arctic. The Lapps are the original inhabitants of Arctic Norway; there are wandering tribes of Samoyedes, Tunguses and Yakuts; the Chukches of Bering Peninsula are more numerous than most of the nomadic tribes. The most northerly of the polar peoples are the Eskimo. Peary owed the success of his expedition to the North Pole largely to the help of these tribes, who were called the Arctic Highlanders by Sir J. Ross.

Exploration.—The first discoveries in the Arctic were made by the Norsemen, Iceland being reached in 861 A. D. and Greenland before 1,000 A. D. Newfoundland and Nova Scotia were visited from the settlements made in Greenland. Modern Arctic exploration may be said to commence with the search for the Northwest Passage. In 1496 John Cabot and his son Sebastian reached 58° N. latitude. In 1527 Robert Thorne, of Bristol, actually set out for the North Pole, but the records of his voyage are unsatisfactory. The first attempt on the Northeast Passage was made by Sir Hugh Willoughby and Richard Chancellor. The latter succeeded in reaching the north coast of Russia at a point which afterwards became the port of Archangel, and in opening up trade with that country. The second expedition in this direction was made by Stephen Burrough, who discovered Novaya Zemlya. In 1576 Martin Frobisher sailed for the Northwest Passage and discovered Frobisher and Hudson Straits.

In 1585 John Davis made the most important series of early voyages. He reached 75° N. latitude as a result of three expeditions, but was unable to make the passage round North America to the west. He demonstrated, however, the commercial importance of the Arctic in whales, seal and deer skins. In 1580 an expedition reached the Kara Sea under the auspices of the Muscovy Company, who in 1594 and 1596 again fitted out ships for the exploration of the Northeast Passage. The Pilot, Wiliam Barent, was the first Arctic explorer known to pass a winter in the Polar ice.

In 1607 Henry Hudson began his remarkable voyages. His first two expeditions, in which he reached 80° 23′ N. latitude, were to the northeast. His last voyage in 1610 was again directed toward the Northwest Passage. The *Discovery* was ice bound in Hudson Bay, and Hudson was deserted by his crew, who mutinied in the ensuing summer, and nothing is known of his fate. In 1615 William Baffin was appointed pilot to the *Discovery* and sent out by the Merchant Adventurers to search for the Northwest Passage. In 1616 he penetrated north along the west coast of Greenland to latitude 77° 45′, a record not afterwards passed for two centuries.

In 1725 Russian exploration began, and between that date and 1760 Bering mapped a large part of the northeast coast of Asia and opened up the fur trade. In 1773 another strictly Polar expedition was planned, and John Phipps reached 80° 40′ N. latitude, to the north of Spitzbergen. In 1817 two expeditions were sent out with geographical and scientific aims, under Buchan and Franklin, and under Ross and Parry. In 1821 Parry made an attempt to the south of Lancaster Sound. A further voyage in 1823 was also unsuccessful. Meanwhile Franklin made an overland journey to the mouth of the Coppermine River, where a canoe voyage was undertaken to Point Turnagain, 68° 18′ N. and 109° 25′ W. longitude. Franklin's second overland journey (1825-1827) resulted in further exploration on the Arctic coast of North America. Parry's last Arctic voyage in 1827 was an attempt to reach the Pole by sledge boats. From the north of Spitzbergen, traveling for the first time by night alone, he reached latitude 82° 45′. In 1829 Ross made another attempt on the Northwest Passage in the *Victory*, and reached Bellot Strait, the real channel leading to the Arctic Sea, but failed to recognize it as a passage, and returned without success after spending four winters in the ice. In the course of these voyages he attained the Magnetic Pole. The anxiety at Ross's long absence led to Black's relief voyage in the *Terror*. The *Erebus* and *Terror*, which had returned from the Antarctic, were fitted out with steam, and Franklin was commissioned in 1845 to attempt the entrance to Lancaster Sound. The two ships were last sighted near this point by a whaler, but were never seen again. In 1847 relief expeditions were sent out from the east through Lancaster Sound, from the west through Bering Strait, and from the south to the Arctic shores of North America.

The final result of these search expeditions was the completion of the Northwest Passage by M'Clure, who returned home in 1854. The first authoritative news of the fate of Franklin was obtained by Rae in his exploration of the west coast of Boothia. In 1857 Lady Franklin fitted out a last search expedition, which was commanded by M'Clintock, and finally Franklin's last record was found on the east coast of King William's Land. From this it was learned that his ship had been caught in the ice and never released. Till 1874 further Polar exploration was left to American, German, and Austrian explorers.

The Northeast Passage was discovered by Nordenskiöld, who reached the mouth of the Yenisei in two successive years, and attained the East Cape in 1879, after a winter in the ice not far from Bering Strait.

The first crossing of the lofty ice-covered plateau of Greenland was accomplished by Nansen in 1888. Another remarkable journey over the inland ice was carried through by Peary, who proved the insular character of Greenland. In 1892 Nansen attempted to reach the Pole by a novel method. His plan was to follow the course taken by the ill-fated *Jeannette*, which had been caught in the ice near Wrangel Land, and had drifted to New Siberia. The *Fram* was constructed to withstand enormous ice pressure, and preparations were made for drifting across

North Polar Regions—*Continued.*
the Polar Basin in the hope that the currents would bring the ship close to the Pole. Finding that the ship's track did not approach sufficiently near to the Pole, Nansen and Johannsen left the ship in 1895 with dogs and sledges, and reached N. latitude 86° 14′, the farthest point attained up to that time. The *Fram*, under the command of Otto Sverdrup, finally reached Norway in safety, after drifting to nearly as high a latitude as that attained by Nansen.

In 1896 an attempt to reach the North Pole by balloon was made by Andree, but the expedition was never seen again. In 1909 the Duke of the Abruzzi made an expedition in the *Stella Polare*, and Captain Cagni succeeded in reaching latitude 86° 32′, a little north of Nansen's record, by a sledge journey over the ice.

The honor of first reaching the Pole was reserved for Commander Robert Edwin Peary, of the United States Navy, who finally, after many voyages in the north of Greenland, attained success by a remarkable sledge journey during the winter night, reaching the North Pole on April 6, 1909. (See Article Explorations.)

North Star, The. (See *Rodgers*, The.)

Northeastern Boundary.—By the treaty of 1783 the northeastern boundary of the United States was defined as extending from the source of the St. Croix River due north to the highlands or watershed between the Atlantic and St. Lawrence systems, thence along those highlands to the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut River. There was a continual dispute over this boundary, and the claims of Americans and Canadians were pressed so vigorously as to lead to preparation for hostilities. The matter was referred to arbitration. In 1831 the King of the Netherlands, as arbitrator, made an award which neither Great Britain nor the United States would accept. Finally by the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842 the present boundary was agreed upon, not far from that suggested by the Dutch King. The United States secured about seven-twelfths of the disputed territory and Great Britain five-twelfths.

Northeastern Boundary between United States and Great Britain:
- Amicable settlement of, discussed, 1747, 1811, 1820.
- Appropriation for survey of, necessary, 1845.
- Arbitration committed to citizens of Maine, 1007.
- Ashburton treaty discussed. (See Ashburton Treaty.)
- Commissioners appointed to fix, 188, 191, 242, 264, 1821.
- Convention with Great Britain regarding, 347, 351, 958.
- Conventional agreement to be arranged, 1811.
- Correspondence in regard to, 1564, 1622, 1648, 1687, 1738, 1785, 1791, 1798, 1812, 1945, 1965, 2023.
  - Referred to, 1448, 1784, 2278.
- Depredations committed on disputed territory, 1733.
  - Correspondence regarding, 1738, 1785, 1791.
- Disagreement in decision of, 819, 947.
  - Report of, 1846, 1945, 1965, 2024, 2087.
- Discussed, 64, 65, 191, 242, 264, 268, 1156, 1239, 1316, 1368, 1455, 1591, 1820, 1931, 2047.
- Excitement growing out of, partially subsided, 1820.
- Imprisonment of American citizens charged with trespassing, 963, 969, 990, 1123.
  - Release of, 1110.
- Joint commission for survey of—
  - Appointment of, referred to, 1702.
  - Report of, 2024.
- King of Netherlands selected as arbitrator, 974.
  - Award of, referred to, 1110, 1122, 1123, 1126.
    - Great Britain agrees to, 1123.
    - Protest of United States minister against, 1122.
- Maps regarding transmitted, 960.
- Proposition of United States for settlement of—
  - Declined by Great Britain, 1368.
  - To be acceded to by Great Britain, 1811.
- Referred to, 922, 946, 1070, 1133, 1156, 1200, 1346, 1448, 1697, 1729, 1784, 1796, 1805, 1954.
- Reports of commissioners on, 1846, 1945, 1965, 2024, 2087.
- Resolutions of Maine legislature regarding, 1126.
- Survey of, referred to, 1845, 1931, 1945.
- Treaty regarding, discussed, 2015, 2047.

Northern Cheyenne Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Northwest Territory.—The portion of the United States known in history as the Northwest Territory comprises all the country lying between the Ohio River, the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes, immediately west of the original states, and now forming the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The original states severally laid claim to this territory by their charters, which granted possession from ocean to ocean. New York ceded her claims to this region to the General Government in 1782, and was followed by Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785, and Connecticut in 1786. The latter state, however, retained a small tract as the foundation for her school fund. This became known as the Western Reserve.

Congress in July, 1787, passed an ordinance for the government of this territory, and to the wise measures incorporated into that law the states formed from the territory are indebted for much that is wise and judicious in their constitutions. It is claimed by some that the foundations for future national greatness were laid by the manner in which Congress dealt with the question of territorial government at this time. A clause forbidding slavery after 1800 was at first voted down, but after-

Northwest Territory—*Continued.* wards was adopted. The ordinance provided that no land should be taken up until it had been purchased from the Indians and offered for sale by the United States; no property qualification was to be required of electors or elected; a temporary government might be established until the male population of the territory reached 5,000, then a permanent representative government would be permitted, with a Representative in Congress entitled to debate but not to vote. When the inhabitants of any one of the five divisions of the territory reached 60,000 it should be admitted as a state, these states to remain forever a part of the United States, pay their portion of the Federal debt, and in their government uphold republican forms and prohibit slavery; but fugitive slaves were to be surrendered. Arthur St. Clair was governor from 1788 to 1802.

Northwest Territory:
- Government established in, and recommendations made to enable the governor and secretary to visit the posts in, 190.

Northwestern Boundary.—The territory bounded on the north by lat. 54° 40′, on the east by the Rocky Mountains, on the south by lat. 42°, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, has been variously claimed by Russia, Spain, Great Britain, and the United States. Russia's claim rested for the most part upon occupation by fur traders, and was settled by a treaty of Jan. 11, 1825, under the terms of which the United States were to make no settlements north of lat. 54° 40′ and Russia none south of that latitude. England made a treaty with Russia on the same terms. By the treaty which ceded Florida in 1819 the Spanish claims were confined to the south of lat. 42°. This left the territory between 42° and 54° 40′ to the Americans and English. Great Britain had no claim by discovery. The claim of the United States rested upon the voyage of Gray up the Columbia River in 1792 and the explorations of Lewis and Clark through the Rocky Mountains and the Oregon country in 1805 and 1806 under the orders of Jefferson. By the treaty of Oct. 20, 1818, the entire country west of the Rocky Mountains was to be opened to both countries for ten years, and at the end of this period joint occupation for an indefinite time was agreed upon. This arrangement produced much dissatisfaction and was made a political issue in the United States in 1844. (See "Fifty-four Forty or Fight.") After considerable negotiation lat. 49° was agreed upon (in 1846) as the boundary from the Rocky Mountains to the channel between Vancouver Island and the mainland. (See also San Juan de Fuca explorations.)

Northwestern Boundary between United States and Great Britain.
- Commission for settlement of, recommended and referred to, 2810, 2866, 3989, 4056.
- Convention for adjustment of, 958, 2243, 2299, 3380.
  - Concluded and signed, 2302.
  - Exchange of ratifications referred to, 2307.
- Correspondence regarding, 890.
  - Referred to, 2127.
- Discussed, 705, 922, 946, 956, 1133, 1614, 1615, 1684, 2049, 2063, 2110, 2127 2180, 2190, 2214, 2242, 2277, 2484, 3092, 3197, 3894, 3899.
- Emperor of Germany chosen as arbitrator, 4097.
  - Award of, 4139.
  - Thanks of United States tendered, 4140.
- Final settlement of, 4357, 4382.
- Joint commission for marking, 4141.
  - Report of, 4191.
- Marking and tracing of, recommended, 2655, 2741.
- Settlement of—
  - By arbitration, 4139.
    - Recommended, 3198, 3213.
  - Proposition regarding, by—
    - Great Britain—
      - Declined, 2243.
        - Referred to, 2305.
      - Submitted, 2299.
        - Accepted, 2302.
        - Ratification of, referred to, 2307.
    - United States declined, 2111, 2243.
      - Referred to, 2305.
  - Referred to, 2484.
- Treaty regarding, 3894, 3956.
- Warlike preparations made by Great Britain on account of, 2277.

Norwalk Harbor, Conn., survey of, referred to, 1043.

Norway.—Norway occupies the west and north of the Scandinavian peninsula, between 57° 58′-71″ 11′ N. latitude and 4° 30′ 31° 11′ E. longitude. Within these limits lie the mainland and a multitude of islands and inlets, estimated at 150,000 in all. The boundaries on the north, west, and south are the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans and the North Sea, and the southeast coast is washed by the Skager Rack, which separates the kingdom from the Danish promontory of Jutland. The Swedish frontier forms the eastern boundary, but beyond this frontier to the northeast the Norwegian Amt of Finmarken extends along the boundary of the Russian Grand Duchy of Finland.

Physical Features and Climate.—The coast is extremely rugged, broken by inlets or fjords, and studded with islands. The fjords run inland for a great distance, with precipitous cliffs on either side, and down many of them the mountain torrents find their way to the sea in picturesque, elevated waterfalls.

The coast is fringed with a "fence of islands" (skjærgaard), almost throughout its length from southeast to northeast. In the extreme north is the large island of Magerö, which contains, in North Cape, the most northerly point of Norway and of the continent of Europe.

Norway consists of an almost continuous plateau, with frequent peaks and valleys. In addition to the fjords there are countless inland lakes, the largest being Mjösen, sixty miles in length. The principal river of Norway is the Glommen. Many of the rivers run in precipitous beds, and magnificent waterfalls occur in the course of many of them, the most famous being

Norway—*Continued.*
Sarpsfos on the Glommen, Rjukanfos, or "Smoking Fall." on the Maan, Lotefos and Espelandsfos, which discharge into Hardanger Fjord, and Vöringsfos, on the Bjoreia River.

The climate of Norway is in no way typical of the latitudes in which the kingdom is situated, for although a great part of the land lies within the Arctic Circle, the coast is kept free of ice by the prevailing southwest winds and the Gulf Stream drift of warm waters from the Atlantic Ocean. The direction of the Gulf Stream is not only along the west, but round the north and northeast coast, and the most northerly point of the kingdom is thus kept free from the icy currents which cause many lands in lower latitudes to be ice-bound; in fact, the Skager Rack of the south is liable to be closed by ice although the seas of northernmost Norway, 1,000 miles nearer the North Pole, are free all the year round. The highest mean annual temperature is 45° Fahrenheit on the southwest coast, and the lowest mean is 1° above freezing in the extreme north, when the summer average is as high as 53° Fahrenheit, as against 62°, the summer mean at the capital.

The Midnight Sun.—Owing to the geographical position of Norway, the country generally experiences a phenomenon known as "The Midnight Sun," the sun being above the horizon continuously from May to July, at North Cape, and even in the extreme south there is no darkness from April to August. Conversely, there is no sun at North Cape from November to January, but this absence of sunlight does not prevail further south.

History.—The Kingdom of Norway had been established for some centuries and Christianity had been introduced about 150 years when King Harald III. fell at Stamford Bridge in England (1066 A. D.), and from 1389-1521 the kingdom formed part of the tripartite League of Kalmar (see Denmark), by which Norway, Sweden and Denmark were united under King Eric (1389-1397). In 1521, the secession of Sweden left Norway in union with Denmark, and in 1814, by the Treaty of Kiel (Jan. 14, 1814) this union was dissolved, and the kingdoms of Norway and Sweden were united under one crown. In 1905 the Norwegian Storting adopted a resolution dissolving the union with Sweden (June 7), and later in the same year a referendum resulted in an overwhelming majority (368,211 votes to 184) in favor of the dissolution of the union. Negotiations between representatives of Norway and Sweden settled the terms of the severance, which was ratified by the Norwegian Storting and the Swedish Riksdag on Oct. 9. On Oct. 27 King Oscar of Sweden and Norway issued a proclamation relinquishing the crown of Norway, and a Norwegian referendum authorized the Storting to offer the crown to Prince Charles of Denmark, who entered the Norwegian capital with his consort on Nov. 25, and was crowned in Trondhjem Cathedral in 1906, as King Haakon VII., the first of that name (Haakon the Good), having reigned over Norway from 935-961 A. D.

Government.—Haakon VII., King of Norway, born at Charlottenlund, Aug. 3, 1872 (son of the late King Frederick III. of Denmark); elected King of Norway and accepted the throne Nov. 18, 1905. The Legislature, or Storting, consists of 123 members, elected for three years by universal suffrage of Norwegians of both sexes, aged twenty-five years, paying a certain minimum of taxation. The Storting meets annually and elects one-quarter of its members to form the Lagting, the remaining three-quarters forming the Odelsting.

There are separate courts for civil and criminal cases. Civil cases are generally brought before a court of mediation (forlikskommission) from which appeals may be brought to local court or to the three superior courts of appeal (overretter) at Christiania, Bergen and Trondhjem. Criminal cases are tried by jury courts or at assizes. The final court of the Kingdom is the Supreme Court at Christiania.

AREA AND POPULATION

Governments	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population 1910
Akershus	2,054	128,042
Bergen	5	76,867
Bergenhus, Nordre	7,130	90,040
Bergenhus, Söndre	6,025	146,006
Bratsberg	5,863	108,084
Buskerud	5,790	123,643
Christiania	6	241,834
Christians	9,790	119,236
Finmarken	18,291	38,065
Hedemarken	10,618	134,555
Jarlsberg and Larvik	896	109,076
Lister and Mandal	2,804	82,067
Nedenes	3,609	76,456
Nordland	14,513	164,687
Romsdal	5,786	144,622
Smaalenene	1,598	152,306
Stavanger	3,531	141,040
Tromsö	8,789	81,902
Trondhjem, Nordre	7,182	84,948
Trondhjem, Söndre	10,131	148,306
Total	124,411	2,391,782

Army.—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. (For the Army, see Armies of the World.)

Navy.—The maritime population is universally liable for service in the Navy between the ages of twenty-two and forty-one, with active training of six months. (For the naval strength, see Navies of the World.)

Production and Industry.—The total land area is estimated at 76,518,000 English acres, of which 17,071,158 acres were (1910) woods and forests, 2,746,514 acres cultivated land, and 57,048,849 acres permanent grass, marsh land and uncultivated. The chief crops were wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, potatoes and hay. The live stock included cattle, sheep, goats, horses and reindeer.

The chief articles of export are timber, woodwork, wood pulp and matches, fish oil and other products of the fisheries, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, saltpetre, cyanide, ferro-silicum, zinc, aluminium, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine and tinned goods. The chief imports are cereals, groceries and clothing, coal, hides and skins, cotton and wool, oil, machinery, steamships and metal goods.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free between the ages of seven and fourteen, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is very high, the pupils numbering 376,723 in 1910. The University of Christiania was founded in 1812, and was attended in 1912 by 1,500 students.

Finance. — The budget for 1913-1914 called for an expenditure of 142,020,000 kroner, in anticipation of a revenue of 159,702,000 kroner. The public debt amounts to 362,805,563 kroner, which cost in 1914 17,730,900 kroner in interest and sinking fund. The unit of value, the krone, is equivalent to $0.26,8 United States money.

Norway—*Continued.*

Railways.—In 1913 there were 1,946 miles of railway open for traffic, 282 miles being private and the remainder State owned. The receipts of the State lines in 1912 were 22,671,596 kroner and the expenses 17,275,549 kroner.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine of Norway is exceeded as to tonnage by only three nations (United Kingdom, United States, and Germany), and amounted in January 1, 1913, to 3,232 vessels (2,488,582 gross tons), of which 2,126 (1,800,614 gross tons) were steamers and motor boats, and 1,106 (687,968 gross tons) sailing vessels.

Cities.—Capital, Christiania, on the southeast coast at the head of Christiania Fjord. Population (1910), 241,834. There are fourteen other cities having a population of between 10,000 and 100,000.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Norway from the United States for the year 1913 was $8,391,458, and goods to the value of $8,251,718 were sent thither—a balance of $26,901 in favor of Norway.

Norway, reciprocity with copyright with, 7250. (See also Sweden and Norway.)

N'Quentl-má-mish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Nuestra Senora, The, seizure of, and claims arising out of, discussed, 3795.

Nullification.—The general meaning of nullification is the act of invalidating or making void. In American politics it is almost exclusively applied to the doctrine set forth by John C. Calhoun and his friends in the South Carolina controversy with the Federal Government, 1828-1833. This doctrine asserted the right of any state to declare the unconstitutionality of any United States law, though it should have been enacted in the proper manner and held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was further claimed that any attempt to enforce such law in a state which had refused to acknowledge its validity would justify it in at once leaving the Union. The immediate cause of this declaration of principles was that the existing tariff law bore unjustly, so it was claimed, on the non-manufacturing and raw-material-producing states of the south. The arguments in favor of nullification were mainly based upon language used by Jefferson and Madison in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1799 in regard to the alien and sedition laws. Here it was asserted that the General Government was not "the final or exclusive judge of the powers delegated to itself, but that, as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress." Senator Hayne, of South Carolina, was the first to advocate this doctrine in Congress. On the advice of Calhoun the governor of South Carolina called a convention, and an ordinance of nullification was passed on Nov. 19, 1832. This ordinance declared the Federal tariff law "null and void" and authorized the citizens to refuse payment of duties under it. It also denied the right of the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the nullification ordinance. The legislature was on the point of enacting a bill in accordance with this ordinance when the necessity was partly obviated by the passage of Clay's compromise measures (c. v., in 1833). The attempt to interfere with the execution of Federal laws was met by President Jackson's prompt instructions to the revenue officers at Charleston, his proclamation of Dec. 10, 1832 (1203), and his special message to Congress on the subject (1173). March 3, 1833, a new tariff bill was passed which gave satisfaction to the nullifiers, and on March 16 a state convention of South Carolina repealed the ordinance of nullification.

Nullification:
  Message regarding, 1173.
  Proclamation regarding, 1203.
  Referred to, 1185, 1197.

Nutrias, The, seizure of, and claims, arising out of, 4114, 5198, 5547, 5673, 5873, 5962.
  Award in case of, 6070.

Oath.—A solemn appeal to the Supreme Being in attestation of the truth of some statement or the binding character of some covenant, undertaking, or promise. In point of law an oath is a solemn declaration which is necessary as a condition to the filling of some office more or less public or of giving evidence in a court of justice. The Constitution requires that before the President shall "enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.'" The first act of Congress provided for oaths of office. An oath similar to the foregoing is required of all officers of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of states and the nation.

Congress in June, 1778, directed Washington to administer the following oath of allegiance to the officers of the Army before leaving Valley Forge: "I, [name of office] in the armies of the United States of America, do acknowledge the United States of America to be free, independent, and sovereign states, and declare that the people thereof owe no allegiance or obedience to George III, King of Great Britain, and I renounce, refuse, and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him; and I do—that I will to the utmost of my power support, maintain, and defend the United States against the said King George III, his heirs and successors, and his or their abettors, assistants, and adherents, and will serve the said United States in the office of—— which I now hold, with fidelity according to the best of my skill and understanding." By an act of Congress of Aug. 3, 1861, the oath of allegiance for the cadets at West Point was amended so as to abjure all allegiance, sovereignty, or fealty to any state, county or country whatsoever and to require unqualified support of the Constitution and the National Government. In 1865 oaths of allegiance were required as a condition of pardon of persons who had participated in the rebellion. The oath required of persons appointed to office from the southern states, declaring that they had in no way aided or abetted the rebellion, was called the "iron clad oath," and was modified as soon as all apprehension of further difficulty with the south had passed away.

The oath administered to jurors entering upon their duties is substantially as follows: "You shall well and truly try the issue between the parties and a true verdict give according to the evidence, so help you God"; and the juror sometimes kisses the New Testament. Witnesses must be sworn in a similar manner, the word being, "The evidence you shall give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God." Witnesses must have sufficient understanding to know the nature of an oath, and on this ground young children are excluded as witnesses. A religious belief was formerly required before an oath could be considered as binding. Several statutes of Congress permit a simple affirmation in lieu of an appeal to the Almighty. Any person having conscientious scruples against oaths now makes a solemn affirmation. Jews are sworn on the Pentateuch, keep on their hats, and conclude their oaths with the words "so help me Jehovah." A Mohammedan is sworn on the Koran. A Chinaman is sworn by breaking a dish on the witness box or beheading a fowl. The form of taking an oath is immaterial, the essential thing being that the witness acknowledge some binding effect derived from his sense of moral obligation to tell the truth. (See also Perjury.)

Oath of Allegiance, army officers directed to subscribe, anew, 3219.
  Taken by insurgents in the Philippines, 6720.
Oath of Office:
  Act prescribing, for participants in War between the States discussed, 4076.
  Modification of, recommended, 3580.
Observatories. (See Meteorological Observatory; Naval Observatory.)
Ocean Cables:
  Amount expended for telegraphing by, referred to, 4123.
  Atlantic telegraph referred to, 3329, 3382, 3445, 3653.
  Between France and America to be landed on Massachusetts coast discussed, 4519.
  Communication recommended with—
    Australia, 4567.
    Guam, Island of, 6354.
    Hawaiian Islands, 4565, 5086, 5368, 5761, 6354.
      Surveys for, in progress, 5623, 5663, 5679.
    Japan, 4565.
    Philippine Islands, 6354.
  Concessions to companies and rights of United States regarding, discussed, 3989, 4297, 4519.
  Convention regarding, 5119, 5176.
  Corporate company proposing to operate cable between France and America discussed, 3989, 4297, 4519.
  International agreement regarding interchange of messages recommended, 6401.
  International convention at Paris for protection of, in—
    1880, 4714.
    1884, 4799.
      Declaration of, transmitted to Senate, 5117, 5187.
      Discussed, 5084.
      Legislation to carry into effect recommended, 5180.
  Landing of, on American shores referred to, 4853, 5124.
  Legislation for protection of, recommended, 4864.
  Plan for connecting American and European telegraph lines by, referred to, 2952.
  Rate charges imposed upon American corporation, questions with Argentine Republic regarding, 6323.
  Recommendations of International American Conference regarding, referred to, 5511.
  Stipulations with French Cable Co. referred to, 4738, 4744.

Oceania.—One of the geographical divisions of the globe. It embraces the Continent of Australia and the islands of the Pacific Ocean east to Easter Island (109° W.). The islands generally are grouped in two divisions—Australasia and Polynesia.

Australasia is subdivided into Australia proper and Melanesia, "islands of the blacks." The latter includes New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, New Caledonia Island, and Solomon, Santa Cruz, New Hebrides, and Loyalty groups. The Fiji Islands (Polynesia), are usually treated with Australia, as are New Zealand and Tasmania.

Polynesia comprises Polynesia proper—Ellice, Samoan, Phœnix, Palmyra, Society, and Tuamotu Islands—and Micronesia, "the little islands." The latter embraces the remaining islands of the Pacific, including Marianne and Caroline west and Hawaiian east. Land area of Oceania, 3,460,000 square miles—more than three-fourths belonging to Australia. (See Australia.)

For the Oceanic possessions of the United States see Hawaii and the islands of Wake and Guam.

British Possessions.—Besides the islands constituting Australasia, the principal groups, and isolated islands belonging to Great Britain are Cook Islands, Manihiki, Tokelau and Phœnix groups, Ellice Islands, Gilbert Islands, Santa Cruz Islands, British Solomon Islands, and the Islands of Pitcairn, Fanning, Malden, and Christmas. The New Hebrides Islands are jointly protected by Great Britain and France.

French Possessions.—New Caledonia and dependencies, and the Society Islands, the Marquesas, Tuamotu, Gambier, and Tubuai groups, and the Island of Rapa.

German Possessions.—The northeastern portion of New Guinea (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land), Bismarck Archipelago, the northerly part of the Solomon group, Marshall Islands, the Marianne or Ladrone Islands (exclusive of Guam), the Caroline Islands and Pelew Islands.

New Guinea.—Discovered by Portuguese in 1511; named Papua in 1526; New Guinea in 1545. Visited by Dutch 1676. Circumnavigated by Dampier 1699. The Dutch took possession of the country west of 141° E. in 1828. The southeastern portion became a British protectorate in 1884; a Crown Colony in 1888. A German protectorate was established in the northeast in 1884. Total area about 312,000 square miles. Interior wide plains and lofty mountains; greatest elevation 16,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Kaiserin Augusta and the Fly. The coast line is deeply indented and has fine harbors. The forests contain cedar, sandalwood, ebony, India rubber, areca and sago palms, bamboos, etc. The soil is adapted to tobacco, rice, tea, sugar cane, coffee, cotton, fruits, etc. The German have established cotton and tobacco plantations. The chief industries are wood carving and manufacture of rope and pottery. Leading exports—copra, pearl shell, trepang, gold, pearls, and sandalwood. Gold, coal, and plumbago are found. The population is about 1,800,000. Area of Papua (British), 90,540 square miles; population 270,000. The government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor. New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland furnish funds and have a voice in its affairs. Port Moresby is the capital; population 1,500. Kaiser Wilhelm's Land—German New Guinea—area 70,000 square miles; population about 300,000. In hands of German New Guinea Company. Friedrich Wilhelmshafen most important harbor.

Samoan Islands.—First explored by Bougainville in 1768; Christianity was introduced in 1830. Neutrality and independence was guaranteed by Great Britain, United States, and Germany in 1889. The islands were divided between Germany and United States in 1899. They are situated in the middle of the Pacific about 400 miles northeast of Fiji; the largest, Savaii and Upolu, belong to Germany. Tutuila and adjacent islands to United States. Total area 1,701 square miles. Chief products are sugar, coffee, cotton, maize, and tropical fruits. Apia is the chief trading center; population 3,742. Pago-pago, Tutuila, is a fine natural harbor. The natives are Christians. (See also Samoan Islands and Tutuila.)

New Hebrides.—Discovered by Spanish in 1606; explored and named by Cook in 1774. The group is northeast of New Caledonia and stretches northwest and southeast 500 miles. Area, 5,700 square miles. Cocoanuts (for copra), maize, millet, coffee, and bananas are grown. Population about 80,000. Jointly administered by France and England.

Solomon Islands.—Discovered by Mendana in 1567-1568; rediscovered by Bougainville 1768. An archipelago in Melanesia, 500 miles east of New Guinea. Area 16,950 square miles, in large part covered with thick forests. Chief commercial products tortoise shell, copra, ivory nuts, and sandalwood. Germany has Bougainville and dependencies in the north; the southern portion of group is under British rule; Choiseul and Isabel were ceded to Great Britain by Germany in 1899.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Oceania from the United States (including the Philippine Islands) for the year 1912 was $79,102,845, and goods to the value of $37,543,441 were sent thither—a balance of $41,559,404 in favor of the United States.

Ocean Mail Post-Office, establishment of, discussed, 5633.

Ocean Mail Service. (See Postal Service, steamship.)

Offenses on High Seas, acts to provide for punishment of, returned, 5769.

Officers, Public (see also the several officers.)
- Act regulating tenure of certain civil officers vetoed. (See Tenure-of-Office Act.)
- Application of public money by, for private uses should be made a felony, 1709.
- Appointment of. (See Executive Nominations.)
- Availing themselves of benefits of insolvent-debtors act must be dismissed, 1107.
- Bonding system of, discussed, 1611.
- Books of, should be carefully inspected, 1709.
- Breach of duty in publishing Senate executive business discussed, 2691.
- Bribery of, recommendations regarding punishment for, 2714.
- Commissions claimed by, should be regulated, 1730.
- Compensation of. (See Salaries.)
- Compensation withheld from, in arrears, 775.

Officers, Public—*Continued.*
- Defalcation of—
  - Freedom from, in collecting revenue discussed, 5542, 5746.
  - Inquired into, 2218, 2918.
- Delinquency in handling public money a cause of removal, 1905.
- Disbursing officers should deposit moneys in legal depositories, 2941.
- False entries by, should be made a felony, 2818, 2870.
- Fee system, abolition of, in certain cases discussed and recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968, 6161.
- Hours of labor of. (See Hours of Labor.)
- Militia called forth to protect, 154.
- Nomination of. (See Executive Nominations.)
- Number of, should be diminished, 316, 1018.
- Oath of. (See Oath of Office.)
- Offenses against court officers, etc., should be made cognizable in Federal courts, 5477, 5633.
- Papers of, must be handed over, 2818.
- Partisan interference in elections by—
  - Discussed by President Tyler, 1905, 1942.
  - Order regarding, by President—
    - Cleveland, 5079.
    - Hayes, 4402.
- Persons holding Federal positions must not accept State offices, 4172.
  - Application of, explained, 4173.
- Presents to, from foreign governments referred to, 1258, 1260.
- Records and papers should pass to their successors, 2818.
- Referred to, 1911.
- Removal of. (See Removals from Office.)
- Rolls of, transmitted to Congress, 508.
- Salary of. (See Salaries.)

Official Publications. (See Records and Documents.)

Official Register. (See Biennial Register.)

Ogallala Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Ogden vs. Saunders.—An important United States Supreme Court case limiting the operation of State bankruptcy laws. Ogden, of Louisiana, declared upon certain bills of exchange drawn in 1806 upon the defendant Saunders, a citizen of Kentucky, but then living in New York. Saunders pleaded a certificate of discharge under the act of the New York legislature of 1801 for the relief of insolvent debtors. The district court of Louisiana gave judgment for the plaintiff. On a writ of error the case was taken before the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided in 1827 that the power to pass bankruptcy laws did not belong exclusively to the United States, and that the fair and ordinary exercise of that power by the States need not involve a violation of the obligation of contracts, but that State law could not discharge a debt due to a citizen of another State. Justice Johnson delivered the opinion, in which concurred Chief Justice Marshall and Justices Duval and Story.

Ogden, Utah, bill to authorize city of, to assume increased indebtedness vetoed, 5518.

Ogdensburg (N. Y.), Capture of.—In September, 1812, Gen. Brown was sent to Ogdensburg, N. Y., at the mouth of the Oswegatchie River, to garrison Fort Presentation and attempt the capture of some British stores that were reported as being on the way up the St. Lawrence River. Oct. 2, about forty British bateaux, escorted by a gunboat, were seen approaching. On the 4th two gunboats and twenty-five bateaux, containing 750 men, started for Ogdensburg. The American force amounted to about 1,200 effective men. After two hours of firing the invaders withdrew with a slight loss. No one was injured on the American side. Later Maj. Forsyth was placed in command of the garrison at Ogdensburg. With a party of citizens and militia he crossed over to Elizabethtown, Canada, Feb. 6, 1813, and rescued a number of prisoners held there. In retaliation for this exploit Lieut.-Col. McDouell, with about 800 men, crossed the river on the ice Feb. 22, 1813, and after a short engagement gained possession of the town, which they gave over to plunderers.

Ohio.—One of the central western group of states; nickname, "The Buckeye State." Ohio extends from lat. 38° 24′ to 41° 57′ north and from long. 80° 34′ to 84° 49′ west. It is bounded on the north by Michigan and Lake Erie, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia (separated by the Ohio River), on the south by Kentucky (separated by the Ohio River), and on the west by Indiana, and has an area of 41,040 square miles.

Ohio was first visited by the French under La Salle at the end of the seventeenth century. It was claimed by both the French and English. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 and to the United States in 1783. In 1787 it became part of the Northwest Territory. The first settlement was made at Marietta in 1788. The State was admitted to the Union in 1802.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal Census, place the number of farms in the State at 272,545, comprising 24,105,708 acres, with stock and improvements, valued at $1,902,694,589. The average value of farm land per acre was $53.34, an increase from $33.35 in 1900. The value of the domestic animals poultry, etc., was $197,332,112, including 1,837,607 cattle, valued at $51,403,344; 910,224 horses, $93,910,638; 22,850 mules, $2,775,831; 3,105,627 swine, $19,412,730; 3,909,162 sheep, $14,941,381; poultry, $9,532,672. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 was: Corn, 3,900,000 acres, 150,540,000 bushels, $87,313,000; wheat, 2,265,000 acres, 36,240,000 bushels, $32,987,000; oats, 1,700,000 acres, 54,570,000 bushels, $24,556,000; rye, 60,000 acres, 930,000 bushels, $790,000; potatoes, 190,000 acres, 12,350,000 bushels, $10,374,000; hay, 2,556,000 acres, 2,505,000 tons, $47,344,000; tobacco, 88,000 acres, 81,400,000 pounds, $6,186,400.

Ohio ranks fourth among the states in the value of its mineral production, according to the United States Geological Survey. The total value of the mineral production of the state increased from $111,229,656 in 1912 to $121,690,661 in 1913. It is the premier state in the value of clay

Ohio—*Continued.*
products and in the manufacture of grindstones and pulpstones. It is second in the production of bromine and lime, third in the output of calcium chloride, natural gas, salt, sand and gravel, and gypsum, fourth in the production of coal, oilstones, scythestones, and stone, and seventh in quantity and sixth in value in the production of petroleum. Ohio ranks next to Pennsylvania and second in the country in the manufacture of pig iron, and if pig iron rather than iron ore were taken as the measure of iron production, Ohio would rank second in the total value of its mineral products, which would be increased in 1913 by nearly ninety per cent over the value obtained if pig iron is excluded. Practically all the pig iron produced in Ohio, however, is made from Lake Superior ores and the iron production is credited to the state in which the iron ore was mined.

The two leading products of Ohio are coal and clay products, coal having slightly the better of it in 1912 and 1913, whereas in 1911 the value of the clay products exceeded that of coal. The production of coal in 1913 amounted to 36,200,527 short tons, valued at $39,948,058, the output both in quantity and value being the maximum record for the state. The production of petroleum, which stands third among the state's mineral industries and in which Ohio ranks sixth, value considered, among all the states, decreased slightly in quantity, from 8,969,007 barrels in 1912 to 8,781,468 barrels in 1913, while the value increased about 45 per cent over the previous year, from $12,085,998 to $17,538,452. The value of the natural gas produced in 1913 was $10,416,699 in 1913, against $11,891,299 in 1912.

Ohio (see also Columbus; Dayton; Portsmouth):
- Boundary of—
  - Act respecting, executed, 637.
  - Controversy with Michigan, regarding, 1404, 1407.
  - Referred to, 1173.
- Lands in—
  - Referred to, 833.
  - Title of United Brethren to, 801.
- Michigan boundary line dispute with, and the necessity of an early settlement of, by Congress, 178.
- National Guard of, expiration of enlistment of, referred to and thanks of President tendered, 3440.
- Ratification of fourteenth amendment withdrawn by, 3836.

Ohio Companies.—In 1749 George II. granted to a band of wealthy citizens of Virginia and Maryland, calling themselves the Ohio Company, a tract of land containing 500,000 acres, lying in the Ohio Valley south of the Ohio River. Thomas Lee was the projector of the company, but it was later conducted by Lawrence Washington. The terms of the grant required that 100 families should be established upon the tract, a fort should be built, and a garrison maintained. A number of storehouses were also established. In 1783 the territory east of the Mississippi, north of the Ohio River, and west of Pennsylvania, which before the Revolution had been part of the Province of Quebec and afterwards had been claimed by Virginia, was ceded to the United States, with the proviso that it was to be settled and formed into states. March 1, 1786, Rufus Putnam suggested a second Ohio company, and two days later he and Messrs. Cutler, Brooks, Sargent, and Cushing formed an association and issued 1,000 shares at $1,000 each in Continental certificates or $125 in gold. A year afterwards Congress granted certain lots free of charge, and an enormous tract was bought at about eight or nine cents per acre in specie. Colonization was immediately begun. Slavery was prohibited. This company had large influence in shaping the ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory, of which it became a part.

Ohio River:
- Canal from Chesapeake Bay to. (See Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.)
- Navigation on, 824, 909.
  - Appropriation for, 934.
  - Mode of improving, referred to, 1196, 2685.
- Referred to, 1104, 1491.
- Ship canal around fall of, referred to, 3819.
- Survey of, appropriation for, 768.

Ojibwa Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Oklahoma.—One of the southern group of states formed in 1907 by the Union of Oklahoma with the Indian Territory Motto, "Labor omnia vincit," (Labor conquers everything). It extends from latitude 33° 35′ to 37° north and from longitude 94° 20′ to 103° west. It is bounded on the north by Kansas and Colorado, on the east by Arkansas and Missouri, on the south by Texas (separated by the Red River) and on the west by Texas and New Mexico. It has an area of 70,057 square miles.

Oklahoma Territory was formed in 1890 from the western part of Indian Territory and the public strip called No Man's Land (q. v.). Invasions of the Indian Territory took place in 1879 but the settlers were ordered out by proclamations of President Hayes (pages 4499, 4550). Several subsequent invasions of the Territory were made in defiance of Federal law, but all expeditions of settlers were arrested and their towns broken up. Finally delegates of the Creek Nation met at Washington and sold the western half of their domain to the United States Government for $2,280,857. Congress ratified this agreement March 1, 1889. By proclamation of President Harrison (5450) Oklahoma was opened to settlement at noon April 22, 1889, and during the afternoon of that day 50,000 settlers, who had been encamped on the border, rushed into the territory, formed a provincial government, and laid out town sites. In 1893 the Cherokee strip was ceded by the Indians to the Government for $8,300,000. Agriculture and stock-raising are the principal industries. Salt is the only mineral now mined, but in the future mining promises to be the chief industry of Oklahoma, as gold, silver, lead, zinc and gypsum are known to exist in many places.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census, place the number of farms in the state at 1,908,192, comprising 28,859,353 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $918,198,882. The average value of land per acre was $22.49, an increase from $6.50 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $152,432,792, including 1,953,560 cattle, valued at $43,187,601; 742,959 horses, $63,651,631; 257,076 mules, $28,618,224; 1,839,030 swine, $11,997,641; 62,472 sheep, $253,864;

Oklahoma—*Continued.*
poultry, $3,713,943. The yield and value of the field crops for 1911 was: Corn, 5,675,000 acres, 36,888,000 bushels, $25,822,000; wheat 1.122,000 acres, 8,976,000 bushels, $8,258,000, oats, 909,000 acres, 8,181,000 bushels, $3,927,000; rye, 4,000 acres, 38,000 bushels, $40,000; potatoes, 30,000 acres, 540,000 bushels, $670,000; hay, 810,000 acres, 648,000 tons, $5,184,000, and cotton, 915,000 bales. The coal production of the State in 1910 was 2,646,226 short tons, valued at $5,867,947, a decrease of 473,151 short tons from the previous year, due to the prolonged strike of the mine workers, and the inadequate supply of labor after the strike. The number of men employed in the coal mines in 1910 was 8,657, of whom 8,213 went on strike for 152 days and worked only 144 days during the year. In the production of petroleum Oklahoma now ranks second, having been surpassed only by California in 1910. The production that year was 52,028,718 barrels. Some gold and silver also are produced.

The Federal census of 1910 gave the population as 1,657,155.

Oklahoma:
  Appropriation for settlement under treaties of freedom, etc., upon lands in, recommended, 4785.
  Admission to Union discussed, 7400.
  Boundary line with Colorado, 7067.
  Lands in—
    Agreement for cession of, 5648, 5649, 5768.
    Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5450, 5591, 5710, 5838, 6020, 6710, 6736, 6841.
    Referred to, 5637.
    Reservation of, 6710, 6736, 6841, 7005.
  Laws of Nebraska in force in, continuation of, recommended, 5566.
  Memorial from Wichita and Caddo Indians regarding claims to lands in, 5671.
  Organization of, discussed, 5393.
    Act regarding returned, 5503.
  Preservation of game in, 7186, 7187.
  Reservations in, ceded to United States, 5591.
  Suffering among settlers in, recommendations regarding, 5516.
    Memorial from legislature asking for relief, 5567.
  Unauthorized occupancy of, 4832, 4943.
    Proclamations against, 4811, 4888.

Oklahoma Central Railroad, act to authorize construction and operation of railway by, through Territories, vetoed, 6014.

Oklahoma City, Okla., act authorizing issuance of bonds by, to provide the right of way for railroad, vetoed, 5571.

Old Colony.—A popular name for Plymouth County, Mass. The territory was formerly included in the Plymouth Colony, but, being unable to obtain a charter from the British Crown on account of its outspoken opposition to the established church, was in 1691 absorbed into Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Old Dominion.—A name popularly applied to the State of Virginia. In colonial documents Virginia is frequently referred to as "His Majesty's Dominion of Virginia."

Old Point Comfort, Va., school for artillery instruction at, 824.

Old Settler Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Old Winnebago Reservation, Dakota, restoration of, to public domain, order regarding, declared void, 4890.
  Discussed, 4943.

Oldenburg:
  Commercial relations with, 820.
  Exequatur issued consul of, revoked, 3710.
    Referred to, 3720.
  Treaty with, 2479.
  Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 666, 1059.

Oleomargarine, act defining butter and imposing tax on, approved and discussed, 4992.

Olive Branch, The, condemnation of, indemnification asked for, 1268.

Olmstead et al. vs. Rittenhouse's Executrixes.—In 1778 Olmstead and other citizens of Connecticut were pressed into the service of the British aboard the sloop *Active.* They revolted and took possession of the vessel, and were in turn captured by the Pennsylvania armed brig *Convention.* The State court of admiralty of Pennsylvania adjudged the *Active* lawful prize and awarded the proceeds of her sale to the State, officers and crew of the *Convention,* and the owners, officers, and crew of *Le Gerard,* a privateer, which assisted in the capture. Olmstead and the others claimed the whole prize, but were awarded only one-fourth. They then appealed to the Federal commissioners of appeals and received a favorable verdict. The State court of admiralty of Pennsylvania set aside this verdict and ordered that the money be brought into court. May 1, 1779, the loan certificates for the prize money were deposited with State Treasurer Rittenhouse. In 1803 the district court of the United States for the State of Pennsylvania entered a final decree that the money be paid over to the libellants. The case having come before the United States Supreme Court, March, 1808, that court ordered a mandamus as against the district judge, and in 1809 judgment was executed in favor of the plaintiffs in spite of violent opposition from Pennsylvania, which opposition had prevented Judge Peters from carrying out his decree. The facts in the matter are all given in the Peters case. (See also 456, Peters *vs.* United States.)

Olustee (Fla.), Battle of.—In February, 1864, a Federal expedition was sent to Florida from Port Royal under command of Gen. Seymour. It was composed of twenty steamers, eight schooners and about 5,000 troops. Feb. 7 the land forces occupied Jacksonville. On the 18th they marched inland, encountering the Confederates on the 20th at Olus-

Olustee (Fla.), Battle of—*Continued.* tee, a railroad station about fifty miles west of Jacksonville. The battle was unexpected and was fiercely fought from 2 o'clock till dark, when the vanquished Federals retired twenty miles to Barbers. Seymour lost nearly 2,000 men, as well as five pieces of artillery, in this disastrous fight, and the expedition returned to Hilton Head.

Olympia, The, mentioned, 6297.

Omaha, The. (See Ikisima Island.)

Omaha Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Omaha, Nebr., act to extend privileges to port of, vetoed, 4999.

Oman.—Oman is an independent sultanate of southeast Arabia, with a Muhammadan population that is mainly Arab, but contains many foreign elements, including Indians, Persians, Baluchis, and Swahili negroes. The territory of the sultanate extends from the peninsula of El Katar, on the Persian Gulf, to the promontory of Ras Sair, on the Arabian Sea, a total length of coast of close on 1,500 miles. The northwest extremity is in 51° 30′ E. longitude, and Oman extends to the easternmost point of Arabia in 59° 48′ E. longitude, and thence southwest to a point about 54° 28′ E. longitude and 16° 50′ N. latitude. The most northerly point is Ras Musandum in 26° 30′ N. latitude. The area is 81,000 square miles.

Physical Features.—The northwest and southwest extremities are in the form of a horse-shoe, the intervening land being the arid and sandy desert of central and southern Arabia, the great Ruba el Khali, or Dahna Desert, which covers the peninsula, from Oman in the east to Yemen in the west. The northern coast of Oman is washed by the Persian Gulf; the Cape of Ras Musandum reaches to the narrow Strait of Ormuz; the eastern coast is washed by the Gulf of Oman, and the southeastern coast by the Arabian Sea. The promontory (Ras Jebel) which terminates in Ras Musandum is formed by the western horn of a range of mountains, which stretches across northeastern Oman, from Musandum to El Hadd, and shuts out the coastal districts from the interior. The west coast of the Ras Jebel promontory, known as the Pirate Coast, and the remainder of the Persian Gulf littoral, are low lying and sandy, and many rocky islets lie close inshore.

History.—Oman was established as an independent sultanate in 1741 by Ahmed ben Said, an imam (or sultan) of Yemen, who consolidated his power at the expense of the Ottoman empire In the earlier years of the nineteenth century Oman was the most powerful state in Arabia, and the rule of the Sultan was extended over the Makran coast of the Arabian Sea and over parts of East Africa, including Socotra and Zanzibar. In 1856 the sultanate was divided by the two sons of Sultan Seyyid, and Zanzibar was formed into a separate sultanate.

Government.—The government is absolute and is hereditary in the descendants of Ahmed ben Said. At the present time the authority of the Sultan is effective only in the capital and the neighboring territory, for although the Bedouin Arabs recognize his superiority, the rule is only nominal in the interior, and trade is hampered by tribal warfare and robbery of caravans, which are forced to proceed with strong escorts through the various passes over the mountains, some of which are guarded by friendly chiefs. Since 1798 the relations between Muscat and England have been friendly, and many conventions and treaties have been made. British warships have upheld the authority of the Sultan against rebellious tribes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with the Government of India and receives annually a subsidy, while a British agent resides at the capital. A joint Anglo-French declaration of 1862 guarantees his independence, and the Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. His Highness Seyyid Taimar bin Turki; born 1886, succeeded his father as Sultan in 1913.

Cities.—Capital, Muscat, the principal seaport, on the east coast. Population about 25,000. Other towns and ports are Matrah, about five miles north of the capital (population 10,000, Barkha and Sohar, on the east coast; and Sharkah on the Pirate Coast. The principal inland towns are Nizwa in the "Garden of Oman," and Bereima in the northwest.

Production and Industry.—Communication is carried on by pack animals (chiefly dromedaries) under strong escort, and there is a much frequented route from the Turkish territory in the northwest to the town of Bereima. From Bereima the route leads southward to Nizwa and the Garden of Oman, thus connecting the northwest with the eastern ports. There is a pilgrimage route of twenty-one days across the Arabian Desert, from the Garden of Oman to Mecca, in the Turking-Arabian vilayet of Hedjaz.

The trade of Oman is considerable, the seaboard trade of Muscat and Matrah exceeding $3,450,000 in 1912-1913. The chief export is dates, the principal imports being rice, arms and ammunition, coffee, cotton and silk goods. There is an import duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem,* which forms the principal source of revenue, but exports are free.

Omnibus Bill.—Early in the first session of the Thirty-first Congress Henry Clay introduced a series of six resolutions as a basis for the compromise of the slavery question. These resolutions provided for the admission of California as a free state; territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah without conditions as to slavery; a territorial boundary line between Texas and New Mexico favorable to the former; payment of the Texas debt; suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; a more effective fugitive slave law, and a denial of the power of Congress to interfere with the slave trade between the slave states.

On Feb. 5 and 6, 1850, Clay ably advocated the passage of his resolutions by the Senate. That body was strongly Democratic, though the administration was Whig. Debate on Clay's resolutions lasted two months and was participated in by Webster (Mass.), Calhoun (S. C.), Benton (Mo.), King (Ala.), Davis and Foote (Miss.), Hamlin (Me.), Cass (Mich.), Seward and Dickinson (N. Y.), Chase and Corwin (Ohio), Douglass (Ill.), Frémont (Cal.), Soulé (La.), Hale (N. H.), Mangum (N. C.), Hunter and Mason (Va.), Bell (Tenn.), and others of note. On April 19 the resolutions were referred to a committee of thirteen, with Clay as chairman, and consisting of six other Whigs and six Democrats. On May 8 this committee submitted an elaborate series of bills embodying the substance of Clay's resolutions. These several bills were known collectively as the "Omnibus bill," and the last was passed on Sept. 20. (See also Compromise of 1850.)

Oneida, The. (See *Aroostook,* The.)

Oneida Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Oneota, The, purchased for Peru, detention of, 3831, 3835.

Onondaga Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Ontario, Lake. (See Lake Ontario.)

Open Door in China.—With China foreign commerce is a matter of modern history. As early as 1516 the Portuguese had established a trading port in China and, together with the Dutch, English and Americans, who followed them, carried on an irregular and unsatisfactory trade for a hundred years without government protection or favor besides being looked upon with suspicion and hatred, as barbarians. From 1664 to 1834 England's China trade was in the hands of the East India Company, whose monopoly came to an end in the latter year. The opium trade, worth $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 annually to the government of British India, had long been illegal, and China, in 1837, decided to suppress it. England's refusal to make traffic in opium a crime punishable with death brought on a war in 1840. This was concluded by a treaty which opened to British trade the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Fu-Chow, Ning-Po, and Shanghai.

Caleb Cushing, heading an embassy from the United States, negotiated a similar treaty in 1844. By its terms a customs duty was established and in consideration of a transit duty, goods were given free conveyance to all places in China.

In 1856 England again found a pretext for war with China and was joined by France in 1857. This was terminated in 1858 by the treaty of Tien-Tsin, which granted toleration to the Christian missionaries in China, and freedom of Chinese rivers to English and French merchant vessels. At the same time Russia signed a treaty by which she acquired the Amur territory.

While these powers were gaining concessions in China, President Buchanan sent William B. Reed to open negotiations on behalf of the United States. The result of Mr. Reed's efforts was a treaty of amity and commerce, guaranteeing that no American vessel should engage in contraband trade with China.

Anson Burlingame, United States minister to China from 1861 to 1867, won the confidence of the Orientals and secured a treaty granting further concessions. Burlingame later headed a Chinese embassy accredited to eleven different nations. In June, 1873, the Chinese Emperor for the first time gave personal audience to the ministers of the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, and Japan. By the war with Japan, in 1894-1895 China was forced to concede the independence of Korea, and cede to Japan the island of Formosa, the Liaotung peninsula and the Pescadore Islands and an indemnity in money.

While China was thus embarrassed Russia, through France, advanced a loan of $77,290,000 to help pay the Japanese indemnity. In 1896 American and German capitalists loaned $80,000,000 and in 1898 another $80,000,000 was advanced by the English and German banks. In return for these loans valuable railway and trading concessions were exacted with a view to establishing spheres of influence which would serve as an excuse for military occupation.

Until 1904 only twenty-one ports had been opened to foreign trade. In that year three others were opened, and in 1906 sixteen more allowed the ships of the western world to enter. The opening of these ports was looked upon by China as a great concession wrung from her by the overpowering military strength of the allied commercial world. The agreements of 1897-1898 provide that "the administration of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service shall be conducted by representatives of foreign powers until 1943."

An outbreak of the anti-foreign feeling in China, directed against Americans in particular, on account of the Chinese exclusion laws of this country, was shown in the boycott against American goods which began in the southern provinces in 1905. This was entirely dispelled by the wise policy of the Rosevelt administration, carried into execution by Secretaries John Hay and Elihu Root.

William H. Taft, when Secretary of War, declared in a speech made in China that the United States would actively interfere whenever necessary to preserve the open door in all parts of the Chinese empire. Further acts of friendship on the part of the United States were the remission of a part of the Boxer indemnity, upon recommendation of President Roosevelt, and the liberal contributions, under Presidential patronage, to the famine fund in 1908.

Open Door, in the Orient, policy of the United States to be firm in controversies, 7666.

Opium Traffic, treaty with China for repression of, and recommendations regarding, 4629, 4986.
  International Commission, 8051.
    Report of, transmitted, 7849.
  Legislation regarding, recommended, 5983.
    Referred to, 7976.
  Taxes and laws regulating traffic in, recommended, 7799, 7850, 7976.

Orange River Colony.—A British colony in South Africa. It was formerly an independent republic known as the Orange Free State, and was founded by the Boers in 1836 and recognized by Great Britain ten years later. In consequence of the part taken in the Boer War it was annexed to the British Crown in 1900. Area, 48,326 square miles; population in 1890 (estimated), 77,716 white and 129,787 blacks, natives of the country.

Order of Indian Wars of the United States.—This order was organized at Chicago Ill., June 10, 1896, and received its charter from the State of Illinois. The order consists of two classes of companions: First, commissioned officers of the army, navy, and marine corps, and of state and territorial organizations, which have been, or may hereafter be, engaged in conflicts, battles or actual field service against hostile Indians in the United States; second, sons of living members of the first class. The object of the Association is to perpetuate the history of the services rendered by the American military forces in their conflicts and wars within the territory of the United States, and to collect and secure for publication historical data relating to the instances of brave deeds and personal devotion by which Indian warfare has been illustrated.

Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.—This order was founded in 1896, its object being "to bring together and associate congenial men whose ancestors

Order of Founders, Etc.—*Continued.* struggled together for life and liberty, home and happiness, in the land when it was a new and unknown country and their patriot descendants; from them came thorough patriots who sustained the Colonies in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary War; to teach reverent regard for the names and history, character and perseverance, deeds and heroism of the founders of this country and their patriot descendants; to teach that the purpose of the founders could have had no lasting result but for their patriot sons; to inculcate patriotism; to discover, collect, and preserve records, documents, manuscripts, monuments, and history relating to the first colonists and their ancestors and their descendants, and to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the Colonies and the Republic." Eligibility—Any man above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, and a citizen of the United States, who is lineally descended in the male line of either parent from an ancestor who settled in any of the Colonies now included in the United States of America prior to May 13, 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors in the same line during the Revolutionary period adhered as patriots to the cause of the Colonies, shall be eligible for membership. There are state societies in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Orders in Council.—As the sovereigns of Great Britain can act only through privy councilors or upon their advice, the more formal acts of the administration must proceed from the authority of the sovereign in council, and their execution is directed at a meeting of the privy council, and laid before Parliament within thirty days if in session, and if not in session within thirty days after assembling. Those of most interest in the United States were issued in 1793 and 1794, prohibiting trade with France and directing the seizure of neutral ships engaged in such traffic. In 1806 an order was issued declaring the whole coast of Europe from the Elbe to Brest, France, under blockade. The specific order which caused the greatest indignation in America and provoked retaliatory measures by both France and the United States was that of 1807, which prohibited neutral trade directly with France or her allies. All goods were ordered to be landed in England, to pay duties there, and to be reexported under British regulations. (See also Berlin Decree; Embargo; Milan Decree.)

Ordnance (see also Arms and Ammunition):
- Board of Fortifications, and, discussed, 5373.
- Cannon—
  - Exportation of, order prohibiting, 3326.
  - Foundry for making, recommended, 1607, 1714, 4797.
  - Manufacture of, discussed, 323, 4724, 4833.
- Discussed, 5550, 5878, 5972, 6159.
- Foundry for heavy, board appointed to select location for, 4748.
  - Discussed, 4767.
  - Report of, referred to, 4791, 4797, 4833.
- Gunpowder manufactory, recommended, 1608, 1714.
- Proving and experimenting ground for, site for, recommended, 4148.
- Small arms, manufactory for, recommended, 1608.
- Statement of, in fortifications, etc., transmitted, 6287.

Ordnance Department:
- Board for determining strength and value of iron, steel, etc., appointed, 4281.
  - Continuance of, recommended, 4378.
  - Machine purchased from A. H. Emery by, appropriation for, recommended, 4540.
  - Report of, referred to, 4321, 4438, 4534.
- Expenses of, referred to, 766, 771.
- Increase in crops, recommended, 1448, 1475, 1607.
- Manufacturing operations of, recommendations regarding, 4362, 5878.
- Progress in, 2942.
- Regulations for distributions of arms, stores, etc., 5159, 5462.

Oregon.—One of the Pacific coast states; motto, "The Union;" nickname, "Webfoot country," from the excessive rainfall. It extends from lat. 42° to 46° 15′ north and from long. 116° 40′ to 124° 32′ west. It is bounded on the north by Washington (partly separated by the Columbia River), on the east by Idaho (partly separated by the Snake River), on the south by Nevada and California, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It has an area of 96,699 square miles. Oregon is traversed by the Coast Range and Cascade and Blue Mountains, which run parallel to the coast in the eastern portion of the state. It is drained largely by the Columbia, though there is a large inland basin in the southeast. The chief industries are fishing and agriculture.

The mouth of the Columbia River was discovered by Capt. Gray, an American, in 1792. The river was partly explored by Lewis and Clark in 1804-5. A trading post was founded at Astoria in 1811. The territory, long in dispute, was finally made part of the United States by the treaty with Great Britain in 1846. It was organized as a territory in 1848 and was admitted to the Union in 1859.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census, place the number of farms in the state at 45,502, comprising 11,685,110 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $528,243,782. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $59,461,828, including 725,255 cattle, valued at $17,570,685; 271,708 horses, $25,181,143; 9,927 mules, $185,788; 217,577 swine, $1,570,949; 2,699,135 sheep, $12,213,942; poultry, $1,067,743. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 was: Corn, 20,000 acres, 570,000 bushels, $456,000; wheat, 796,000 acres, 16,726,000 bushels, $12,545,000; oats, 359,000 acres, 12,457,000 bushels, $5,481,000; rye, 18,000 acres, 351,000 bushels, $316,000; potatoes, 46,000 acres, 5,980,000 bushels, $4,007,000; hay, 452,000 acres, 949,000 tons, $9,110,000. The mineral production of the state is inconsiderable, the coal output having been curtailed by the use of petroleum from California for fuel for railroads and in manufactures. The lumber cut has grown steadi-

Oregon—*Continued.*
ly for many years, until lumbering has taken first rank in the state's industries. Oregon has one-sixth of the standing timber of the United States. In 1909 there were 1,468.155 thousand feet cut, which sold for $18,010,588, mostly fir, spruce and cedar. The salmon catch on the Oregon side of the Columbia River in 1908 was 18,464,000 pounds, and on the coast streams 6,423,000 pounds. Nearly five thousand men are engaged in the Columbia River fisheries. The state has of late years become noted for its innovations in government. In the general election of 1910 the voters enacted under the initiative four important measures. They were: Presidential preference, giving to each voter the opportunity of expressing in primary elections his choice for president and vice-president of the United States. The single tax, which authorizes each county in the state to prescribe its own method of taxation; an employers' liability law, prepared and submitted to the people by organized labor, after a less objectionable bill had met defeat in the legislature; the three-fourths jury verdict, which has reduced the number of mistrials and relieved the badly congested condition of the courts. A constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to women was submitted to the voters in Nov., 1912. This has been defeated three times with increasing majorities. (See Initiative, Referendum and Recall.)

Sugar, beets and hops are also important crops. Apples and plums are raised in great abundance and shipped to all leading markets. West of the Cascade Mountains almost every crop common to the temperate zone is grown, but east of the mountains the country is arid. The Federal irrigation plan, now in operation, contemplates the reclamation of 254,000 acres in Oregon. Private irrigation schemes will add 267.000 acres more. There are 6,072.550 acres of forest reservation in the state. July 1, 1908, there remained unreserved and unappropriated, 16.957.913 acres of land. The United States land offices are located at Burns, LaGrande, Lakeview, Portland, Roseberg and The Dalles.

The mineral output of 1907 was valued at $2,638.587, and consisted of gold, silver, copper, coal, nickel, cobalt, lead and gypsum. Garnet and opals are found.

In 1905 there were 1,602 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of $44,023,548, giving employment to 20,292 persons, who converted $30,596,763 worth of raw material into $55,525,123 worth of finished goods. The lumber and timber output was $12,483,908: the flour and grist mills produced $8,467.613, and the fish canning and preserving establishments turned out $2,577.746 worth of goods.

Large ocean-going vessels navigate the Columbia River as far as Portland. The railway mileage in 1907 was 2,031 miles of steam road and 286 miles of electric lines. The population in 1910 was 672,765.

Oregon:
  Aid and protection of United States invoked by, 2434.
    President Polk's message regarding, 2434.
  Boundary of, in dispute. (See Northwestern Boundary.)
  Correspondence regarding, referred to, 2279.
  Emigrants to, should be protected, 2246.
  Establishment of surveyor-general's office in, recommended, 2409.
  Extinguishment of rights of Hudsons Bay Company in, referred to. (See Hudsons Bay Co.)
  Force to be employed in, 2454.
  Geological survey of, referred to, 3016.
  Grants of land to settlers in, recommended, 2308, 2409.
  Great Britain desires that boundary line with, be marked out, 2655.
  Hudsons Bay Co., in. (See Hudsons Bay Co.)
  Indian schools in, 4576.
  Indians in—
    Appointment of Indian agents among, recommended, 2496.
    Depredations of, discussed, 2434, 2494, 2873, 2894, 2896, 2900, 2911, 2941.
    Number of, 2453.
    Referred to, 3015, 3016.
  Land office in, recommended, 2663, 2714.
  Lands in—
    Granted for construction of wagon roads, frauds in, 5195.
    Granted to, for Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Co., 4665.
    Granted to Hudsons Bay Co. by Great Britain, 2073.
    Grants of, to settlers, recommended, 2308.
    Opened to settlement by proclamation, 6018.
    Referred to, 2662.
    Set apart as public reservations by proclamation, 5719, 5859, 5864, 6949, 7107, 7112, 7133, 7185.
  Light-houses to be erected in, 2557, 3902.
  Mail facilities to, recommended, 2247, 2307, 2354, 2489, 2560.
    Provisions for, 2409.
  Military posts in, recommended, 2190.
  National rights in, must be maintained, 2247.
  Officers of, referred to, 2494.
  Overland mail route, recommended, 2247, 2354.
  Population of, 2435.
  Referred to, 2272, 2305.
  Report on, by Lieut. Wilkes, referred to, 2013.
  Seat of government of—
    Conflict of opinion respecting establishment of, and recommendations regarding, 2685.
    Correspondence with Governor Gaines relative to, 2684.
  Territorial government over, recommended, 2307, 2354, 2408, 2434.
    Approval of act to establish, and reasons therefor, 2456.

Oregon, The—
 Mentioned, 6317.
 Voyage and arrival of, from San Francisco, discussed, 6316.

Oregon Boundary. (See Northwestern Boundary.)

Oregon Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Original Package.—In the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law in the State of Iowa the officers were frequently charged with exceeding the limits of the state's jurisdiction in interfering with the traffic in spirits. State officers seized and confiscated liquors which it was claimed by the owners were sent into the state for reshipment to points outside the jurisdiction of the state courts. State officers defended themselves under the prohibition amendment to the constitution. In 1890 the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Leisy & Co. *vs.* Hardin, held that the plaintiffs, brewers in Illinois, had the right to carry liquors into any state and sell them in the original package without reference to local prohibitory or restrictive laws. The decision of the Court rested on the right of Congress to have exclusive control of interstate commerce. Congress thereupon passed a law giving states control of the liquors so imported, although in the original package.

Oriskany (N. Y.), Battle of.—In August, 1777, Gen. Burgoyne sent a detachment of his army, consisting of 200 regulars, Sir John Johnson's Royal Greens, and some Canadian rangers and Indians, under Col. St. Leger, to operate in western and central New York and ultimately to join the main army under Howe at New York. St. Leger proceeded by way of the St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario, and the Oswego and Oneida rivers to within a few miles of Fort Stanwix (now Schuyler, near the present city of Rome, on the Mohawk River. The post was garrisoned by less than 1,000 men, under Colonels Gansevoort and Willet. Gen. Herkimer collected the militia of Tryon County and advanced to the assistance of the fort. On Aug. 6 when about six miles from the post, near Oriskany, he fell into an ambush and was fiercely assailed by the British and the Indians under Brant. By reason of a successful sally by Willet the assailants were repulsed, but not without the loss of 400, including many of the leading patriots of that region. St. Leger made no official report of his loss except that of his Indian allies. The fight lasted several hours and was one of the most fiercely contested conflicts of the war. St. Leger, deserted by his Indian allies, retired precipitately to Canada.

Orleans, Territory of.—The old name for the present State of Louisiana. In March, 1804, after the purchase of Louisiana from France, Congress divided the territory, cutting off that portion between Texas and the Mississippi River and from the Gulf of Mexico north to the parallel of lat. 33° north and establishing it as a territory, with William C. C. Claiborne as governor. In 1810 the citizens of Baton Rouge, territory of St. Francisville, overcame the local Spanish garrison, shot the Spanish governor and established the Territory of West Florida. After the people of West Florida had elected a governor and framed a constitution President Madison issued a proclamation (465) directing Governor Claiborne, of the Territory of Orleans, to take possession of West Florida and annex it to Orleans. In February, 1811, an act was passed "to enable the people of the Territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government." April 12, 1812, an act was passed for the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union, extending the limits to include all between the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers south of lat. 31° north.

Orleans Territory:
 Admission into Union applied for by, 483.
 Citizens of, must be protected, 372.
 Indians inhabiting, 386.
 Territory south of Mississippi Territory and eastward of Mississippi River, added to, 465, 469.
  Expenses incurred incident thereto, 482.

Osage Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
 Payment of interest due, referred to, 4058.
 Treaty with, 464, 474, 554, 614, 616, 767, 883, 889, 912, 1040, 3393, 3578, 3833, 3843.

Osborn vs. United States Bank, Ohio.—A leading case in the Supreme Court, September term, 1819, involving the right of a State to tax United States property. Osborn, auditor of the State of Ohio, through his deputy, forcibly took from the United States Bank at Chillicothe $100,000 and delivered it to the State treasurer as payment to the State under the act which was passed by the legislature Feb. 8, 1819, levying taxes upon banks doing business in the State without authorization of the State law. The United States circuit court of Ohio decreed that a restitution be made with interest. The Supreme Court of the United States, having been appealed to, affirmed the decision of the circuit court, but gave no interest. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Marshall and was very elaborate. Justice Johnson dissented on the point of jurisdiction. Clay, Webster, and Sergeant argued for the right of the bank to sue in the circuit court of the United States. (See also McCulloch *vs.* Maryland.)

Osette Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Ostend Manifesto.—In 1852 France and England, fearful of the filibustering expeditions against Cuba and the possible future favor of the United States toward such expeditions, suggested a tripartite convention in which each nation should disclaim all intention to obtain possession of Cuba and should discountenance such possession by another power. With a view to promoting negotiation with Spain for the purchase of Cuba by the United States, Pierre Soulé, American minister to Spain (empowered to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba), John Y. Mason, minister to France, and James Buchanan, minister to Great Britain, met at Ostend, Belgium Oct. 9, 1854, and after three days' session adjourned to meet at Aix-la-Chapelle. They wrote to the United States Government their views of the policy the Administration should pursue. Their message or communication is known as the Ostend Manifesto. It declared that, as Spanish oppression in Cuba was such that the island would speedily resort to arms to free herself, the United States should offer Spain a sum not to exceed $120,000,000 for Cuba, and in the event of Spain's refusal to sell, the United States would be justified in taking forcible possession of Cuba rather than see it Africanized, like Santo

Ostend Manifesto—*Continued.*
Domingo. President Pierce did not think it prudent to act upon this suggestion, and Soulé, disgusted, resigned soon afterwards and returned home.

Oswego (N. Y.), Capture of.—May 5, 1814, the British squadron commanded by Sir James Yeo, and consisting of 8 vessels, aggregating 222 pieces of ordnance, besides several gunboats and other small craft, moved toward Oswego, N. Y., at the mouth of the Oswego River. The squadron carried more than 1,200 troops, under Lieut.-Col. Drummond. Oswego was protected by Fort Ontario, mounting six old guns, and a garrison of less than 300 men, under Lieut.-Col. Mitchell. These repulsed a landing party sent ashore and the fleet put to sea. It returned the next day and landed the greater portion of the force, which ascended a long, steep hill to the fort in the face of a heavy fire from the Americans. Overwhelming numbers finally compelled Mitchell to fall back. The American loss was 69, including among the killed Lieut. Blaney. The British lost 94, among the wounded being Capt. Mulcaster, of the *Princess Charlotte*, and Capt. Popham, of the *Montreal*.

Otoe and Missouria Reservation, Nebr.:
- Right of way for railroad through, referred to, 4681.
- Sale of, bill for, 4656.

Otoe Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Ottawa Indians.. (See Indian Tribes.)

Ottoman Empire.. (See Turkey.)

Ottoman Empire, Treaties with.—A treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded in 1830. The text of the treaty was in the Turkish language, and by reason of the difficulty of exact translation, much diplomatic correspondence has resulted without reaching an accord. By its terms equitable imposition of taxes and duties is agreed upon in the case of merchants of the Sublime Porte traveling in the possessions of the United States and upon citizens of the United States traveling in the countries and ports of the Sublime Porte; and conditions of trade shall be conducted in all cases upon the terms of the most favored nation. Appointment of consular officers is agreed upon in the dominions of both parties upon the terms usual in consular conventions. Brokers may be employed to assist in the conduct of business; and vessels coming to the several ports in both countries shall proceed upon the same conditions of charges as the most favored nation.

In case of litigation between subjects of the Sublime Porte and citizens of the United States, no decision shall be made or verdict reached unless the American dragoman be present; and citizens of the United States peaceably and lawfully follow their avocation shall not be molested. When an offence has been committed such citizens shall be tried before their own consul and punished by his sentence or decision. American vessels may safely go under their own flag, but must not take the flag of another country nor lend their flag. Merchant vessels may pass the royal residence and come and go in the Black Sea. The vessels of either country may not be taken by force and be compelled to engage in war service. The customary humane regulations are made regarding shipwreck. (For the extradition treaty of 1874, see Extradition Treaties.)

Ounalaska, The, condemned by Salvador and subsequently presented to United States, recommendations regarding, 4988.

Outrages on American Citizens. (See Central America; Costa Rica; Mexico; New Granada; Puerto Rico; the several powers.)

Ozania River, building of bridge over, at Santo Domingo City by American citizens, 5784.

Pacific Cables. (See Cables, Pacific.)

Pacific Forest Reserve, Washington. (See Mount Ranier Forest Reserve.)

Pacific Ocean:
- Claims of foreign powers to territory on. (See Northwestern Boundary.)
- Commerce on, force should be employed to maintain, 827, 928, 1115.
- Harbor and breakwater on coast of, recommended, 4572.
- Junction between Atlantic and—
  - Desired, 2813, 2988.
  - Referred to, 2128, 2676.
- Railroad from Mississippi River to, recommended, 2714, 2754.
- Vessels sent to, to examine harbors in, 984.
- War on, referred to, 4667.

Pacific Ocean Exploring Expedition, expenses of, referred to, 994.

Pacific Railroads.—In 1848 Asa Whitney, a New York merchant, zealously advocated the building of a railroad by the Federal Government to the Pacific Ocean from some point on the Missouri or Mississippi River. A bill providing for such a road was introduced in the Senate. It was opposed by Thomas H. Benton and finally tabled by a vote of twenty-seven to twenty-one. The next year Benton introduced a Pacific railroad measure of his own. In March, 1853, an act was passed providing for surveys. By 1855 Government surveyors had ascertained practicable passes through the Rocky Mountains. The rapid growth of the Pacific States in consequence of the "gold fever" and the difficulty of communication between the East and the West, on account of the vast extent of intervening plains made railroad communication more and more desirable. The hopelessness of undertaking so stupendous a work with private capital led many who otherwise were opposed to the principle of Federal aid to internal improvements to advocate the building of the Pacific railroads under Government subsidies. In 1860 both the leading political parties in their platforms declared in favor of building a road under national supervision. The outbreak of the Civil War and the necessity for closer military communication aided the movement.

The bill providing for the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads was approved July 2, 1862, and granted as subsidies 6 per cent gold bonds of the United States. It gave to the Union Pacific $16,000 per mile for the great plain west from Omaha, Nebraska, $48,000 per mile for 150 miles over the Rocky Mountains, and $32,000 per mile for the remainder—in all, 1,034 miles, $27.236,512 ; to the Central Pacific $16,000, $32,000, and $48,000 per mile—in all, 883 miles, $27.855,562. Each company also received 12.800 acres of land per mile of road—25.000.000 acres in all—by a subsequent act July 1, 1864. The companies were allowed to issue an equal amount of their own bonds, which were to be a first lien on the road, the Government bonds the second. The time fixed for opening was set at July 1, 1876, and the road was actually opened May 10, 1869. The two lines were joined, with impressive ceremonies, at Promontory Point, Utah. The last tie, of laurel wood, with a plate of silver upon it, was laid, and the last spike, made of iron, silver and gold, was driven in the presence of distinguished men. The officers of the road and a large concourse of visitors from East and West were present. Telegraph wires were attached to the last rail, and the last blows were signaled upon bells in Washington and other large cities. In many places large crowds had gathered to receive the first intimation, conveyed almost instantaneously over the electric wires, that the great work was complete. When the signal was received in San Francisco and elsewhere all the church bells were rung, and cannons were fired. The general direction is nearly east and west on or about the fortieth degree of latitude. The total length of the road built by the two companies from Omaha to San Francisco is 1,917 miles. July 2, 1864, a charter with subsidies was granted to the Northern Pacific from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, a distance of 1,800 miles, and thence to the Columbia River, 200 miles. The land granted to this road amounted to 47,000,000 acres, or 73,000 sq. miles. The road was commenced in 1870 and was to have been finished in 1879, but in 1873 the company became embarrassed and ceased work. In 1875 the company was reorganized and the time for construction extended. On Sept. 9, 1883, the last spike was driven at a point fifty miles west of Helena, Mont. The Great Northern extension from Pacific Junction, Mont., to Lowell, on Puget Sound, was completed Jan. 6, 1893.

July 27, 1866, the Atlantic and Pacific road was chartered to run from Springfield, Mo., to the Pacific on or near the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, a distance of 2,000 miles, and subsidized with 42,000,000 acres of land. March 3, 1871, the Southern Pacific road was chartered to run from Marshall to El Paso, Tex., thence through New Mexico and Arizona to Los Angeles, Cal., along the thirty-second parallel of latitude. The act granted the same amount of land per mile as the others had received.

In May, 1878, an act, known as the Thurman Act, was passed, prescribing more stringent terms for the repayment of government advance. In addition to the amounts retained out of sums due for government service, the Act of 1862 provided for the payment of five per cent of the net earnings of the company. The Act of 1878 retained the entire amount due to the companies for government service, one-half to be applied to interest payments, one-half to form a sinking fund for the principal, and it required, moreover, the annual payment of a fixed sum ($850,000 for the Union Pacific and $1,200,000 for the Central Pacific), or so much thereof as might be necessary to make the total obtained by adding the five per cent of net earnings and the whole of the compensation retained, equal to twenty-five per cent of the net earnings. The method of computing the net earnings was prescribed, and it was provided that the additional payments thus required were not to be exacted unless the net earnings were sufficient to meet the interest on the bonds prior in lien to the government mortgage.

From a memorandum issued by Secretary of the Treasury, McAdoo, Sept. 30, 1914, the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad is still indebted to the United States $3,618,779.72, of which $1,600,000 is principal and $2,018,779.72 is interest.

Pacific Railroads:
- Condition and obligations of, discussed, 6169.
- Construction of, discussed by President—
  - Buchanan, 2988, 3057, 3103, 3181.
  - Fillmore, 2622.
  - Johnson, 3560, 3651.

Pacific Railroads—*Continued.*
- Lincoln, 3333, 3388, 3451.
- Taylor, 2558.
- Funding of debt of, recommended, 4837.
- Government aid to, recommended, 2988, 3057, 3103, 3181.
- Indebtedness of—
  - Change of plan for payment of, suggested, 5111.
  - Commission to report plan for settlement of, recommended, 5640.
  - Commission to settle, 6343, 6389.
  - Discussed, 6169.
  - Order regarding, 6233.
  - Report of Commissioner of Railroads on, discussed, 5640.
  - Reports of commissioners on, discussed, 5181, 5384.
- Lands granted in aid of, discussed, 2823, 3651, 4065, 4944, 5384.
  - Forfeiture of, discussed, 4837, 5379.
  - Revocation of withdrawal of, referred to, 5197.
- Kansas Pacific, sale of, discussed, 6342, 6390.
- Northern Pacific agreements with Indians for sale of lands for use of, 4657, 4740, 4779, 4864, 4954, 5178.
- Southern Pacific, contracts and leases of, referred to, 4958.
- Union Pacific—
  - Bonds issued to, referred to, 3794.
  - Completion of section of, extension of time for, recommended, 3582.
  - Construction of—
    - Discussed by President—
      - Johnson, 3560, 3651.
      - Lincoln, 3333, 3388, 3451.
    - Referred to, 3891, 4003.
  - Discussed by President—
    - Cleveland, 6169.
    - Johnson, 3881.
  - Injunction restraining election of officers of, referred to, 3963.
  - Location of, referred to, 3578.
  - Points of commencement of, discussed and order regarding, 3401, 3435.
  - Reorganization of, recommended, 5969.
  - Report of Attorney-General regarding, referred to, 4434.
  - Report of Government directors of, referred to, 4661, 4745, 4789, 4850, 4958, 4959.
  - Sale of, discussed, 6273, 6342, 6389.
  - Subscriptions to capital stock of, order designating place for receiving, 3476.

Pacific Squadron. (See Manila Harbor (Philippine Islands), Battle of.)

Pacific Telegraph, referred to, 3329, 3382, 3445, 3564, 3643.

Pactole, The, referred to, 1172.

Padroni System, discussed, 6065.

Painting presented to Congress, Lincoln and Cabinet at reading of Emancipation Proclamation, 4435.

Paiute Indian Reservation (Nev.), proclaimed, 6856.

Palestine, outrages committed on American citizens in, 3015.

Palo Alto (Mexico), Battle of.—May 7, 1846, Gen. Taylor started from Point Isabel, with a force of 2,288 men, to relieve Fort Brown, twenty-seven miles away. At noon on the following day, when about half way between Point Isabel and Fort Brown, Taylor's army sighted the enemy at the water hole of Palo Alto. The regular Mexican force under Arista numbered 6,000 men, and there were some irregular troops and twelve pieces of artillery. Battle was immediately begun and fiercely fought until sunset. By the light of the moon and the burning prairie grass the belligerents buried their dead. The Mexicans lost 200 killed and 400 wounded. The American loss was only 4 killed and 40 wounded.

Palo Alto, Mexico, Battle of, referred to, 2295, 2300, 2342.

Pan-American Congress. (See International American Conference.)

Pan-American Exposition.—To illustrate the progress of civilization in the western hemisphere during the nineteenth century, there was held at Buffalo, N. Y., from May 1 to Nov. 2, 1901, an International American Fair, participated in officially by the various states of the Union, by Canada, and the South and Central American countries. The site covered an area of 350 acres and the buildings were artistically designed and arranged so as to present an allegorical study of man's struggle with the elements and his final triumph. The color scheme, as well as the artistic beauty, gained for the grounds the name of the Rainbow City. The total attendance was 8,179,674. The cost of the exposition was $8,860,757, and the receipts $5,534,643, a deficit of $3,326,114. President McKinley was shot by an assassin in the Temple of Music while holding a reception there Sept. 6, 1901, and died eight days later at the home of the president of the Exposition.

Pan-American Exposition, referred to, 6673, 6674.

Pan-American Railroad, discussed, 6939.

Pan-American Union.—The Pan-American Union (the new name given to the International Bureau of American Republics by the Fourth International American Conference, which met at Buenos Aires in July and August, 1910) was established under the recommendation of the First Pan-American Conference, held in the City of Washington in 1889-90 for the purpose of developing and maintaining closer relations of commerce and friendship between the twenty-one Republics of the Western Hemisphere. Its first report was transmitted to Congress in 1891 (5647). It was reorganized by the Third and Fourth Pan-American Conferences, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1906, and in Buenos Aires in 1910, respectively, and its scope widened by imposing many new and important duties. The Pan-American Union regularly communicates with these governments, and furnishes such information as it possesses or can obtain on a great variety of subjects to all of the Republics and to their officials and citizens. It is the custodian of the archives of the Pan-

Pan-American Union—*Continued.*
American Conferences, and is especially charged with the performance of duties imposed upon it by these conferences. The Pan-American Union is sustained by contributions from the American Republics in proportion to their population and is governed by a board composed of their diplomatic representatives at Washington, and the Secretary of State of the United States, who is ex-officio its chairman. It is therefore strictly an international institution and not a subordinate bureau of any one government. Its chief executive officer is the Director-General, elected by this governing board. It publishes a monthly bulletin containing the latest information respecting the resources, commerce, and general progress of the American Republics, as well as maps and geographical sketches of these countries, handbooks of trade, travel, and description, and special reports on commerce, tariffs, improvements, concessions, new laws, etc. It also conducts a large correspondence not only with manufacturers and merchants in all countries looking to the extension of Pan-American trade, but with writers, travelers, scientists, students, and specialists, for the purpose of promoting general Pan-American intercourse. Another and practical feature of the Pan-American Union is the Columbus Memorial Library and reading room, which contains 22,000 volumes relating to the American Republics, together with their newspapers and magazines, and is open to visitors for consultation. (See also International American Conference and American Republics, Bureau of.)

Pan-American Union:
Practical work of, 8044.

Panama.—The Republic of Panama occupies the Isthmus which connects the continent of North and South America, and lies between Costa Rica and Colombia, having formed a department of the latter Republic until Nov. 4, 1903. The isthmus of Panama lies between 7° 15′-9° 39′ N. latitude and 77° 15′-83° 30′ W. longitude, and has an area of 32,380 square miles. The northern coast is washed by the Caribbean Sea (Atlantic) and the southern coast by the Pacific Ocean.

Physical Features.—The country is everywhere mountainous, with a ridge, more or less defined, extending from the western to the eastern boundary, and consists of a succession of hills and valleys with little open plain. The Cordilleras of Chiriqui and Veraguas of the west are continued eastward by the Cordilleras of Panama and Darien.

The largest rivers are the Tuira, or Rio Darien, of the eastern province, rising close to the Caribbean shore and flowing into the Pacific in the Gulf of San Miguel; the Chepo, or Bayano, with a similar course to the Bay of Panama; and the Chagres which flows northward through Gatun Lake to the Caribbean, part of its course being utilized for the Panama Canal. The only lake is that of Gatun, which has been formed by the construction of a dam in order to raise the water level of the Canal.

Although lying within the tropics the climate is not unhealthy, and the mean temperature varies little throughout the republic, being about 80° Fahrenheit. The wet season lasts from April to December, and the dry season is bracing with dry northeast winds from the Caribbean.

History.—Panama formed a department of the Republic of Colombia from 1855 until its secession in 1903. On Jan. 4, 1904, a constitutional assembly was elected and a constitution was adopted, under which a centralized republic was inaugurated.

Government.—The President is elected by the votes of all adult male citizens for the term of four years and is ineligible for a successive term of office, unless he retires from office eighteen months before the elections. There is no Vice-President, but the assembly elects three designados to provide a head for the State in case of the death of the President. President (1912-1916, elected Oct. 1, 1912): Dr. Belisario Porras.

The executive power is vested in the President, who appoints ministers, judges of the Supreme Court, diplomatic representatives, and provisional governors.

The National Assembly consists of a single chamber of twenty-eight members, elected for four years by direct adult male suffrage, and meets biennially on Sept. 1. The President has a veto on legislation, but the Assembly can pass the same bill a second time and the President must then sign it, if the Supreme Court declares it to be within the constitutional limits.

The Supreme Court consists of five judges, appointed by the President, and there are superior courts and circuit courts, and justices of municipal courts appointed by the five judges of the first-named tribunal.

Each of the seven provinces is under a governor, appointed by the President, and possesses municipal districts with elective legislatures, and an alcalde appointed by the governor. Under the treaty by which the Panama Canal Zone was ceded to the United States, the municipalities of Colon and Panama within the ceded area, were expressly excluded from the zone.

There is no standing army, but the integrity of the republic has been guaranteed by the United States. Order is maintained by a small national police force.

Education.—Primary education is free and compulsory, 294 primary schools being maintained by the State, the pupils numbering nearly 20,000. There are also secondary and special schools, for the training of teachers, and a university has been opened at the capital, with a competent staff of professors, both native and foreign.

Finance.—The assembly meets biennially, and votes a provision for two financial years. The finances of the Republic at the present time show a surplus in the treasury with no debts of $500,000. In addition the United States Government paid the first instalment of $250,000 per annum for rental of the Canal Zone, which sum is on deposit in the United States as well as $6,000,000 gold, portion of the $10,000,000 paid for the Canal Zone Concession. Moreover the government has nearly $1,000,000 gold invested in the National Bank in Panama and as a guarantee for the parity of the silver currency with gold (balboa=$1 United States money).

	1912.	1913.
Revenue	$3,455,287	$3,842,214
Expenditure	3,402,504	3,842,214

There is a small local debt of about $500,000. The Government has $6,300,000 invested in the United States, and $750,000 in the National Bank.

Production and Industry.—The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation, and nearly one-half the land is unoccupied. The greater part of the cultivated portion is under bananas, other crops including coffee, tobacco and cereals, while cacao grows wild in the northwestern province of Bocas del Toro. The forest-clad hills provide valuable medicinal plants

Panama—*Continued.*

and dyestuffs, India rubber, mahogany and other timber and cabinet woods. The live stock is being greatly improved and there are excellent grazing grounds. Immigration is encouraged by the grant of small farms to likely settlers on favorable terms. The fisheries are important, and the pearl industry is being largely exploited with profitable results. Gold is mined in the eastern provinces, and copper is found in the west, where also valuable coal deposits exist and await development. Iron is also found, and there are productive salt mines on Parita Bay, while mineral springs abound.

Chocolate factories and soap works have been established in the capital, and sugar refineries are projected. The tobacco and salt industries are government monopolies.

The principal exports are bananas, rubber, raw cocoa, vegetable ivory, mother-of-pearl, cabinet woods and medicinal plants; the imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. Customs duties (15 per cent *ad valorem*, except on flour, rice, corn and a few prime necessities which are 10 per cent *ad valorem*), are levied at all ports, including those of the Canal Zone, the latter being paid over to the Panama government by the officials of the United States, but supplies for the canal are exempt from duty.

Transportation.—The only railway runs along the canal route from Colon (or Aspinwall) to Panama and was included in the purchase by the United States. This interoceanic line is fifty miles in length and was built by United States capitalists in 1855. In the province of Bocas del Toro the United Fruit Company (American) have constructed about 150 miles of railway (including spurs) on their banana plantations, which cover an area of 35,000 acres. This line is being extended toward Port Limon (Costa Rica), and only twenty miles separates the terminal from that port.

In 1910 there were ninety-six post-offices and thirty-seven telegraph offices, with one wireless station. There is a wireless station at Colon, and another with radius of 260 miles at Balboa. A high power station to communicate 3,000 miles or more is being erected in the Canal Zone.

Cities.—Capital, Panama, on the south coast, the Pacific terminus of the interoceanic line from Colon (Atlantic) and within the Canal Zone, but expressly reserved to the Republic. Population (1911), 37.505. Other towns are Colon (17,748), David (10,000), Los Santos, Santiago, Las Tablas, Bocas del Toro.

Trade with the United States.— The value of merchandise imported into Panama from the United States for the year 1913 was $24,562,247, and goods to the value of $4,234,010 were sent thither—a balance of $20,328,237 in favor of the United States.

Panama:
- Consul of United States in, absence of referred to, 3844.
- Dispute with Costa Rica settled by arbitration, 8037.
- Federal district created in, 5083.
- Independence gained, 6781, 6787, 6811, 6883, 6888, 6907, 6919.
- Our relations with, 8044.
- Revolts against Colombia, details of, 6884, 6885, 6906, 6907.
- Treaty with, for canal, 6890, 6897, 7400.
- United States grants $10,000,000 to, 6929, 6931.
- United States minister to, status of, 7068.
- United States removes discriminating tonnage duties against, 7148.
- Vessels from, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4871.

Panama, Treaties with.—By The treaty concluded in 1903 for the construction of a ship canal, it was agreed that the United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of Panama. The United States receives in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of a zone of land for the construction, maintenance and protection of a canal; said zone to be ten miles in width and extending five miles in width on both sides of the central line of the path of the canal, and three marine miles at each end out to sea. Grant is also made of other parts of territory adjacent which may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the canal. This grant includes the islands of Perico, Naos, Culebra, and Flamenco. The rights, power, and authority of the United States within the zone shall be the same as though the territory were an integral part of the United States. The use of rivers, streams and bodies of water is included in the grant.

The Republic af Panama acknowledges a monopoly to the United States of the construction of the canal within the limits of its possessions. At the same time the grants hereby conveyed do not in any degree invalidate the claims of private landholders within the area; nor does the grant interfere with the rights of the public to roads and means of conveyance within the territory. Damages arising from the occupancy by the United States are to be appraised by a joint commission of Panama and the United States and awards for damages resulting from the construction of the canal shall be paid solely by the United States.

The United States has the power to make such alterations in the sanitary arrangements of the cities of Panama and Colon as it may deem desirable for the supply of water and the distribution of sewage; and for such improvements made at the cost of the United States, that government has the authority to impose reasonable taxes upon the inhabitants of the cities.

Authority is granted to the United States to adopt the measures necessary for the maintenance of law and order within the limits of these cities. The Republic of Panama transfers to the United States all rights of sovereignty over the canal, the New Panama Canal Company, and the Panama Railroad Company which it has inherited from the Republic of Colombia, and authorizes the United States to exercise all such rights and privileges in the construction of the canal.

The only charges, imposts, and duties which are to be levied by the United States at the entrance to the canal and by the Republic of Panama shall be the ordinary charges of toll for the use of the canal and the imposition of customs duties upon such merchandise as is destined to be consumed within the Republic of Panama. No national, state, or municipal taxes shall be imposed upon the canal or upon any machinery, or material of construction, or auxiliaries and accessories of all kinds. The telegraph and telephone lines within the zone shall be at the service of the government of the Republic of Panama for the transmission of official messages at the cus-

Panama, Treaties with—*Continued.*
tomary and usual rates. There shall be free and safe access permitted by Panama to the immigration to the zone by persons of all classes and nationalities.

The United States agrees to pay to Panama for the rights, privileges and concessions herein granted ten millions of dollars in gold on ratification of this treaty and an annual sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, beginning nine years after ratification.

The canal shall be neutral in perpetuity and shall be opened in accordance with the treaty between the United States and Great Britain on this subject. Free transportation of vessels, troops, and munitions of war is granted to Panama. If any terms or conditions of this treaty shall prove incompatible with later terms or conditions granted to a third power, the Republic of Panama agrees to waive its rights on such points. No anterior pledges, debts, liens, trusts, or liabilities granted by the Republic of Panama shall operate to the detriment of the United States and any damages resulting therefrom shall be liquidated by Panama.

All claims for remuneration in connection with the canal construction which have been arranged for or any profits which might accrue to the advantage of Panama are hereby renounced by that power.

The United States has full power to police, fortify, and station troops to preserve order or maintain safety in the canal zone. The rights hereby granted to the United States shall not be lessened or impaired by any changes in the laws or in the political integrity of Panama. Naval or coaling stations will be conveyed by Panama to the United States by sale upon terms to be agreed upon should such become necessary for the better maintenance or preservation of the canal.

An extradition treaty was signed in 1904, the terms of which will be found in the Encyclopedic article, Extradition Treaties.

Panama also became a party to the convention between the United States and the several republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claims and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 and proclaimed in Washington July 29, 1914. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

Panama Canal.—The idea of constructing a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans occurred to navigators as soon as the form of the continents of North and South America became known. As early as 1527 H. de la Serna surveyed a canal route from Chagres to Panama. Lopez de Gomarfa in 1551 proposed to the Spanish Government the building of a canal. In 1698, when William Paterson, an adventurous Scot, had established an English colony on the Isthmus of Darien which he called New Caledonia, he advocated constructing a canal across the narrow strip of land separating the two great oceans. Many surveys have been made of the Isthmus with the view of piercing it with an artificial waterway. The United States obtained some very complete maps of the country by the explorations of Col. Hughes in 1849, Lieut. Strain in 1854, Lieut. Michler in 1858, and Commodores Selfridge and Tull in 1870 and 1875. In 1869 a treaty was signed by representatives of the United States of Colombia and the United States, providing for the construction of a canal by the latter nation, but there was so much delay and the treaty was so amended by the Colombian Congress that the matter was temporarily dropped by the United States. In 1877 the Colombian Government granted a concession to a Frenchman named Wyse for constructing a canal giving him "exclusive privilege for the excavating of a canal between the two oceans," the terminal ports and waters to be neutral.

At the invitation of Ferdinand de Lesseps, an International Scientific Congress met at Paris in 1879 and hastily decided upon the Panama route for a canal, the American members of the congress refraining from voting. The Panama Canal Company was then formed, with De Lesseps as president, and the Wyse concession was purchased for 10,000,000 francs. The route selected was close to the present line of the Panama Railroad, crossed the Chagres River six times and contemplated a long and deep cut through the Cordillera. The cost had been estimated at $169,000,000, and shares of the company had been taken by French citizens, many of them of the middle class, to the amount of $260,000,000. Work was begun in 1881, but the affairs of the company were conducted with so great corruption, that it became bankrupt in 1889, and a year later suspended work. In 1892, after an investigation of the affairs of the company, De Lesseps, his son, the contractor Eiffel and others in public life were arrested on charges of fraud in the management of the funds intrusted to them for use in the construction of the canal, and in March of the following year, the New Panama Canal Company was formed, with renewed concessions to terminate in April, 1910.

In the meantime American interest in an interoceanic canal had revived, and there was much discussion of a route across the territory of Nicaragua. The Nicaragua Canal Association obtained concessions from Nicaragua and carried on work of construction from 1889 until 1893, when it became bankrupt. In 1899 a commission was appointed by Congress to determine the most feasible route for an isthmian canal. It reported that if the rights and property of the New Panama Canal Company could be purchased for a reasonable price a canal across Panama could be built more economically than one across the territory of Nicaragua, and recommended the Panama route. In order that the United States might have exclusive control over the proposed canal the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (q. v.), between Great Britain and the United States, was superseded by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty on Dec. 17, 1901. In 1902, in accordance with the report of its commission appointed in 1899, Congress passed an act (approved June 28), authorizing the President to secure for the United States the property of the New Panama Canal Company, at a cost of $40,000,000. It was further provided in the act, that "should the President be unable to obtain for the United States a satisfactory title to the property of the New Panama Canal Company and the control over the necessary territory of the Republic of Colombia * * * within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms, then the President should endeavor to provide for a canal by the Nicaragua route." The Colombian Government, however, on Aug. 12, 1903, rejected the Hay-Herran Treaty, which had been negotiated between it and the United States, thereby refusing the United States' final offer of $10,000,000 down and $250,000 annually for the Panama concession. (See Hay-Herran Treaty, page 6902.)

On Nov. 3, 1903, the Department of Panama proclaimed its independence of Colombia, and having been recognized as an independent republic by the United States, on Nov. 18, the Isthmian Canal Treaty be-

Panama Canal—*Continued.*
tween the United States and the Republic of Panama was signed at Washington.

According to this treaty the Republic of Panama granted to the United States the perpetual use, occupation and control of a zone of land ten miles wide (five miles on each side of the central line of the route of the canal) across the Isthmus, complete sovereignty to which was to pass to the United States. The price paid the Republic of Panama by the United States was $10,000,000 down and $250,000 annually as long as the convention should continue, beginning nine years after the date of ratification. The United States also guaranteed the neutrality of the canal and the independence of the Republic of Panama. Ratifications of the treaty were exchanged at Washington on Feb. 26, 1904. According to an act of Congress approved April 28, 1904, the President took possession of the Canal Zone, and organized its government. The President also appointed an Isthmian Canal Commission of seven members, and directed that the War Department, through this Commission, should undertake the supervision of the construction of the canal and the government of the Canal Zone. On April 4, 1905, this Commission was dismissed and a second appointed, the responsibility being placed chiefly upon the executive committee of three members.

The present composition of the Isthmian Canal Commission is as follows: Chairman and Chief Engineer, Col. George W. Goethals; Assistant Chief Engineer, Col. H. F. Hodges, Civil Engineer, U. S. N.; assistant to the Chief Engineer, H. H. Rousseau; Division Engineer, Central Division, Lieut.-Col. D. D. Gaillard; Division Engineer, Atlantic Division, Lieut.-Col. William L. Sibert; Chief Quartermaster, Lieut.-Col. C. A. Devol; Chief Sanitary Officer, Col. W. C. Gorgas; Hon. Maurise H. Thatcher, in charge of the Department of Civil Administration.

A proposed expression of regret from the United States Government for its recognition of the Republic of Panama raises the question whether the secession of Panama from Colombia was or was not a legal action.

The federation of the United States of Colombia was formed Dec. 17, 1819, and its Constitution promulgated July 12, 1820. At that time the Isthmus of Panama, a separate Spanish administrative department, was still under Spanish control.

In November, 1821, the Isthmus of Panama revolted, expelled the Spanish garrison and set up an independent state. In so doing it received no Colombian assistance. Subsequently, of its own volition, and reserving its sovereign rights, it federated with the States of Colombia. In 1830 Panama warned the Colombian Government that the illegal assumption of autocratic power by Bolivar would force it to resume its separate existence, and this decision was only modified by Bolivar's resignation of the presidency in that year. In 1841, after five years of civil war, an Isthmian Convention met at Panama and voted to separate from the federation and to resume their independent sovereign rights. Under this resolution the Isthmus remained independent for about a year, when it rejoined the federation on the promise of promulgation of a new Constitution that should recognize its rights.

Two Constitutions adopted in 1843 and 1853 were unsatisfactory and caused continuous insurrection on the Isthmus. Finally, by an amendment to the Constitution of New Granada in 1855, Panama was recognized as a sovereign state, while all the other provinces remained in direct control of the central Government. In 1858 this amendment was confirmed by the promulgation of a new Constitution creating the Granadan Confederation, and constituting a group of sovereign states federated for limited purposes, but otherwise independent and possessing at all times the rights of nullification and secession. In 1860 several of the states in this federation, including Panama, adopted ordinances of secession and the president of the republic recognized their right to do so in addressing the President of the State of Panama as follows:

"I trust that in reply to this letter you will advise me that the State of Panama is still in union with the others, and that you will send your plenipotentiary to take his seat in the Congress, the convocation of which I have communicated to you."

In September, 1861, a new agreement of federation, signed by the President of the State of Panama and the commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States of New Granada, contained the following specific reservations:

Article 1. The sovereign State of Panama shall be incorporated into the new national entity which is called the United States of New Granada, and shall continue in consequence to form one of the federal sovereign states which compose that association * * * with the specific reservation and conditions expressed in the following article.

Article 2. * * * the said state to be hereby incorporated with the United States above mentioned, but this state, in exercise of its sovereignty, reserves to itself the right to refuse its approval to the said new pact, and to the Constitution which may be drawn up, whenever, in its judgment, it may violate the autonomy of the state.

And this agreement was ratified by the Legislative Assembly of Panama, Oct. 15, 1861, with the following stipulation:

The president of the state is hereby authorized, in order to reconstitute the republic, to incorporate the said state therein, always provided that it shall be accorded the same concessions as set forth in the agreement of Sept. 6 last.

The rights of nullification and secession recognized in the constitutional amendment of 1855, the Constitution of 1858, and the agreement of 1861 were never relinquished by the citizens of Panama, and the terms of this agreement of 1861 were included in the Colombian Constitution of 1863. But notwithstanding this fact, a new Constitution promulgated in 1885, by executive decree, and in violation of the procedure of amendment defined in previous Constitutions, purported to terminate those rights and to reduce the Isthmus of Panama to the status of a crown colony without representation in the national Congress; and it was held in involuntary subjection by overpowering garrisons of the national army stationed in the Isthmian cities by order of the executive at Bogota.

The act of secession adopted by the citizens of Panama in popular assembly Nov. 3, 1903, was, therefore, a reassertion of legal rights maintained since the independence of Panama was achieved by its citizens in 1821, and in the meantime on numerous occasions asserted by Panama, acknowledged by the Colombian Government and never relinquished by the citizens of Panama; and the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Panama was, as Secretary Root wrote to Colombian Minister Mendoza in 1906, "a recognition of the just rights of the people of Panama."

It would appear that the recognition of

Panama Canal—*Continued.*
the Republic of Panama was an act for which the United States should take credit to itself in espousing the cause of an oppressed people, and for which it owes the Government of Colombia no apology or reparation.

The canal is about fifty miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean Sea (Limon Bay) to deep water in the Pacific Ocean. The minimum width is 500 feet and the depth is forty-one feet. Vessels entering the canal from the north, or Caribbean, end pass through a sea level channel for about seven miles to the Gatun dam and locks, where, by a series of three lifts, they are raised to eighty-five feet above sea level.

The Gatun dam, which is the largest ever built crossed the Chagres River where it flows between two hills. It is 8,000 feet long across the top and 2,100 feet thick at its greatest width at the base. Its crest is 115 feet above sea level, or thirty feet above the level of Gatun Lake. The dam expands the waters of the river and lake into one continuous body of water 164 square miles in area, backing them through the Culebra cut thirty-one miles to Pedro Miguel lock. A spillway 285 feet wide carved 1,200 feet through solid rock carries off the surplus water.

The Culebra cut, which ranks with the Gatun dam as one of the engineering wonders of the age, pierces the highest part of the mountain range on the isthmus. Gold Hill, 330 feet high, had to be cut down to within forty feet of sea level, necessitating the removal of nearly a hundred million cubic yards of earth. The cut is 300 feet wide at the bottom and nine miles long.

After reaching this elevation through the locks at Gatun, vessels proceed thirty-one miles to Pedro Miguel lock and are lowered thirty feet to Miraflores Lake, whence, by two more locks, they are lowered to the level of the Pacific Ocean, eight miles from deep water.

There is a 1,000-foot dry dock at the Pacific side, and the locks are each 1,000 feet long and double. The time of transit through the canal of an ordinary ocean-going vessel is from nine to eleven hours. Passage through the locks is aided by electric "mules" or locomotives on tracks at each side, and vessels may proceed under their own steam at the entrances and through Gatun Lake.

The toll rate is $1.20 per net ton, about the same as the charges for passage through the Suez canal (8146, 8148).

The canal puts the United States on an equal footing with Europe in trading with Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Hawaii and the Philippines. A ten-knot ship can now run by way of the canal from New York to Yokohama in fifteen days less than it takes to go by the Suez route, bringing the Japanese city nearer to New York than Liverpool by 1,805 miles.

From New York to all Pacific American ports north of Panama, there will be a uniform reduction by way of the canal of 8,415 miles and to such ports south of Panama a uniform reduction of about 5,000 miles. Between New York and Hawaii or Manila the saving is about 5,800 miles. Distances from Liverpool and Antwerp to points on the Pacific coasts of North and South America are shortened about 6,000 and 2,600 miles, respectively. Wellington, New Zealand, by canal is 2,542 miles nearer New York, and the distance between them 2,759 miles less than between Wellington and Liverpool.

The chief engineer in charge of the work was Col. George W. Goethals, U. S. A. The construction of the canal was made possible largely through the sanitation work of Gen. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A., under whose supervision the fever germs and disease breeding mosquitoes were eliminated at a cost to the government of more than twenty million dollars. The number of men on the work reached the maximum in March, 1913, when 44,733 were employed, of whom between 5,000 and 6,000 were Americans. From that date the number began to decrease. Work was begun in February, 1910. The official opening was set for Jan. 1, 1915, but work progressed so far beyond expectations that vessels and cargoes passed through six months earlier.

Early in May, 1914, cargoes of sugar from Hawaii were transferred to barges and towed through the canal, reloaded and landed in New York May 27th. June 8th, the *Allianca*, 4,000 tons, was towed through the locks. The question of the exemption of American coastwise vessels from payment of tolls is discussed by Presidents Wilson and Taft. (See also Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.)

The total cost of the work is about $375,000,000. To pay three per cent interest on cost, one per cent for sinking fund and to provide for maintenance, operation and government of the zone and payments to Panama will require a revenue of nearly $20,000,000. It is estimated that 10,000,000 tons of freight will pass through the canal the first year, one-fifth between American ports. (See also Suez Canal.)

Panama Canal:
- Act for control of, said to violate Hay-Pauncefote treaty, 8138, 8313.
- American citizens left destitute by stoppage of work on, to be transported to United States, 5437.
- American control of, to encourage coastwise trade, 8141.
- Board of Engineers, pay of, 7351.
- British protest against tolls, 8140.
- Canal Zone—
  - Executive Orders—
    - Establishing permanent government for, 8300.
    - Fixing interest rates in, 8285.
    - Forbidding corrupting employees in, 8298.
    - Providing conditions of employment in, 8303.
    - Regulating bearing of arms in, 8283.
    - Regulating hunting in, 8299.
  - Extent and population of, 8067.
  - Government for, discussed, 8067.
  - Military government for, suggested, 8067.
- Clayton-Bulwer treaty for protection of, discussed, 2580, 2617, 2903, 2943, 3117, 4628.
- Commission, expenses of, 6770.
- Committee created to open, 8324.
- Compensation for employees injured on, 8370.
- Construction, progress of—
  - Earthquake, 7658.
  - Engineers' report, 7649.
  - Gatun dam, 7649.

Panama Canal—*Continued.*
Lock system, 7648.
Organization, 7655.
Rock excavation, 7658.
Type of, 7657.
Water supply, 7659.
Control and supervision of, 4713.
Controlled and owned by United States, 8139.
Control of—
Compared with Suez Canal, 8138, 8139.
Discriminates only in favor of coastwise trade, 8141.
Discussed by President—
Arthur, 4628, 4713.
Buchanan, 3048, 3116.
Cleveland, 4888, 4912.
Grant, 3987.
Hayes, 4474, 4537, 4562.
Jackson, 1491.
Johnson, 3663, 3885.
Pierce, 2901, 2943.
Polk, 2361.
Roosevelt, 6661, 6664, 6758, 6880, 6881, 6882, 6883, 7400, 7402, 7480, 7611, 7648.
Taft, 7668, 7898, 8066, 8067, 8068, 8138, 8139, 8140, 8141, 8142, 8143.
Taylor, 2554, 2580.
Wilson, 8300, 8303, 8310, 8313.
Dock facilities, supplies and repairs furnished by Government, 8068.
Employees on, compensation for, when injured, 8370.
Establishing permanent government of, 8300.
Establishing Washington Office for, 8310.
Executive Commission, proposed, 7063.
Exemption of coastwise shipping from tolls, or refund, 8138.
Exemption of tolls amounts to subsidy, 8141.
Extension of favors not contrary to Hay-Pauncefote treaty, 8140.
Fixing interest rates in Canal Zone, 8285.
Forbidding corrupt influencing of Canal Zone employees, 8298.
Form of government for Zone, 8067, 8300, 8310.
Fortification of necessary, 7899.
Great Britain protests against remission of tolls, 8138, 8313.
Hay-Pauncefote treaty invoked in opposition to control of, 8138, 8313.
Legislation for maintenance and control, 8067, 8283, 8285, 8298, 8300.
Maintenance and management by government, 7901.
Memorandum to accompany signature of act for control of, 8138.
Neutralization of, 8139.
President Roosevelt's policy, regarding, 6901, 6931.
Progress of work on, and early completion promised, 8066.
Protest against remission of tolls absurd, 8140.
Protest by British Government against tolls on, 8138.
Providing conditions of employment in Canal Zone, 8303.
Question of control could be decided by Supreme Court, 8143.
Railroad companies forbidden to own and operate ships using, 7901, 8142.
Referred to, 1647.
Regulating bearing of arms in the Canal Zone, 8283.
Regulating hunting in Canal Zone, 8299.
Repeal of exemption from tolls clause of law asked, 8313.
Sanitation of Canal Zone, 7401.
Ships owned by railroads forbid use of, 8142.
Tolls—
Remission of, to American shipping, 8068.
Rates proclaimed, 8146, 8186.
Should be fixed by President, 8068.
Tonnage estimated, 7899.
Treaty regarding, with—
Colombia, 3900, 4011, 4068.
Discussed, 6780, 6890, 6902, 6903.
Great Britain, 2580, 2617, 2903, 2943, 3117, 8313.
New Granada, 2361, 2902, 3048, 3116.
Panama, text of, in full, 6890, 6897.
Zone of United States influence, 6889, 8283, 8285, 8298, 8300, 8310.
Use of—
Denied owners of ships violating anti-trust law, 8143.
To be in interest of public, 8142.
Panama Canal Commission, members of, 7400.

Panama Congress.—A congress called by the several South and Central American Republics to meet at Panama in June, 1826, to consider the rights of those states. The United States was invited to send delegates, and in response to this invitation President J. Q. Adams, with the consent of the Senate, appointed Richard C. Anderson, minister to Colombia, and John Sergeant, of Philadelphia, delegates, and Congress appropriated $40,000 for their expenses. They arrived too late for the preliminary meeting, and the adjourned session of the congress for 1827 never occurred. Among the objects of the proposed congress were the regulations of commercial intercourse, assent to the doctrine that free ships make free goods, and an agreement that "each will guard against the establishment of any future European colony within its borders." The failure of the congress demonstrated the inadvisability of an alliance between the United States and the smaller Republics. President Adams warmly favored the establishment of closer rela-

Panama Congress—*Continued.* tions with the Central and South American Republics, and was supported in the Cabinet by Henry Clay, whose influence in Congress was considerable. In opposing the alliance of American Republics in a speech in the Senate in April, 1826, John Randolph referred to the coalition of Adams and Clay as a "coalition between the Puritan and the blackleg." This remark provoked a duel between Clay and Randolph.

Panama Congress. (See Panama, Isthmus of.)

Panama, Isthmus of:
- Affairs of, discussed, 5083.
- Congress of nations assembles at, 868. (See also Tacubaya.)
  - Adjournment of, 922.
  - Compensation to American representatives at, 936.
  - Discussed, 884, 895, 922.
  - Measures for protection of rights of American citizens, 2949, 3046, 3100, 5083, 5391.
  - Purposes of, discussed, 895.
  - Referred to, 887, 893, 906, 911, 933, 997.
  - Treaties concluded at, not ratified, 951.
  - United States invited to be represented at, 868, 884.
    - Appropriations for, recommended, 894.
    - Ministers nominated for, 886.
      - Death of one of, 922.
      - Instructions to, 997.
      - Secretary to mission appointed, 886.
- Forces of United States sent to keep transit across, open, 4911.
- Freedom and security of communications across, must be preserved, 2978.
- Measures for protection of American citizens and property in, recommended, 2949, 2978, 3046, 3100, 3181, 4622, 4911, 5083, 5391.
- Naval stations on, recommended, 4573, 4586.
- Outrages committed on American citizens in, 3072.
- Railroad across—
  - Discussed by President—
    - Buchanan, 2978, 3116.
    - Fillmore, 2657.
    - Pierce, 2901, 2948.
    - Taylor, 2555, 2580.
  - Treaty regarding, with—
    - Great Britain, 2580.
    - New Granada, 2361, 2555, 3116.
- Survey of—
  - Authority for diverting appropriations to, referred to, 4000.
  - Discussed, 3987.
- Taxation of American citizens when *in transitu* across, referred to, 2636.

Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915.—An International Exposition to commemorate the opening of the Panama Canal to commerce and celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean will be held in the city of San Francisco, Cal., in 1915.

Congress, in February, 1911, decided the rival claims of San Francisco and New Orleans for Federal recognition as the site of the exposition in favor of the former city, the vote of the House of Representatives being 259 to 43. The act of Feb. 15, 1911, provided that "Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that a suitable site has been selected and that the sum of not less than $15,000,000 will be available to enable the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, for the purpose of inaugurating, carrying forward and holding an exposition at the city and county of San Francisco on or about Jan. 1, 1915," then the president is authorized to invite by proclamation all foreign countries and nations to such proposed exposition. By act of March 4, 1911, the president is further authorized to invite the representatives of foreign nations and their fleets to assemble at Hampton Roads, Va., and thence the representatives go to the city of Washington to be formally welcomed by the president, after which he will proceed with them to Hampton Roads and there review the assembled fleets as they start on their voyage for San Francisco.

In pursuance of this authority, President Taft, on Oct. 14, 1911, in the city of San Francisco, in the presence of a great assemblage, turned the first spadeful of earth at the fair site. The President, Governor of the State and Mayor of the city made addresses, the ships of the Pacific fleet in the harbor joined in the celebration and there was an extended military parade in the streets. The site of the permanent buildings of the exposition is Golden Gate Park, excepting an enormous convention hall to be located at the civic center of the city, Van Ness Avenue and Market Street. The industrial buildings and other temporary structures will be placed on the bay shore overlooking the entrance to the harbor. The citizens of San Francisco have subscribed $7,000,000, the state legislature has authorized an appropriation of $5,000,000 and the municipality one of $5,000,000 for the exposition. The various commercial and industrial bodies of San Francisco have interested themselves in the enterprise and numerous plans have been considered to make the occasion of the exposition attractive to the visitors who may be expected to come in throngs from all parts of the world, not only to witness the wonderful uprising of San Francisco from its desolation by fire, but to view the scenic splendors of the Pacific Coast region.

Panchita, The, seizure of, on African coast, 3017.

Panics.—A word formed from the name of the Greek god of shepherds, who is said to have had the power of inspiring sudden fright without apparent cause. It is now commonly used to describe a state of fear bordering on frenzy, from whatever cause induced. In history great commercial crises are spoken of as panics. England, Holland and France have experienced them, and the United States has passed through several notable ones. Those most disastrous have usually followed general injudicious speculation in lands or inflated securities. The crisis of 1816-1819 in the United States, it is claimed, was due to the

Panics—*Continued.*
speculation and disorder following the War of 1812. The next occurred in 1825. A very memorable panic was that of 1837. The few years preceding had been marked by extraordinary speculation, carried on with an unsound banking system. Jackson's "specie circular" caused many banks to suspend, and credit was generally impaired throughout the country. Governmental aid was invoked by many financial institutions, but without avail, as Van Buren, who had succeeded to the Presidency, insisted upon individuals righting their own affairs. In 1857 another period of inflation was followed by another panic. Again in 1873 there was a severe monetary crisis. Just twenty years later occurred the last panic from which the country has suffered. (See also Black Friday.)

The crisis of 1873 is usually dated from the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., Sept. 18th. The New York Stock Exchange closed on the 20th and was not reopened until the end of the month. Clearing House loan certificates were issued in large quantities, the last of which were redeemed Jan. 14, 1874. There had been certain premonitory symptoms of the approaching collapse, and there followed a long period of depression, which did not reach its lowest point until three years later. The number of business failures reported by commercial agents in 1872 was 4,069, and by 1876, the year of the deepest depression, the number had steadily increased to 9,084.

The depression of 1893 was preceded by reckless investments in foreign securities and was brought on by the shipments of gold to Europe caused by the operation of the act of Congress of July 14, 1890, which required the purchase by the United States Treasury of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month. When the gold reserve held in the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes fell to near $100,000,000, panic seized the business centers of the country. Bank reserves in New York fell from $25,439,925 in May to $5,481,975 in June. The financial tension was rendered more acute by the news that the Indian government had suspended the public coinage of silver. This caused insistent demands for the repeal of the silver purchase law. President Cleveland called an extra session of Congress and the vicious measure was repealed, whereupon recovery was rapid, aided materially by imports of gold and easier money.

Renewed activity in all lines of manufacture and commerce succeeded the panic of 1893 and the year 1906 witnessed the culmination of the remarkable industrial expansion. In 1907 many great railway and industrial enterprises endeavored to sell securities to augment their working capital, with the result that the stock markets felt the oversupply and prices fell with a crash: bank loans were called in and debtors failing to respond were sold out. The crisis was accentuated by the efforts of a few men to corner certain stocks, and their failure caused the suspension of banks which held their securities as collateral for loans. It transpired that the market manipulators were in some instances officers of the banks making the loans, and criminal indictments were secured against them. This panic was relieved by J. Pierpont Morgan, who formed a pool of $25,000,000 to lend on approved security. (See Currency Laws.)

Panics:

Bank of United States attempts to bring about, 1250.

Derangement in moneyed institutions, 623.

Failures frequent in large cities, 630.

Labor, fall in price of, 630.

Pecuniary embarrassments existing in Union, 629.

Prostrations of business, discussed by President—
  Buchanan, 2968, 3051.
  Cleveland, 5833.
  Grant, 4189, 4197, 4238.
  Hayes, 4397.
  Roosevelt, 7429, 7430.
  Tyler, 2057.
  Van Buren, 1541.

Paoli (Pa.) Massacre.—After the retreat from Brandywine Washington moved out on the Lancaster road as far as Warren's Tavern. Finding that Howe did not contemplate an attack upon Reading, Washington stationed Gen. Anthony Wayne with 1,500 men at Paoli, a retired and well-chosen position, to be ready to fall upon the rear of Howe's army. On the night of Sept. 20, 1777, Wayne was surprised, through the treachery of the people of the country, and 300 of his men were killed, wounded, or captured, with a loss of only an inconsiderable number of the enemy. Wayne saved his artillery and most of his baggage.

Papago Reservation. (See Gila Bend Reservation, Ariz.)

Papal States.—A former dominion of Italy, comprising the Romagna, the Marches, Umbria, and the present province of Rome, and governed directly by the Papal See. It was bounded on the north by the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, on the east by the Adriatic Sea, on the southeast by the Kingdom of Naples, on the southwest by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the west by Tuscany and the Duchy of Modena. In 1860 the larger part was annexed to Italy, and the remainder in 1870.

Papal States (see also Italy):

Annexation of, to Italy, referred to, 4098.

Outrages on American citizens in, 3110.

Revolutions in, 2551.

Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 942, 3022.

Paper and Wood Pulp Industry.—(From a report of the Census Bureau, August 5, 1913.) Of the 177 establishments in the industry canvassed in 1909, more than two-thirds (538 or 69.2 per cent) were engaged in the manufacture of paper exclusively; these establishments contributed products valued at $129,381,198, or 48.3 per cent of the combined value of products reported for the industry as a whole.

The eighty-one establishments manufacturing pulp exclusively formed slightly more than one-tenth of the total number, and the value of their products represented about one-twelfth of the total value of products. The 158 establishments making both pulp and paper formed 20.3 per cent of the total number in the industry as a whole and reported 43.6 per cent of the total value of products.

These 777 establishments gave employ-

Paper and Wood Pulp Industry—*Cont'd.* ment to an average of 81,473 persons, of whom 75,978 were wage-earners, and paid $50,314,643 in salaries and wages. There was comparatively little variation in the number of wage-earners from month to month. The largest number employed during any month of 1900 was 77,430, in December, and the smallest number, 74,517, in August, the minimum number forming 96.2 per cent of the maximum. Nearly three-fourths (71.4 per cent) of the wage-earners employed in the industry as a whole in 1909 were in mills, where the prevailing hours were sixty or more per week.

The cost of materials used was $165,442,341, or more than three-fifths (61.8 per cent) of the total value of products, which was $267,656,964, and the value added by manufacture (that is, the value of products less cost of materials) was $102,214,623.

History.—Paper was manufactured in this country near Philadelphia as early as 1690. The growth of the industry, however, was slow until within the last forty years, during which time the introduction of improved machinery and the use of wood fibre as a material have brought about a remarkable growth in the industry. In the decade 1899-1909 the value of products increased $140,330,802 or 110.2 per cent, this percentage being higher than that for any other decade since 1869. Some part of this increase, however, was due to advance in prices, particularly during the first half of the decade.

There are thirty-one states represented in the industry, although 79.8 per cent of the total value of products was reported by the first eight leading states. New York was in 1909 the most important state as measured by value of products, but ranked second in the average number of wage-earners and in value added by manufacture. Massachusetts, which ranked second among the states in value of products, was first in average number of wage-earners and in value added by manufacture. Maine ranked third in each respect.

Of the eight states which reported products valued at $10,000,000 or over, Michigan shows the most rapid development in the industry during the period from 1899 to 1909, the number of wage-earners increasing 205.6 per cent and the value of products 230.1 per cent.

The total value of all products for establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of paper and wood pulp was $267,656,964 in 1909, and $127,326,162 in 1899, an increase of 110.2 per cent during the decade.

Up to 1899 native spruce and poplar were used almost exclusively for pulp wood. Since that time, however, the advancing price of the native stock has led to the increased importation of these woods from Canada and to the use of other and cheaper native woods.

The total quantity of wood pulp used in the paper mills in 1909 was 2,826,591 tons, as compared with 1,172,880 tons in 1899, an increase during the 10-year period of 1,653,711 tons, or 141 per cent.

News Paper.—Of the 4,216,708 tons of paper of all kinds manufactured during the year 1909, 1,175,554 tons, or 27.9 per cent, was news paper. Book paper (including coated, plate and cover) formed 16.5 per cent; cardboard, 1.2 per cent; fine paper, 4.7 per cent; wrapping paper, 18.1 per cent; boards, 19.7 per cent; tissue paper, 1.8 per cent; blotting paper, two-tenths of 1 per cent; building (roofing, asbestos and sheathing) papers, 5.4 per cent; hanging papers, 2.2 per cent and miscellaneous paper products, 2.3 per cent.

Paper Currency. (See Currency; Finances discussed.)

Paraguay.—Paraguay proper is an inland state of South America, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Alto Paraná, and bounded on the north by the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso, while the Chaco territory lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo (and bounded on the north by Bolivia), is also claimed to be Paraguayan, but forms the subject of a long-standing dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia. The whole country may be said to be bounded on the north by Bolivia and Brazil, on the east by Brazil and Argentina, and on the south and west by Argentina. The area is given as 172,000 square miles.

Physical Features.—The country consists of a series of plateaus. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná Rivers are navigable at all seasons. The Pilcomayo River is navigable for 180 miles from Asuncion. The plateaus are covered with grassy plains and dense forest. The Chaco is practically a dead level, pierced by great rivers; it suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

History.—Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. From that date to 1776 the country formed part of the vice-royalty of Peru, from which it was separated in 1776 and made an adjunct of the vice-royalty of Buenos Aires. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814-1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840-1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the Battle of Cerro Corá, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men.

Government.—The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term. A Vice-President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in case of the death, expulsion or absence of the President. There is a Cabinet of five members. The republic is subject to frequent revolutions, of which those of 1911 and 1912 were exceptionally fierce and sanguinary. President (Aug. 15, 1912-1916): Eduardo Schaerer.

Congress consists of two houses. The Senate is composed of thirteen members, elected by direct vote for six years, one-third renewable every two years; the Chamber of Deputies contains twenty-six members, elected by direct vote for four years and renewable as to one-half every two years.

There is a supreme court at the capital with three judges, two courts of appeal, a court of jurymen, and nine judges of first instance.

Population.—The inhabitants of Paraguay are mainly of Guarani Indian descent. The old Spanish stock has, to a large extent, become mixed with the primitive inhabitants, but during the last fifty years a considerable number of Europeans have settled in the country. The Paraguayan

Paraguay—*Continued.*

Chaco is only partially explored and is inhabited almost entirely by tribes of nomadic Indians, estimated at 100,000. The population of Paraguay proper includes about 50,000 uncivilized Indians, and 20,000 to 30,000 foreigners, of whom about 10,000 are from Argentina, 10,000 to 15,000 are Italian, 3,000 German, 1,500 Brazilian, 1,000 Spanish, 750 French, 600 Uruguayan, and 400 to 500 British. Immigration is encouraged, but has fallen to about 500 yearly since 1909. The official language is Spanish, but Guarani is general, and little else is spoken away from the towns.

Production and Industry.—The chief natural products are timber and yerba maté (Paraguayan tea). Tobacco and fruit, chiefly oranges, are grown for export, sugar cane, roots and grain for home consumption. The chief industry is stock raising. The primitive conditions of the country and the scarcity of labor appear to be, at present, unfavorable to agriculture The soil and climatic conditions, however, are said to be exceptionally promising.

Marble, lime and salt are found and worked in small quantities. Iron ore is said to exist in large quantities, but coal has not been found. Copper manganese and other minerals exist, but the mineral resources are practically unexplored.

The principal exports are oranges, hides, tobacco, yerba maté, timber, dried meat, meat extracts, and quebracho extract. The imports are textiles, hardware, wines, foodstuffs, fancy goods, drugs and clothing. The principal sources of revenue are import and export duties, land tax, stamps, stamped paper and sundry internal taxes.

Finance.—The revenue of the country varies widely between 500,000 and 3,000,000 pesos, and the expenditures, while nearer constant, vary from 600,000 to 1,000,000 pesos. The gold peso, the standard of value, is equivalent to the dollar of the United States, the silver peso to $0.43,5, and the current paper pesos of the country, of which 65,000,000 are in circulation, has depreciated to almost nothing. There is a debt of something over $10,000,000.

Railways.—A railway (Paraguay Central) has been built and extended from Asuncion, the capital, to Encarnacion, a total distance of 232 miles. There is a through train service from Asuncion to Buenos Aires, the coaches being conveyed across the intervening rivers by means of train ferries. The rolling stock is up-to-date and the sleeping and restaurant cars similar to those of European main lines. Under normal conditions vessels drawing ten feet can reach Asuncion.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Paraguay from the United States for the year 1912 was $187,867, and goods to the value of $58,285 were sent thither—a balance of $129,582 in favor of the United States.

Paraguay:
- Affairs in, referred to, 4069.
- Boundary question with Argentine Republic, submission of arbitration of, to President of United States, referred to, 4449.
- Claims of United States against, 2980, 3050, 3091, 3114, 3195, 3270, 3281.
  - Commissioners appointed to adjust, 3050.
  - Convention regarding, 3108.
  - Naval force sent to, to await contingencies, discussed, 3050, 3091.
  - Satisfactorily settled, 3091.
- Convention with, award of commissioners under, discussed, 3195, 3268.
- Imprisonment of American citizens in, 3884, 3898.
- Minister of United States to—
  - Controversy with President of, discussed, 3883.
    - Difficulties, referred to, 3890, 3898, 3899.
  - Withdrawn, 3987.
- Questions with, regarding right of asylum discussed and referred to, 3883, 3890, 3898, 3899.
- Treaty with, 2759, 2813, 3091, 3108, 3114.
  - Ratification of—
    - Delayed, 2914.
    - Refused, 2980.
- Vessels of United States seized or interfered with by, 2952, 3046, 3091, 3195.
- War with Brazil—
  - Good offices of United States tendered, 3776, 3883.
  - Referred to, 4078.

Paraguay, Treaties with.—A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation was concluded in 1859. Concessions to the United States include free navigation of the Paraguay River as far as the boundaries of Brazil and of the right side of the Parana in the dominions of Paraguay on like terms as are conferred upon other nations; vessels may discharge all or part of the cargo at the ports of Pilar or may proceed to Asuncion. Rights and concessions enjoyed by other nations are conferred and shall accrue to the United States. Equitable imposition of charges, tolls, and fees; freedom of importation and exportation is equally enjoyed by the United States and Paraguayan vessels.

The rights of citizens of the United States to conduct trade, commerce, and to follow trades, vocations, and professions, in Paraguay are equal to those of subjects of Paraguay. The transfer and holding of property, succession to real or personal property by will or otherwise and free and open access to courts of justice are secured to citizens of the United States. The consular office may act as executors or administrators of estates.

No military exactions of service or forced loans or contributions other than those to which all subjects of Paraguay are lawfully subject shall be imposed. Consular appointment is provided for as in consular conventions. In the event of war it is agreed that citizens of each country residing or doing business within the confines of the other shall suffer no injustice, persecution, or spoliation and shall be free to continue in business or to close out as they may elect; nor shall debts, stocks, or interest be sequestered or detained. Religious freedom is secured to citizens or subjects in the dominions of the other contracting party.

International arbitration on the lines laid down by The Hague Convention of 1899 was agreed to by a treaty signed at Asuncion March 13, 1909.

Paraguay also became a party to the con-

Paraguay, Treaties with—*Continued.* vention between the United States and the several republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claims and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 and proclaimed in Washington July 29, 1914. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

Parcel Post.—The agitation for a parcel post in the United States dates back to 1875 at least, and during the following thirty-five years (to quote Postmaster-General Wanamaker), only four objections have been raised against it, namely, the United States, the Wells Fargo, the American, and the Adams express companies.

In 1907 Postmaster-General Meyer advocated the establishment of a general and a local parcel post system. His plan for the general parcel post he described as follows: "The present rate for the transmission of fourth-class matter through the mails is 16 cents a pound, and the limit of weight is four pounds. Under our postal treaties the rate from any American post office to 29 foreign countries is 12 cents a pound, and the limit of weight to twenty-four of these countries is eleven pounds. The Department has simply recommended that our citizens be permitted to dispatch parcels to each other, in our own country, at as liberal a rate as that at which they are allowed to send them to a foreign country.

"The general parcels post system is in operation in Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Chile and Cuba. The weight limit in each case (with the exceptions of Austria and Belgium) is eleven pounds. In England 26 cents will mail an eleven-pound package, the rate being 6 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound. Germany has scheduled its rates by zones; thus all packages conveyed not more than 10 miles are charged 6 cents, and for greater distances they are charged 13 cents, and when the parcels exceed 12 pounds, the rates are for each additional 2 pounds carried 10 miles, 2 cents; 20 miles, 3 cents; 50 miles, 5 cents; 100 miles, 8 cents. The weight limits in Austria and Belgium are, respectively, 143 and 132 pounds."

As to the cost of a general parcel post system in the United States, Mr. Meyer, using the cost of handling fourth-class matter as a basis, estimated it as follows:

Revenue from postage		$240.00
Expenditures:		
R. R. charge per ton	$29.70	
Labor charge per ton	103.87	
Other conveyances	15.70	149.27
Excess of receipts over expenditures		$90.73

The above figures being based on the average haul (540 miles), Mr. Meyer pointed out that $90.73 excess would cover the transportation by rail of the entire ton over an additional 1,640 miles.

"This recommendation is founded upon the broad ground of the ability of the Government to render the service at a profit, yet with great advantage to the farmer, the retail merchant, and other patrons of the rural routes. The necessary machinery is at hand."

Postmaster-General Hitchcock, in December, 1910, recommended the establishment of a general parcel post throughout the country "as soon as the postal savings system is thoroughly organized." As the preliminary step he hoped that Congress would authorize the local parcel post, which, he said, would entail little if any additional expense, and which, if successful, might lead to the general one. However, he urged Congress to appropriate a fund for further investigation of the cost and possibilities of the general system at the time when it authorizes the local parcel post.

In accordance with an act of the Sixty-second Congress a parcel post system was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1913.

The limit of weight for parcels of fourth-class matter for delivery within the first and second zones was extended by act of Dec. 6, 1913, to fifty pounds, and delivery in other than the first and second zones is twenty pounds.

Parcels weighing four ounces or less are mailable at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than four ounces are mailable at the pound rates shown in the table on page 562, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound.

The rate on parcels for Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Guam, the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai (China), Tutuila (Samoa), and the Canal Zone (except for parcels weighing four ounces or less, on which the rate is one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof), is twelve cents per pound or fraction thereof.

Third-class matter can not be sent by parcel post. (See Postal Rates.)

Seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants are matter of the fourth class, but are chargeable with the special rate of postage of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance. Ordinary or parcel post stamps are valid for postage and for insurance and collect on delivery fees on fourth-class mail.

Packages mailed as first-class matter should be sealed. Fourth-class parcels must not be sealed.

Boxes to which the lids are nailed or screwed may be accepted for mailing at the fourth-class rates of postage, if, with reasonable effort, the lids can be removed for the purpose of permitting examination of the contents.

Parcels in bags or cloth so stitched that the necessary examination can not be made will be regarded as closed against inspection.

In addition to the name and address of the sender which is required, it is permissible to write or print on the covering of a parcel, or on a tag or label attached to it, the occupation of the sender, and to indicate in a small space by means of marks, letters, numbers, names or other brief description, the character of the parcel, but ample space must be left on the address side for the full address in legible characters and for the necessary postage stamps. Inscriptions such as "Merry Christmas," "Please do not open until Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With best wishes," and the like, may be placed on the covering of the parcel in such manner as not to interfere with the address.

Parcels may be remailed or forwarded on the payment of additional postage at the rate which would be chargeable if they were originally mailed at the forwarding office, in which case the necessary stamps shall be affixed by the forwarding postmaster. Payment must be made every time the parcel is forwarded.

A mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $25, on payment of a fee of five cents, and in an amount equivalent to its actual value in excess of

Parcel Post—*Continued.*

Weight in pounds	Local *	ZONES							
		1st Up to 50 miles	2d 50 to 150 miles	3d 150 to 300 miles	4th 300 to 600 miles	5th 600 to 1,000 miles	6th 1,000 to 1,400 miles	7th 1,400 to 1,800 miles	8th Over 1,800 miles
1	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	.16	.26	.26	....	....	....	....	....	....
23	.16	.27	.27	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	.17	.28	.28	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	.17	.29	.29	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	.18	.30	.30	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	.18	.31	.31	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	.19	.32	.32	....	....	....	....	....	....
29	.19	.33	.33	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	.20	.34	.34	....	....	....	....	....	....
31	.20	.35	.35	....	....	....	....	....	....
32	.21	.36	.36	....	....	....	....	....	....
33	.21	.37	.37	....	....	....	....	....	....
34	.22	.38	.38	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	.22	.39	.39	....	....	....	....	....	....
36	.23	.40	.40	....	....	....	....	....	....
37	.23	.41	.41	....	....	....	....	....	....
38	.24	.42	.42	....	....	....	....	....	....
39	.24	.43	.43	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	.25	.44	.44	....	....	....	....	....	....
41	.25	.45	.45	....	....	....	....	....	....
42	.26	.46	.46	....	....	....	....	....	....
43	.26	.47	.47	....	....	....	....	....	....
44	.27	.48	.48	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	.27	.49	.49	....	....	....	....	....	....
46	.28	.50	.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
47	.28	.51	.51	....	....	....	....	....	....
48	.29	.52	.52	....	....	....	....	....	....
49	.29	.53	.53	....	....	....	....	....	....
50	.30	.54	.54	....	....	....	....	....	....

* The local rate applies to parcels mailed under the following conditions: 1. At any post office for local delivery at such office. 2. At any city letter carrier office, or at any point within its delivery limits, for delivery by carriers from that office. 3. At any post office from which a rural route starts, for delivery on such route, or when mailed at any point on a rural route for delivery at any other point thereon, or at the office from which the route starts, or for delivery on any other rural route starting from the same office.

$25, but not to exceed $50, on payment of a fee of ten cents in stamps, such stamps to be affixed. The amount of the insurance fee shall be placed on the receipt given the sender and on the coupon retained at the mailing office.

The sender of a mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may have the price of the article and the charges thereon collected from the addressee on payment of a fee of ten cents in stamps affixed, provided the amount to be collected does not exceed $100. Such a parcel will be insured against loss without additional charge in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $50.

Matter manifestly obscene, lewd, lascivious, or immoral is unmailable, also spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors, or odorous, inflammable or otherwise dangerous substances.

Parcel Post, recommended, 7482, 8074.
  Experiments suggested, 7607.

Pardons:
  Amnesty proclamation of President Lincoln, 3414.
    Discussed, 3390, 3455.
    Persons entitled to benefits of, defined, 3419.
    Referred to, 3508.

Pardons—*Continued.*
Amnesty proclamations of President Johnson, 3508, 3745, 3853, 3906.
Authority for, discussed, 3895.
Circular regarding, 3539.
Persons worth more than $20,000 to whom special pardons issued, referred to, 3583.
Referred to, 3659, 3669, 3722, 3779.
General amnesty and removal of political disabilities recommended, 4107, 4209.
Granted—
American citizens by Queen of Spain, 2689, 2692.
Counterfeiters, forgers, etc., referred to, 3818.
Deserters from Army, 413, 497, 499, 528, 1062, 3364, 3479, 4189.
Act authorizing, 3365.
Foreigners on condition of emigration to United States discussed, 3653.
Insurgents in Pennsylvania, 173, 293.
Referred to, 176.
Persons carrying on lawless trade, but who aided in defense of New Orleans, 543.
Persons guilty of unlawful cohabitation under color of polygamous marriage, 5803, 5942.
Political disabilities, removal of, recommended, 4107, 4209.
Queen of Spain grants, to American citizens, 2689, 2692.
Sentences of deserters condemned to death commuted, 3434.

Paris, The, mentioned, 6313.

Paris, Declaration of.—In the treaty of Paris, which was concluded March 30, 1856, between Russia and Turkey, Great Britain, France, and Sardinia, the following declarations with regard to the conduct of war were subscribed to by all the parties to the treaty and have since been accepted by nearly all civilized nations: First, Privateering is and remains abolished. Second, Neutral goods in enemies' ships, enemies' goods in neutral ships, except contraband of war, are not liable to capture. Third, Paper blockades are unlawful. The United States refused to agree to this declaration on account of the clause doing away with privateers, as the country was compelled to rely largely upon such service in naval warfare. This refusal cost it heavily in the Civil War, although it was willing to subscribe to the declaration in 1861. In 1871 the declaration was censured by the British Parliament.

Paris, France:
International Congress of Electricians at, 4581, 4625, 4714. (See also National Conference of Electricians.)
International convention at—
For protection of—
Industrial property, 4560, 4794, 4857, 5118.
Ocean cables—
In 1880, 4714.
In 1884, 4799.
Declaration of, transmitted to Senate, 5117.
Discussed, 5084.
On the subject of trade-marks, 4714.
International exhibition at—
In 1878, 4405, 4419, 4447.
In 1889, 5181, 5471.
International Monetary Conference at—
In 1867, 3776, 3792.
Report of S. B. Ruggles on, referred to, 4013.
In 1878, 4447, 4464, 4474, 4510.
In 1881, 4625.
In 1882, 4697.
International Postal Congress at, discussed, 3387.
New convention adopted by, 4453.
Official publications, agreement reached for interchange of, 4718.
Spanish-American Peace Commission at, 6321, 6322.
Universal exposition at—
In 1867, 3569, 3592, 3660, 3776.
Commissioners of United States to, 3798, 3828.
Correspondence regarding, 3668.
Memorial to Congress concerning, 3668.
To be held in 1900, 6061.
Representation of United States at, discussed, 6247, 6267, 6275, 6329, 6368, 6411, 6427, 6461.

Paris, Monetary Conferences at.—There have been three important international monetary conferences held in Paris. The first assembled June 17, 1867, at the solicitation of France, to "consider the question of uniformity of coinage and seek for the basis of ulterior negotiations." The United States sent representatives, as did also nearly every European nation. The conference adjourned after about a month without having arrived at any definite conclusion.

August 16, 1878, a second international monetary conference convened at Paris, this time at the instance of the United States, "to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and securing fixity of relative value between those metals." The collective decision of the European delegates was that this would be impossible, monetary questions being governed by the special situation of each State or group of States. With this as the final conclusion the conference adjourned August 29.

The conference of April 8, 1881, assembled at the call of France and the United States to adopt a permanent relative value between gold and silver, but adjourned July 8 without arriving at any agreement. (See also Brussels, Belgium; Paris, France.)

Paris, Treaties of.—Paris has been the scene of numerous important diplomatic conferences, both between France and other

Paris, Treaties of—*Continued.*

powers and between neighboring nations, who found hospitable neutral ground of the French capital.

Among the most important of treaties of Paris is that of Feb. 10, 1763, between Great Britain on one side, and France, Spain, and Portugal on the other. France ceded to Great Britain Canada, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Mobile, all the territory east of the Mississippi, Dominica, Tobago, St. Vincent and Granada. England restored to France Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Pierre, Miquelon and Pondicherry, and ceded St. Lucia to her. Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain, England restored Havana to Spain, and France ceded Louisiana to Spain.

The treaty of Paris of 1782-83 between Great Britain on one side and France, Spain, and the United States on the other, was arranged in 1782 and formally ratified Sept. 3, 1783. John Jay, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Henry Laurens formed the American commission. The absolute independence of the United States was recognized; Florida and Minorca were returned to Spain; navigation of the Mississippi was made free to both Spain and the United States; the Americans relinquished their pretensions to the territory north of Lake Erie; the St. Lawrence River system from the western end of Lake Superior to the forty-fifth parallel was made the boundary between the United States and the British possessions (from the forty-fifth parallel to the sea the boundary followed the highlands after an uncertain fashion and was long a matter of dispute); loyalists and tories were to be protected in America; English troops were to be withdrawn without destroying any property or taking away any negro slaves belonging to Americans; the right of fishing on the Canadian and Newfoundland coasts was granted to Americans. The portion of the treaty which directly affected America was signed at Paris, but that between Great Britain, France, and Spain was signed at Versailles, by which name the entire treaty is sometimes called.

At Versailles the region of Senegal was granted to France and neutral restitution of conquests in the West Indies was made.

In 1908 commissioners were appointed by the Governments of the United States and Spain to meet at Paris and frame a treaty of peace in accordance with the terms of the protocol signed Aug. 12, 1898. The commissioners began their sessions Oct. 1 and ended with the signing of a treaty of peace, Dec. 10. (See also Treaties with the various countries.)

Paris Tribunal of Arbitration:
- Acts to give effect to award of, proclaimed, 5926, 6123.
- Award of, discussed, recommendations regarding, 5958, 6062.
- Case of United States at, prepared by John W. Foster, 5748.
- Convention for settlement of claims under, 6097.
- Discussed, 5869.
- Enforcement of regulations in accordance with decision of, referred to, 6000.
- Failure of negotiations of, to protect fur seals of Alaska, 6182.
- Reports of agent of United States to, transmitted, 5909.

Park Range Forest Reserve, Colorado, proclaimed, 7224.

Parks, National.—Congress has on several occasions set aside and exempted from sale certain territory because of its picturesque character or historic interest. The principal tracts thus appropriated to the use of all the people up to the present time are the Yellowstone National Park and the Yosemite National Park, which was made a national park by act of Congress passed June 30, 1864, and ordered to include the Mariposa Big Tree Grove. This park was granted by Congress to the State of California, conditional upon its being forever set aside as a place of public resort and recreation. It is about 155 miles from San Francisco, is six miles long by about a mile in width, and its perpendicular depth below the surrounding country is about a mile, though it lies 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Yellowstone Park was created by an act approved March 1, 1872, which dedicated it as a pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. Its general elevation is about 6,000 feet, though mountains 10,000 and 12,000 feet high rise on every side. The region abounds in scenery of unparalleled grandeur. Tall columns of basalt rise to 1,000 feet in height; waters of different degrees of temperature and of untold therapeutic properties are met on every hand; acres of miniature volcanoes sputter and fume; giant geysers intermittently spurt columns of hot water and steam hundreds of feet into the air from basins of all sizes and most fantastic shapes and vivid colorings, while the Gardner River plunges through a forbidding black hole into the Grand Canyon, whose precipitous walls of 2,000 feet in height have never been explored, and emerges, with an abrupt descent of 350 feet, to pursue its tranquil course over a fertile rolling prairie.

In 1890 three sections of land in Tulare County, Cal., containing giant trees, were reserved for a national park. In 1890 Congress provided for a park of 1,500 acres on Rock Creek, District of Columbia, half the cost ($1,200,000) being paid by the people of Washington and half by the United States. Later Congress reserved the battle grounds of Chickamauga, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and others as public parks. The total area of the national parks amounts to 3,654,196 acres.

The national parks and reservations mentioned below are under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. General information, the annual administrative reports, copies of the rules and regulations, and compilations of the laws relating to the parks may be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior or from the superintendents of the parks.

Yellowstone National Park is in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, and has an area of 2,142,720 acres. The superintendent's address is Yellowstone Park, Wyoming. The park can be reached by the following railroads: Northern Pacific Railroad to Gardiner, the northern entrance, via Livingston, Mont.; Oregon Short Line Railroad to Yellowstone, Mont., the western entrance; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to Cody, Wyo., from which the eastern entrance to the park is accessible. Stage and private transportation connections for the reservation are made at all these points. The tourist season extends from June 1 to Sept. 15, but accommodations are furnished at Mammoth Hot Springs the entire year.

Yosemite National Park, California, including the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa

Parks, National—*Continued.*
Big Tree Grove, embraces an area of 719,622 acres. The superintendent's address is Yosemite, Cal. The park can be reached from Merced on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific railroads, by way of Yosemite Valley Railroad, which runs to the western boundary, and by connections of the same roads to Raymond, on the southwest; stage lines run from the terminus of the Yosemite Valley Railroad and from Raymond to Yosemite Valley within the park. The tourist season extends from May 1 to Nov. 1, but the park is accessible and hotel accommodations are furnished the entire year.

Glacier National Park, Montana, has an area of approximately 915,000 acres, of which 15,000 acres have been surveyed. Within the limits stated there are 250 lakes, ranging from ten miles to a few hundred feet in extent. There are more than sixty glaciers between five square miles and a few acres in area. There are wild animals, plants, and rocks in numbers and quantity to satisfy the most ardent student, and views of great variety, beauty and grandeur to gratify the artist and the lover of nature. Major William R. Logan is the acting superintendent in charge of road and train construction, his address being Belton, Mont. The park can be reached via the Great Northern Railway. The tourist season extends from May 1 to about Sept. 15.

Mount Rainier National Park, Washington, has an area of 207,360 acres. The superintendent's address is Ashford, Wash. The park is reached by stage or private transportation from Ashford, Wash., on the Tacoma Eastern Railroad, and by trail from Fairfax, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The tourist season extends from June 15 to Sept. 15.

Sequoia National Park, California, has an area of 161,597 acres. The address of the superintendent is Ranger, Cal., during the tourist months (June 1 to Sept. 15) and Three Rivers, Cal., the balance of the year. This park may be reached from Visalia, on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroads by way of the Visalia Electric Railroad Company to Lemon Cove, thence by stage or private conveyance to the Giant Forest within the park, or by private conveyance from Visalia via Lemon Cove.

General Grant National Park, California, has an area of 2,536 acres. This reservation is administered jointly with Sequoia National Park, and the tourist season extends from June 1 to Sept. 15. The address of the superintendent is given above. The park may be reached by stage and private conveyance from Sanger, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, or by trail from Sequoia National Park.

Crater Lake National Park, Oregon, has an area of 159,360 acres. The address of the superintendent during the tourist months (June 15 to Sept. 30) is Crater Lake, Ore., and during the balance of the year Klamath Falls, Ore. This park may be reached by steamer line and stage from Klamath Falls, Ore., or by private conveyance from Medford, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Klamath Falls may be reached by the Southern Pacific Railroad and connecting stage and steamer line.

Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota, contains 10,522 acres. The superintendent's address is Wind Cave, S. Dak. This park may be reached by private conveyance from Hot Springs, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago and Northwestern railroads, or by similar conveyance from Custer, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The reservation is open to tourists the entire year.

Sullys Hill Park, North Dakota, on the shore of Devil's Lake, has an area of 780 acres. The address of the superintendent is Fort Totten, N. Dak. Devil's Lake, Narrows, and Tokio, on the Great Northern Railroad, are close to the park, and from these points the reservation can be approached by wagon, or by boat (private conveyance).

Platt National Park, at Sulphur, Oklahoma, has an area of 848.22 acres. Sulphur is the post-office address of the superintendent. The town is accessible by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the St. Louis and San Francisco railroads. The park, which is open to tourists the entire year, is within walking or riding distance of the railroads.

Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, has an area of 42,376 acres, and the five-mile strip under the park jurisdiction for the protection of ruins, which abuts the park, contains 175,360 acres. The address of the superintendent is Mancos, Col., the nearest railroad station, on the Rio Grande Southern Railroad. This station is about twenty-five miles from the ruins, which may be reached only by horseback or on foot. The tourist season extends from May 1 to Sept. 30.

Casa Grande Ruin, Arizona, a reservation, has an area of 480 acres. The nearest railroad station is Casa Grande, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It may also be reached by private conveyance from Florence, Ariz., on the Phœnix and Eastern Railroad. The address of the custodian is Florence. The Mesa Verde National Park and the Casa Grande Reservation were set aside to protect the instructive prehistoric ruins and other objects of antiquity which they contain. These ruins are being excavated and repaired and are open for the inspection of visitors. Reports on the repair of such ruins have been issued by the Department of the Interior, and more detailed accounts are distributed by the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.

Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas (the permanent reservation), has an area of 911.63 acres. Eleven bathhouses on the reservation and thirteen in the city of Hot Springs, as well as several hotels operated in connection with bathhouses, receive hot water from the springs, under lease with the Secretary of the Interior. The address of the superintendent is Hot Springs, Ark.

Parks, National, establishment of Bureau of, recommended, 8104.

Passamaquoddy Bay, between Maine and New Brunswick, commissioners to mark international boundary in, referred to, 6063.

Passamaquoddy Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Passport.—A document issued by competent civil authority, granting permission to the person specified in it to travel or authenticating his right to protection. In some nations no person is allowed to leave the country without a passport from his government; but the regulations of the different jurisdictions regarding the use of passports have greatly varied and of late years have exhibited a tendency toward a relaxation of stringency, extending in many countries to their total abolition. Passports of the United States, which are given under the seal of the Secretary of State, request that the person named therein be permitted to pass freely and safely, and in case of

Passport—*Continued.*
need that aid and protection be afforded him.

The extent to which an American passport held by a naturalized citizen of this country is recognized in his native land, depends principally upon whether that country has concluded a treaty of naturalization with the United States, although, under the law of this country, no distinction is made between native and naturalized American citizens so far as their right to protection is concerned. The United States has treaties of naturalization with the following European countries: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, the German States, Great Britain, Norway, and Sweden.

Passports:
- Abolishing fees for and providing for certification of, 8348.
- Authentication of, denial of, by Russian consuls to Jews, discussed, 6067.
- Charge for, for citizens visiting foreign countries, referred to, 4985.
- Issue of, extended to residents of United States insular possessions, 6747.
- Laws regarding issue of, revision of, recommended, 5370.
- Order amending rules governing granting of, 8346.
- Order regarding, rescinded, 3537.
- Persons not permitted to enter United States without, 3475.
  - Order modifying, as to Canada, 3483.
- Regulations of foreign powers regarding, printing of reports on, recommended, 6181.

Patagonian Boundary, between Chile and Argentine Republic, referred to, 4629.

Patapsco River, Maryland, act for improvement of navigation, vetoed, 2921.

Patent Congress, International, at Vienna, 4215.

Patent Law. (See Patent Office.)

Patent Office:
- Accounts of, deficiency in, 1031.
- Analytical digest of patents recommended, 2708.
- Appropriations for, estimates for, 4676.
- Building for, recommended, 1133.
- Deficiency appropriation for payment of salaries in, recommended, 4668.
- Discussed by President—
  - Cleveland, 4945, 5110.
  - Grant, 3995, 4065, 4155, 4206, 4306.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5553.
  - Jackson, 1096.
  - Johnson, 3652, 3774, 3880.
  - Lincoln, 3253.
  - McKinley, 6345, 6388, 6453.
  - Pierce, 2750.
- Establishment of, recommended, 556.
- Fire in, referred to and recommendations regarding, 4405, 4407.
- Inventions—
  - Examination of, to prevent explosions, referred to, 1726.
    - Referred to, 1728, 1732.
  - Protection to American inventors in Europe secured, 4190.
  - Should be encouraged, 58, 60, 2750.
- Laws relating to improvement of, recommended, 881, 1120, 2750.
- Receipts and expenditures of. (See discussed, *ante.*)
- Reciprocity with foreign countries in relation to patents, recommended, 6876.
- Reorganization of—
  - Discussed, 4155.
- Recommendation regarding, 4115.
- Separation of, from Interior Department, recommended, 4155, 4206.
- Transfer of, from State Department to Attorney-General, recommended, 2265.

Patents.—Literally, open letters. In England the word is applied to all licenses and authorities granted by the Crown. Patents for titles of nobility were first granted by Edward III. in 1334. The earliest patent for the exclusive privilege of printing books was granted in 1591. The property right of inventors and discoverers to their arts and manufactures was first secured by letters patent by an act passed in 1623. In the United States a patent is generally understood to mean the right to the exclusive use for a limited number of years, of a new or useful invention or discovery by the inventor or discoverer or his heirs or assigns. A few patents had been issued by the states. In 1790 the first patent law was passed by the General Government, and granted letters patent for fourteen years to both citizens and foreigners. Application had formerly to be made to the Secretaries of War and State and the Attorney-General. In 1793 an act was passed permitting the issue of patents to citizens only and requiring a fee of $30. The states were not permitted to issue patents. This was decided in the case of Gibbons *vs.* Ogden (q. v.), from New York. In 1836 the patent laws were revised and the present patent system in this country may be said to date from that year. One of the most important changes then introduced was the regulation requiring a preliminary examination of the novelty and patentability of an invention. In 1839 an inventor was given the right to use his invention before applying for a patent, but such use was limited to two years. Under the law of 1842 patents were granted for a term of seven years; the term was subsequently extended to fourteen years, and finally in 1861 the present seventeen-year term was granted. The patent laws were revised in 1870 and patents were allowed to all persons, both citizens and foreigners, who could prove the novelty and usefulness of their inventions. The salient features of the patent laws of to-day, however, are still those of the law of 1836. The number of patents granted annually is about 30,000. Since the year 1836, no less than 885,635 patents have been issued by the United States, while the combined total of foreign countries amounts to 1,863,836. (See also Department of the Interior.)

Patents—*Continued.*

Patents are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the Patent Office, to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof, or any new original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof or more than two years prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

Every patent contains a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, except in the case of design patents, of the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the territories, referring to the specification for the particulars thereof.

If it appear that the inventor, at the time of making his application, believed himself to be the first inventor or discoverer, a patent will not be refused on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been before patented or described in any printed publication.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent; neither can claim one separately. Independent inventors of distinct and independent improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent for their separate inventions; nor does the fact that one furnishes the capital and another makes the invention entitle them to make application as joint inventors; but in such case they may become joint patentees by means of a deed of assignment.

No person otherwise entitled thereto will be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented by the inventor or his legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country, unless the application for said foreign patent was filed more than twelve months prior to the filing of the application in this country, and four months in cases of designs, in which case no patent shall be granted in this country.

If an inventor wishes to file an application for patent, a copy of the Rules of Practice, containing forms and instructions, will be sent upon request. It is advisable, in every case, that the services of a competent registered patent attorney be secured, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skilful preparation of the specification and claims.

Applications for a patent must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents. The applicant must also file in the Patent Office a written description of the invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated, applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, and attested by two witnesses. The applicant, if required by the Patent Office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery, but a model should not be sent unless first called for by the Patent Office.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition, or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides, and whether he is the sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge or consent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application, or on an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to his application in this country, or four months in cases of designs. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country.

Every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under his patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States.

A reissue is granted to the original patentee, his legal representatives, or the assignees of the entire interest when, by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, the original patent is inoperative or invalid, provided the error has arisen from inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention. Reissue applications must be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventors, if they be living.

Fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, $15. On issuing each original patent, $20. In design cases: For three years and six months, $10; for seven years, $15; for fourteen years, $30. On every application for the reissue of a patent, $30. On filing each disclaimer, $10. For certified copies of patents and other papers in manuscript, ten cents per hundred words and twenty-five cents for the certificate; for certified copies of printed patents, eighty cents. For uncertified printed

Patents—*Continued.*
copies of specifications and drawings of patents, five cents each. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of three hundred words or under, $1; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, $2; for each additional thousand words, or fraction thereof, $1. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them. The Patent Office is prepared to furnish positive photographic copies of the drawings of pending patented or abandoned cases, in sizes and at rates as follows: Large size, 10x15 inches, twenty-five cents; medium size, 8x12½ inches, fifteen cents. Negative photographic copies of specifications and drawings of foreign patents, or of any page or part of page of any printed publication in the possession of the office, will be furnished on paper 7x11 inches, for fifteen cents per sheet. Fee for examining and registering trade-mark, $10, which includes certificate. Stamps cannot be accepted by the Patent Office in payment of fees.

The receipts of the Patent Office during the year ending December 31, 1912, were $2,118,158.30, and expenditures, $2,022,066.11. Receipts over expenditures, $96,092.19. Total net surplus to December 31, 1912, $7,160,017.95. The number of new patents issued during 1912 was 37,573.

The total number of applications filed at the Patent Office in seventy-five years, 1837-1912, was 1,926,009; number of original patents, including designs and reissues issued, 1,106,235.

There is now no law permitting the filing of a caveat, the old law having been repealed July 1, 1910. Patent No. 1,000,000 was granted August 8, 1911, to F. H. Holton, of Akron, O., for an automobile tire.

Patents:
- Commissioner of recommendations of, referred to, 4115.
- Protection of in South and Central America, 8364.

Patriotic Societies, National (see Encyclopedic Index articles on following subjects):
- American Continentals.
- American Cross of Honor.
- American Flag Association.
- American National Red Cross Association.
- Anti-Saloon League.
- Army and Navy Union.
- Aztec Club of 1847.
- Carnegie Hero Fund.
- Cincinnati, Society of.
- Colonial Dames of America.
- Colonial Society of America.
- Dames of the Revolution.
- Daughters of the American Revolution.
- Daughters of the Revolution.
- Grand Army of the Republic.
- Huguenot Society of America.
- Interstate National Guard Association.
- Loyal Legion, Military Order of.
- Medal of Honor Legion.
- Mayflower Descendants.
- Military Order of Foreign Wars.
- Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.
- National Association of Naval Veterans.
- Naval Order of the United States.
- Navy League of the United States.
- Order of Indian Wars of the United States.
- Order of the Founders and Patriots.
- Purity Federation.
- Regular U. S. Army and Navy Union.
- Societies of Spanish War Veterans.
- Societies of the Union Army of 1861-65.
- Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States.
- Societies of the War of 1812.
- Society of Colonial Wars.
- Sons of the American Revolution.
- Sons of the Revolution.
- Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.
- Tammany Society.
- Union Veteran Legion.
- United Confederate Veterans.
- United Daughters of the Confederacy.
- United Sons of Confederate Veterans.
- United States Daughters of 1812.
- Veterans of Indian Wars.
- Washington Headquarters Association.
- Woman's Relief Corps.

Paulus Hook (N. J.), Capture of.—In the summer of 1779 the British had a garrison of 383 men stationed at Paulus Hook. N. J., opposite New York City. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 19, Maj. Harry Lee, with a force of 300 picked men, made a descent upon the fort and in a short engagement killed 30 men and took 160 prisoners. The British having retired to a small circular redoubt too strong for Lee's men, he returned to camp with his prisoners. Congress rewarded Lee with thanks and a gold medal.

Paul vs. Virginia.—An important case before the United States Supreme Court. The statutes of Virginia required the deposit in the State treasury of certain moneys in State bonds by insurance companies not incorporated under the State laws in return for licenses to do business in the State. This law was enacted Feb. 3, 1866, and later in the month a supplemental act was passed. In the same year Samuel Paul, a citizen of Virginia, acting as agent for a New York insurance company, was indicted before the Circuit Court of Petersburg and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 for refusing to comply with the above law. The court of appeals of Virginia affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court, and, the case having been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, that tribunal affirmed the judgment of the State court of appeals on the ground that the State law in question did not conflict with that clause of the National Constitution which declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," nor with the power of Congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." Justice Field, for the court, held that issuing a policy of insurance is not a transaction of commerce. The policies are local transactions and are governed by the local law. Justice Field stated that corporations are not citizens within the meaning of the Constitution.

Paupers, Foreign:
- Introduction of, into United States, 1686, 2368.
  - Legislation respecting, recommended, 4757.
  - Request of President to withdraw articles regarding, from consideration of House, 1692.
- Involuntary deportation of convicts, idiots, insane persons, and, to United States, referred to, 4219, 4588.

Pawnee Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Pawnee Reservation, Ind. Ter., enlargement of, bill for, 4695.

Payette Forest Reserve, Idaho, proclaimed, 7194.

Payson Forest Reserve, Utah, proclaimed, 6849, 7273.

Pea Patch Island, Delaware River:
  Fortifications for, 1038, 1725.
  Jurisdiction of, should be secured by Government, 1725.
  Private claims to, 695, 799.
  Proceedings to try title to, referred to, 1809.

Pea Ridge (Ark.), Battle of.—Called by the Confederates the battle of Elk Horn. In December, 1861, Gen. Samuel R. Curtis took command of the 12,000 Federal troops at Rolla, Mo., and advanced against Gen. Sterling Price, who retreated before him into Arkansas. Gen. Price was joined by Gen. Ben. McCulloch. In January Gen. Earl Van Dorn assumed command of the combined Confederate forces, estimated at 16,000, including some 5,000 Cherokee Indians recruited for the service by Albert Pike. Curtis had about 10,000 men in line and forty-eight pieces of artillery. March 7, 1862, Van Dorn attacked Curtis in his position on Pea Ridge, a line of bluffs along Sugar Creek, in Benton County, Ark. Skillful manipulation of the artillery in Sigel's division did much toward determining the result. Fighting continued all day, and during the night both armies changed positions. The battle was renewed at sunrise on the 8th, and after two hours Van Dorn's forces retreated. The Confederate Generals McCulloch and McIntosh were killed and Price and Slack were wounded. The Confederate losses were about 1,300. The Union army lost 1,351 in killed, wounded, and missing.

Peace Commission:
  In 1867, treaties concluded by, 4005.
  Spanish-American, at Paris, 6321, 6322.

Peace Congress, International, at Washington, 4684, 4717.
  Invitation extended, American nations to attend, 4685.
  Postponement of, referred to, 4717.

Peace Establishment of Navy. (See Navy.)

Peace, International.—The most powerful factors in the bringing about of universal peace have been democracy and education. The one has taken the powers of peace and war from sovereigns and ruling classes and has placed them in the custody of those on whose shoulders the scourge of war must inevitably fall—the masses. The other has dissipated the racial and religious bigotry bred by ignorance and instilled a wholesome broadness of view and charity for all men into the minds of the young of successive generations, so that, in the occidental world, there remains to-day scarcely a vestige of the old national antipathies.

Viewing the movement for international peace thus—as a movement in which the working masses of all races and all nations are interested—it is peculiarly pleasant to note that the first important instance of arbitration was afforded by the world's foremost popular governments, Great Britain and the United States. The story is told in the article entitled "Alabama Claims."

Since that glorious achievement the movement for arbitration, for universal peace, and for disarmament has progressed rapidly. The article, "Hague Peace Conference," describes a recent achievement of the propaganda.

The longest step forward was taken in August, 1911, when President Taft negotiated with Great Britain and France (see p. 7997) treaties contemplating the arbitrament of *all* questions. They differed from previous pacts having for their purpose the arbitration of international controversies by frankly including in the differences susceptible of adjudication even questions involving national honor, theretofore the most elastic pretexts of war. An idea of the character of the treaties (which were the same in each case) may best be obtained by following the steps provided for therein in a suppositious case of an act contrary to the Monroe Doctrine on the part of Great Britain. Even though such an injury to our national pride aroused a fervor throughout the country as passionate as the popular sentiment that forced the government to declare war in 1898, and even though public opinion and the administration were united in the belief that the question was not properly subject to arbitration, yet would we be bound by the treaty to request Great Britain, through diplomatic channels, to appoint three members to constitute with three American members the Joint High Commission of Inquiry provided for by the treaty. Either party might, according to the treaty, postpone convening the Commission until one year from the date of our request, thus affording opportunity for warlike preparations, for diplomatic negotiations, or for moderate counsels, as the case might be; but if neither party desires such postponement the Commission would convene immediately. The six Joint High Commissioners would hear the two sides of the controversy, subpœna and administer oaths to witnesses, and make a report which should elucidate the facts, define the issues, and contain such recommendations as it may deem appropriate. This report would not be considered as a decision on the facts or the law, and, if five or all of the six Commissioners considered the matter properly subject to adjudication, the controversy would, under the treaty, go to some arbitral tribunal like that at The Hague for settlement, no matter whether or not the people of both countries were unanimous in demanding war or not.

Peace Treaties.—When William Jennings Bryan was appointed Secretary of State by President Wilson in 1913, he conceived a plan for the advancement of the cause of peace throughout the world by means of treaties pledging all nations to submit their grievances with other nations to representatives of disinterested nations for adjustment instead of resorting to war. They were on the same plan but on a broader scale than President Taft's treaties with Great Britain and France. These provided for a year's delay on request of either party before resort to arms, and in the meantime a joint high commission of three to investigate the dispute. The senate eliminated so much of the Taft treaties as to make them valueless and they were never signed.

Bryan's idea was not so much arbitration as delay for a year, or at least six months, during which time investigations should be made and neither nation should increase its army or navy. It was informally advanced at a grapejuice banquet given to some forty members of the diplomatic corps in Washington in April, 1913. President Wilson acquiesced in the movement, and thirty-nine treaties were prepared. The text of the original treaties follows:

Article I.—The high contracting parties

Peace Treaties—*Continued.*
agree that all disputes between them, of every nature whatsoever, which diplomacy shall fail to adjust, shall be submitted for investigation and report to an International Commission, to be constituted in the manner prescribed in the next succeeding Article; and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and report.

Article II.—The International Commission shall be composed of five members, to be appointed as follows: One member shall be chosen from each country, by the Government thereof; one member shall be chosen by each Government from some third country; the fifth member shall be chosen by common agreement between the two Governments. The expenses of the Commission shall be paid by the two Governments in equal proportion.

The International Commission shall be appointed within four months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty; and vacancies shall be filled according to the manner of the original appointment.

Article III.—In case the high contracting parties shall have failed to adjust a dispute by diplomatic methods, they shall at once refer it to the International Commission for investigation and report. The International Commission may, however, act upon its own initiative, and in such case it shall notify both Governments and request their cooperation in the investigation.

The report of the International Commission shall be completed within one year after the date on which it shall declare its investigation to have begun, unless the high contracting parties shall extend the time by mutual agreement. The report shall be prepared in triplicate; one copy shall be presented to each Government, and the third retained by the Commission for its files.

The high contracting parties reserve the right to act independently on the subject-matter of the dispute after the report of the Commission shall have been submitted.

* Article IV.—Pending the investigation and report of the International Commission, the high contracting parties agree not to increase their military or naval programs, unless danger from a third power should compel such increase, in which case the party feeling itself menaced shall confidentially communicate the fact in writing to the other contracting party, whereupon the latter shall also be released from its obligation to maintain its military and naval status quo.

Article V.—The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the Republic of Guatemala, with the approval of the Congress thereof; and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible. It shall take effect immediately after the exchange of ratification, and shall continue in force for a period of five years; and it shall thereafter remain in force until twelve months after one of the high contracting parties has given notice to the other of an intention to terminate it.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereunto their seals.

Done in Washington on the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirteen.

After the elimination of Article IV and some other changes in phraseology thirty of the thirty-nine governments to which it had been submitted indicated tentative acceptance of the proposal. Of the nine which refused two later signed. By the time the European war was well under way, peace treaties had been signed by Italy, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Russia, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Denmark, Chile, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Peach Tree Creek (Ga.), Battle of.—July 17, 1864, Sherman's army advanced across the Chattahoochee River and Johnston fell back toward Atlanta. Just at this time Johnston was superseded in command of the Southern army by Gen. John B. Hood. Before the Federal forces could be brought into line of battle before Atlanta they were attacked by Hood's army near Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864. The attack fell mainly upon Newton's division of the Fourth Corps, the Twentieth Corps, and Johnston's division of the Fourteenth Corps. After a severe battle the Confederates retired into their intrenchments, leaving upon the field 500 dead, 1,000 wounded, 7 stand of colors, and many prisoners. The Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 1,500. Gen. Hood censured Hardee for the reverse.

Peacock, The.—A United States sloop of war, carrying eighteen guns, commanded by Capt. Lewis Warrington. On April 29, 1814, when off the coast of Florida, this vessel attacked the British brig *Epervier*, also mounting eighteen guns. After a battle lasting forty minutes, in which 22 of her men were killed or wounded, the *Epervier* surrendered. It proved a rich prize, as it had on board $118,000 in specie. On June 30, 1815, the *Peacock* attacked and captured the *Nautilus*, of fourteen guns. This capture took place after the treaty of peace. Next day, on ascertaining this fact Capt. Warrington released the *Nautilus*, and returned home.

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, improvement and fortification recommended, 7484.

Pearl River, Hawaiian Islands, improvement of harbor of, and establishment of naval station at, recommended, 5623.

Pembina, Minn., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

Penitentiaries.—The first penitentiary in the United States was founded in Philadelphia in 1786 through the influence of the Society of Friends. This was followed soon afterwards by the New York prisons at Sing Sing and Auburn. Sept. 23, 1789, Congress recommended to the several states to make it the duty of keepers of jails to receive prisoners committed under authority of the United States. In 1790 the legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law to try the system of solitary confinement of prisoners at hard labor as a reformatory measure. A society for the improvement of prison discipline and for the reformation of juvenile offenders was established in Boston in 1815, and in 1825 the House of Refuge on Blackwell's Island, N. Y., the first institution in the United States for reforming juvenile delinquents, was opened. The contract system of leasing prisoners to private parties began with the Mississippi penitentiary Feb. 21, 1867.

Federal Penitentiaries.—All territorial penitentiaries were placed under control of United States marshals and the Attorney-General was authorized to prescribe rules

* Article IV was eliminated by most of the signatories.

Penitentiaries—*Continued.*
for their government by act of Congress of June 10, 1871. In 1874 the United States Military Prison was established at Fort Leavenworth. In 1886 a United States jail was located at Fort Smith, Ark. In 1891 Congress authorized three United States prisons, there being now, besides those mentioned above, a United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., one on McNeil's Island, State of Washington, a United States jail in the District of Columbia, and a Territorial prison at Yuma, Arizona. There is also one penitentiary in Hawaii, and in the Philippine Islands two such institutions for the confinement of offenders against the civil law. In the several states, under state jurisdiction, there are altogether fifty-six prisons and penitentiaries. United States prisoners not confined in Federal institutions are kept in those of the various states.

Penitentiaries:
- State laws regulating, discussed, 5755.
- Uniform credit for good behavior in, recommended, 5755.

Penitentiaries, Government:
- Erection of, recommended, 4836, 5102, 5363, 5880, 5969, 6161.
- Military prison at Fort Leavenworth, use of, as discussed, 6161.
  - Recommended, 5969.

Penitentiary Congress, International, at London, 4162.

Penn Yan, N. Y., special agent to take charge of post-office in, referred to, 3799.

Pennamite War. (See Wyoming Controversy.)

Pennsylvania.—One of the thirteen original states; nickname, "The Keystone State"; motto, "Virtue, Liberty and Independence." It extends from lat. 39° 43′ to 42° 15′ north and from long. 74° 40′ to 80° 34′ west. It is bounded on the north by Lake Erie and New York, on the east by New York and New Jersey (separated from both by the Delaware River), on the south by Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, and on the west by Ohio and West Virginia. It has an area of 45,126 square miles. Pennsylvania was originally named Sylvania ("forest country"). In 1681 William Penn obtained a grant of 40,000 square miles. Pennsylvania was originally named a debt of £16,000 due Penn's father, an admiral in the English navy. The King gave the territory the name of Pennsylvania in honor of Penn. In 1682 the city of Philadelphia was laid out on plans drawn in England. Penn established a popular form of proprietary government and offered inducements to immigrants by his wise administration and honorable dealings with the Indians. His rights passed to his heirs, from whom they were purchased by the state in 1776. Pennsylvania had been settled by a colony of Swedes in 1638, prior to the grant of the territory to Penn. The United States Constitution was ratified by a state convention Dec. 12, 1787. A new state constitution was made in 1790, another in 1838, and the present in 1873.

The state is traversed from northeast to southwest by low parallel ranges of the Alleghanies, and is drained by the Ohio, Susquehanna, and Delaware Rivers. It is the first state in the production of petroleum and the manufacture of iron and second in general manufactures.

Pennsylvania so far exceeds all the rest of the states in the value of its mineral products as to stand almost alone. Exclusive of the value of pig iron, coke, and other derived or secondary products not included in the total, the value of Pennsylvania's mineral production is nearly one-fourth that of the entire country; and in 1913, according to figures of the United States Geological Survey computed in co-operation with the Pennsylvania Topographic and Geologic Survey Commission, it equaled the combined value of the production of West Virginia, Illinois, Ohio, and California, the next four states in the value of their mineral products.

Pennsylvania derives its mineral wealth almost entirely from nonmetalliferous mining operations. Except for a small amount of copper it produces none of the precious or semiprecious metals, and the only other metal which figures in the total production of the state is iron, of which a small quantity (less than 500,000 tons of ore in 1913) is mined. In addition, however, to being the premier state in the production of coal, Pennsylvania leads also in the manufacture of cement, the burning of lime, and the production of mineral paints, sand, slate, and stone. It is second in the value of clay products and natural gas, and sixth in the production of petroleum.

Although not an iron-ore state, Pennsylvania is by far the leading producer of pig iron, which is obtained from the Lake Superior ores. The production in 1913 was 12,871,349 long tons, valued at $197,726,314. If the value of the pig iron made in Pennsylvania were added to the value of the other products of the state, the total values for 1913 would have exceeded $700,000,000, which is more than one-fourth of the value of the total mineral production of the United States.

The production of coal in Pennsylvania in 1912 amounted to 246,227,086 short tons, valued at $346,993,123; in 1913 the value was $388,220,933, an increase of $41,227,810, or 12 per cent, over 1912.

Second in importance among Pennsylvania's mineral industries is the manufacture of Portland cement, closely followed by the clay-working industry. The production of cement in 1913 was 28,060,495 barrels, valued at $24,268,800, against 27,625,340 barrels, valued at $18,945,835, in 1912. The value of the clay products, exclusive of raw clay mined and sold, increased from $21,537,221 in 1912 to $24,231,482 in 1913. Although ranking second in the total value of its clay products, Pennsylvania is first in the production of brick and tile. A large part of the fire clay is mined in connection with coal mining and becomes in reality a by-product of that industry.

Fourth in importance among Pennsylvania's mineral products is natural gas, in the production of which Pennsylvania was the leading state until 1910. In 1910 West Virginia attained first place in the production of this fuel, and she has continued to hold it, but Pennsylvania continues to rank first in its consumption, making up for the shortage in its own production by bringing in gas from West Virginia. The value of the natural gas produced in Pennsylvania increased from $18,539,672 in 1912 to $21,695,845 in 1913.

Up to 1894 Pennylvania was the leading state in the production of petroleum, but in 1895 it was exceeded by Ohio, the production of Pennsylvania having begun to decline in 1891, while Ohio was approaching its maximum, which was attained in 1896. In more recent years West Virginia, Texas, California, Illinois, and Oklahoma have all risen rapidly and passed Pennsyl-

Pennsylvania—*Continued*

vania in the production of petroleum. On account of the higher grade of Pennsylvania's oil, however, it still ranks fifth in value of production The output of petroleum in Pennsylvania increased slightly in quantity, from 7,837,948 barrels in 1912 to 7,963,282 barrels in 1913, with an increase of over 50 per cent in value, from $12,886.752 to $19,805,452.

The production of limestone is the principal factor in placing Pennsylvania first as a producer of stone, though the state is also first in the production of slate, sand and gravel, and lime. In 1913 the total value of the stone quarried in Pennsylvania, exclusive of slate and of limestone made into lime, was $10,117,469, against $9,144,214 in 1912.

Pennsylvania (see also Philadelphia):
- Buckshot War referred to, 1724, 1725.
- Combinations, unlawful, in, discussed and proclamation issued against 4424, 4451.
- Conflict at Lattimer, claims of Austria-Hungary regarding subjects killed in, 6324.
- Insurrections in—
  - Discussed, 154, 160, 162, 279, 282, 284, 287.
  - Pardons granted insurgents, 173, 293.
    - Referred to, 176.
  - Proclamations against, 150, 153, 276.
    - Referred to, 1724, 1725.
  - Suppression of, 293.
- Judges, Federal, in opinion of, regarding pensions, 115.
- Marine hospital at Erie tendered United States by, for use as soldiers' and sailors' home, 4786.
- Persons in, fleeing from justice referred to, 103.
- Ratification of amendment to Federal Constitution by, referred to, 66, 102, 249.
- Resolutions of legislature of—
  - Pledging support to United States, etc., 112, 446, 482.
  - Protesting against Supreme Court decisions in case of Gideon Olmstead, 456.
  - Subjects of Austria-Hungary killed in riots at Lattimer, in, 6324.
  - Suppression of insurrections in, and authorization to employ armed force, 293.
  - Transmitted, 456, 482.
- United States Bank of. (See Bank of Pennsylvania.)
- Unlawful combination in, discussed and proclamation against, 4401, 4424.
- Whisky Insurrection in—
  - Discussed, 154, 160, 162.
  - Pardon granted insurgents, 173.
    - Referred to, 176.
  - Proclamations against, 150, 153.

Penobscot River:
- Ship channel of, referred to, 1038.
- Survey of, 1128.

Pensacola, Fla.:
- Blockade of port of, removal by proclamation, 3431.
  - Referred to, 3446.
- Dry Dock at, referred to, 2414.

Pension Frauds. (See Pension Laws.)

Pension Fund, Naval. (See Pensions.)

Pension Laws:
- Abuses and frauds discussed by President—
  - Adams, J. Q., 874.
  - Arthur, 4772.
  - Cleveland, 4945, 5109, 5363, 5382, 5884, 5978, 6169.
  - Fillmore, 2664, 2714.
  - Grant, 4207.
  - Jackson, 1333.
  - Lincoln, 3253.
  - Pierce, 2748.
- Act to amend, by increasing pension of soldiers and sailors who lost arm or leg in service, returned, 4994.

Pension Vetoes. (See Cleveland, Grover; Grant, Ulysses S.)

Pensions.—The word "pension" is derived from the word *pensio*, a payment, and refers to allowances of money paid in fixed amounts at certain intervals by a government to such persons as have rendered some valuable public service, or to the dependent relatives of such. In England pensions are granted to those "who by their useful discoveries in science and attainments in literature and the arts have merited the gracious consideration of their sovereign and the gratitude of their country." Aug. 26, 1776, the Continental Congress passed an act to provide by pension for the disabled soldiers of the Revolution. It was also resolved during the same year that all the officers who should continue in the service until the end of the war should receive half pay for seven years after peace had been established. A few years later the widows and orphans of those who had died were included in the provision of this act. In 1785 Congress recommended that the several states provide for invalid soldiers. By laws passed in 1789 and 1808 the United States assumed the pension obligations of the several states.

Officers and seamen of the Navy disabled in service were placed on the pension lists by act of July 1, 1797, and by acts passed in 1799 and 1800 money accruing from prizes was made to constitute a fund for the payment of naval pensions. By an act passed April 24, 1816, the rate of pension for total disability was fixed at $17 per month for first lieutenants, $15 for second lieutenants, and $8 for non-commissioned officers and privates. In 1818 an act was passed granting pensions to all who had served nine months or more in the Revolutionary Army and were in indigent circumstances. More claimants applied than could possibly have survived from Washington's army. The amount required to be paid the first year was eleven times what had been estimated, and the second year seventeen times the estimate. In 1868, when all the Revolutionary pensioners had died, there remained 888 widows of such soldiers. There remained on the pension rolls as late as 1908 two daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. Acts of July 14, 1862, and subsequent dates provided pensions for soldiers and sailors disabled in the Civil

Pensions—*Continued.*

War and for the dependent relatives of those who had died. Under these acts expenditures for pensions reached $34,443,895 in 1871, and then declined until, on Jan. 25, 1879, the arrears act was passed, allowing back pay on all claims theretofore allowed. In two years this act doubled the total annual sum paid for pensions. Meanwhile, in 1871, another act had pensioned all who had served a certain time in the War of 1812, and their widows if married before the treaty of Ghent. The last survivor of the War of 1812 who was on the pension rolls was Hiram Cronk, of Ava, N. Y., who died May 11, 1905, at the age of 105 years.

The act of June 27, 1890, pensioned all who served ninety days in the Civil War, and were honorably discharged, and who were incapacitated for manual labor, and the widows, children, and dependent parents of such.

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, began with 946,194 pensioners, and 29,219 having been added and 54,330 dropped, the year closed with 921,083 pensioners, a net reduction of 25,111 having taken place. $159,974,056.08 was paid to pensioners during the year, which sum was smaller by $2,000,000 than that disbursed for the same purpose the preceding year. The administrative cost for the year was $2,657,673.86. Pension disbursements by the government now total $4,191,419,304.49. Up to June 30, 1865, the Government had expended for pensions only $96,445,444.23, but from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1910, it paid out for pensions $4,094,973,860.26.

The first section of the act of April 19, 1908, provides that from and after its passage "the rate of pension for widows, minor children under the age of sixteen years, and helpless minors as defined by existing laws, now on the roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided shall be $12 per month." The second section of the act grants pensions at the rate of $12 per month to the widows of persons who served ninety days or more in the army or navy of the United States during the Civil War and were honorably discharged, without regard to their pecuniary condition, provided they were married prior to June 27, 1890. All pensions granted under the second section of this act commence on the date the applications are filed in the bureau of pensions. The conditions of title under this section of the act are identical with those imposed upon widows by the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900, with the exception that the requirements as to dependence are eliminated. This act therefore supersedes the act of June 27, 1890, in so far as the claims of widows are concerned, and pensions are not now being granted to widows under the act of 1890 upon applications executed and filed on or after April 19, 1908.

There is no law granting service pensions to any person for service rendered since 1858, aside from the allowances made under the provisions of sections 4756 and 4757, Revised Statutes, for twenty years' and ten years' service, respectively, in the United States Navy or Marine Corps.

There were added to the rolls during the year ended June 30, 1911, the names of 26,200 new pensioners. The number of pensioners lost from the rolls during the year was 55,185, showing a decrease of 28,985 on the rolls, as compared with the close of the fiscal year 1910. There were 892,098 pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1911. The pension disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, were 172,417,546.

The dollar-a-day pension law of May 11, 1912, provides that any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over, on making proof of such facts is entitled to receive a pension as follows: Age sixty-two years—For a service of ninety days, $13.00 per month; six months, $13.50; one year, $14.00; one and one-half years, $14.50; two years, $15.00; two and one-half years, $15.50; and three years and more, $16.00. Age sixty-six years—For a service of ninety days, $15.00 per month; six months, $15.50; one year, $16.00; one and one-half years, $16.50; two years, $17.00; two and one-half years, $18.00, and three years and more, $19.00. Age seventy years—For a service of ninety days, $18.00 per month; six months, $19.00; one year, $20.00; one and one-half years, $21.50; two years, $23.00; two and one-half years, $24.00, and three years and more, $25.00. Age seventy-five years—For a service of ninety days, $21.00 per month; six months, $22.50; one year, $24.00; one and one-half years, $27.00, and two years and more, $30.00. And such pension shall commence from the date of filing the application in the Bureau of Pensions. Any person who served sixty days or more in the war with Mexico, and who received an honorable discharge, is entitled to $30.00 per month. Any person who was wounded in battle or in line of duty in the Civil War, and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability, is now unable to perform manual labor, is entitled to $30.00 per month.

The following are the rates for total disability from causes incident to the service:

Army.—Lieutenant-colonel and all officers of higher rank, $30; major, surgeon, and paymaster, $25; captain, provost marshal, and chaplain, $20; first lieutenant, assistant surgeon, and deputy provost marshal, $17; second lieutenant and enrolling officer, $15; enlisted men, $8.

Navy.—Captain and officers of higher rank, commander, lieutenant commanding and master commanding, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively ranking with commander by law, $30; lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon, $25; master, professor of mathematics, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster and chaplain, $20; first assistant engineer, ensign, and pilot, $15; cadet midshipman, passed midshipman, midshipman, clerks of admirals, paymasters, or other officers commanding vessels, second and third assistant engineers, master's mate, and warrant officers, $10; enlisted men, $8.

Civil Service.—President Taft on several occasions advocated pensions for civil employees of the government, which should be provided by a fund jointly accumulated by the government and the employees. (See pages 7931, 8077 and 8134.) His argument was based on the grounds of justice to the employee and improvement of service. A bill was introduced to that effect, but failed of passage.

Marine Corps.—Lieutenant-colonel and officers of higher rank, $30; major, $25; captain, $20; first lieutenant, $17; second lieutenant, $15; enlisted men, $8.

The number of pensioners and the amounts paid each year from 1869 to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, as re-

Pensions—*Continued.*

ported by the Commissioner of Pensions, follows:

Year	Number of Pensioners on the Rolls			Paid as Pensions
	Invalids	Widows, etc.	Total	
1869	82,859	105,104	187,963	$28,513,247.27
1870	87,521	111,165	198,686	29,351,488.78
1871	93,394	114,101	207,495	28,518,792.62
1872	113,954	118,275	232,229	29,752,746.81
1873	119,500	118,911	238,411	26,982,063.89
1874	121,628	114,613	227,241	30,206,778.99
1875	122,989	111,832	234,821	29,270,404.76
1876	124,239	107,898	232,137	27,936,209.53
1877	128,723	103,381	232,104	28,182,821.72
1878	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,786,009.44
1879	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,664,428.92
1880	145,410	105,392	250,802	56,689,229.08
1881	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,583,405.35
1882	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,313,172.05
1883	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,427,573.81
1884	225,470	97,286	322,756	57,912,387.47
1885	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,171,937.12
1886	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,091,142.90
1887	306,298	99,709	406,007	73,752,997.08
1888	343,701	108,856	452,557	78,950,501.67
1889	373,699	116,026	489,725	88,842,720.58
1890	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,093,850.39
1891	536,821	139,339	676,160	117,312,690.50
1892	703,242	172,826	876,068	139,394,147.11
1893	759,706	206,306	966,012	156,906,637.94
1894	754,382	215,162	969,544	139,986,726.17
1895	751,456	219,068	970,524	139,812,294.30
1896	748,514	222,164	970,678	138,220,704.46
1897	747,492	228,522	976,014	139,949,717.35
1898	758,511	235,203	993,714	144,651,879.80
1899	754,104	237,415	991,519	138,355,052.95
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130.65
1901	748,649	249,086	997,735	138,531,483.84
1902	739,443	260,003	999,446	137,504,267.99
1903	729,356	267,189	996,545	137,759,653.71
1904	720,921	273,841	994,762	141,093,571.49
1905	717,761	280,680	998,441	141,142,861.33
1906	701,483	284,488	985,971	139,000,288.25
1907	679,937	287,434	967,371	138,155,412.46
1908	658,071	293,616	951,687	153,093,086.27
1909	632,557	313,637	946,194	161,973,703.77
1910	602,180	318,903	921,083	159,974,056.08
1911	570,050	322,048	892,098	157,325,160.35
1912	538,000	322,294	860,294	152,986,433.72
1913	503,633	316,567	820,200	174,171,660.80
1914	......	......	728 129	172,417,546.00

The amounts that have been paid for pensions to soldiers, sailors, and marines, their widows, minor children, and dependent relatives on account of military and naval service in the several wars and in the regular service since the foundation of the government to June 30, 1913, are as follows:

War of the Revolution (estimate)	$70,000,000.00
War of 1812 (service pension)..	45,923,014.46
Indian wars (service pension)..	12,241,273.61
War with Mexico (service pension)......................	47,232,572.34
Civil War....................	4,294,596,944.47
War with Spain and insurrection in Philippine Islands........	42,185,230.84
Regular establishment.........	28,461,369.52
Unclassified..................	16,499,419.44
Total disbursements for pensions....................	$4,557,139,824.68

Pensions:
Act—
For relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors now disabled and dependent, vetoed, 5134.
To allow pension of $37 per month to soldiers losing arm and leg, returned for amendment, 4382.
To provide for settlement of claims barred by limitations, opinions regarding, referred to, 115, 125.
Acts granting, vetoed. (See Cleveland, Grover; Grant, Ulysses S.)
Army officers not allowed, except in certain cases, 1005.
Civil retirement and contributory pension system, 8077.
Civil Service, for age and disability, approved, 8134.
Disability, pension act dismissed, 5552, 5762, 5883, 5977.
Discussed by President—
Adams, J. Q., 874, 927, 958.
Arthur, 4645.
Cleveland, 4945, 5108, 5382, 5883, 5977, 6168.
Grant, 3995, 4066, 4156, 4207, 4254, 4307.
Harrison, Benj., 5484, 5550, 5552, 5639, 5762.
Jackson, 1019.
Johnson, 3560, 3650, 3652, 3774, 3880.
Lincoln, 3253, 3452.
McKinley, 6345, 6388, 6452.
Madison, 482.
Monroe, 588.
Taft, 8077, 8134.
Tyler, 1902.
Expenditures for. (See Discussed, *ante.*)
Foreign pensioners, provision for payment of expenses of obtaining evidence regarding, recommended, 4668.
Frauds discussed. (See Pension Laws.)
Laws in regard to. (See Pension Laws.)
Names and ages of pensioners should be taken with census, 1744.
Naval pensioners and pension fund referred to, 1810, 1837, 4408, 6283.
Transfer of payment of, to Navy Department recommended, 4060.
Pension obtained by fraud. (See Pension Laws.)
Payments to invalids, order regarding, 6308.
Pensioners entering Confederate army should be stricken from rolls, 3253.
Pensioners in Southern States, recommendations regarding restoration of certain, 4254.
Report regarding, transmitted, 3061, 4408.
Revolutionary War—
Amount paid pensioners of, referred to, 602, 927.

Pensions—*Continued.*

Compensation to agents in paying, referred to, 2354.

Sums paid to, and residences of pensioners referred to, 602.

Pensions, Bureau of.—Up to 1833 the disbursement of pensions had been under the supervision of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. In that year Congress established the Pension Bureau and placed J. L. Edwards in charge. He immediately assumed the business theretofore under the War Department, and in 1840 the pension affairs of the Navy Department were transferred to this Bureau. In 1849, when the Department of the Interior was created, the Pension Bureau was placed under its jurisdiction. The chief officer of this Bureau is called the Commissioner of Pensions.

Pensions, Bureau of:

Expenditures of. (See Pensions discussed.)

Good work of, 6877.

Increase in clerical force of, 5552.

Recommended, 4673.

Transfer of, from Interior Department to War Department recommended, 4060.

Pensions, Commissioner of, provision for continuance of, recommended, 1789.

Peoria Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Pequot, or Pequod Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Perjury.—In law the willful giving, under oath lawfully administered in a judicial proceeding, of false testimony in regard to a matter or thing material to the issue or point of inquiry. The early Romans threw perjurers from the Tarpeian Rock. The Greeks branded them with a mark of infamy. After the Empire became Christianized any person who swore falsely upon the Gospels was sentenced to have his tongue cut out. The canons of the early church imposed eleven years' penance. In some countries the perjurer was liable to any punishment to which his false testimony had exposed an innocent person. In England perjury was punished by fine, the pillory, and imprisonment. It is now in both England and America a statutory offense, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Permanent Taxation. (See Revenue, Public; Taxation.)

Pernicious Activity.—A phrase contained in an Executive order of President Cleveland. It occurred in the following sentence: "Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Officeholders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges, but their privileges are not enlarged nor is their duty to party increased to pernicious activity by officeholding." (5079.)

Perpetual Emigrating Fund Co., suit instituted by Government for termination of, discussed, 5379.

Perry's Victory Exposition.—The one hundredth anniversary of the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry over the British fleet under command of Captain Barclay in the battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, was celebrated by an historical and educational exposition at Put-in-Bay Island during the summer of 1913 and a dedication of a national memorial to Commodore Perry and the American seamen who perished in that conflict, the remains of many of whom have reposed in unmarked graves on Put-in-Bay Island for nearly a hundred years. The memorial cost more than a million dollars. Congress has appropriated $250,000.

The State of Ohio took the initiative in the project by necessary legislation providing for the appointment of commissioners to carry forward such plans as they deemed advisable, and since that time Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and other states, nine in all, by legislation and the appointment of commissioners, joined in the enterprise.

The officers of the Ohio Commission were: President, William H. Reinhart, Sandusky; Vice-President, George H. Worthingham, Cleveland; Secretary, Webster P. Huntington, Columbus; Treasurer, S. M. Johannsen, Put-In-Bay. Among the other members of the commission were Lieut-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark, Col. Henry Watterson, Myron T. Herrick and Richmond P. Hobson.

The exposition opened July 4, 1913, and closed Sept 10. Its historical and educational interests were under the direction of the historical societies and the universities and colleges of the states participating. The only industrial feature related to an exhibit for the promotion of the shipping interests of the great lakes. In conjunction with the permanent memorial to Commodore Perry the exposition commemorated the one hundredth anniversay of Gen. William Henry Harrison's northwestern campaign.

Perryville (Ky.), Battle of.—Oct. 1, 1862, the Confederate forces under Bragg and Kirby Smith having united at Frankfort, Ky., Bragg issued a proclamation calling the people of Kentucky to his assistance. He inaugurated a provisional government at Frankfort, with Richard Hawes as governor. Buell's army, divided into three corps, under McCook, Gilbert, and Crittenden, advanced against the Confederates by way of Louisville. Oct. 8, McCook's corps was attacked near Perryville, and after a fight lasting all day Bragg's army was repulsed. The engagement, while not general all day, was severe. During the night the Confederates retired, and later retreated to Cumberland Gap, leaving 1,200 wounded and sick behind. The Federal losses were 916 killed (including Generals Jackson and Terrell), 2,943 wounded, and 489 missing—a total of 4,348. The Confederates lost 510 killed, 2,635 wounded and 251 missing—a total of 3,396.

Persia.—Persia is a kingdom in the west of the continent of Asia, and is bounded on the north by Russian Transcaucasia, the Caspian Sea, and Russian Transcaspia, on the east by Afghanistan and British Baluchistan; on the south by the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf; and on the west by Asiatic Turkey. The territory thus defined lies, approximately, between 44°-63° E. longitude, and between 25°-39° 45′ N. latitude, an area of 630,000 square miles. It is called Iran by the natives, and is referred to in the Bible as Elam.

Physical Features.—The kingdom occupies the western and greater portion of the Iranian Plateau (which extends between the valleys of the Indus and the Tigris), and consists of a series of plateaus. The

Persia—*Continued.*

coast of the Caspian is low lying and forest clad; the shores of the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea are low and sandy, but elsewhere the country between the mountain ranges is elevated. In the southeast are two volcanoes, Kuh i Basman (dormant), about 12,000 feet in height, and Kuh i Nushadar (active), a triple-peaked cone of 12,681 feet. The Kizil Uzain, the Herhaz, the Gurgan and the Atrek rivers flow into the Caspian Sea. Many rivers into the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea. The salt swamps of the depressions of the interior are watered by many streams, which soon lose themselves in the saline swamps or dry salt area. There are many lakes, the largest being Lake Urmia, about 4,000 feet above sea level, its area being close on 1,000 square miles and its waters so salt that fish cannot live therein.

History.—The country now known as Persia formed part, at various times, of a much greater kingdom, and under Cyrus (560-528 B.C.) was included in a mighty empire extending from Asia Minor and Syria to the Indies. Attempts at a westward extension under Darius (521-485 B.C.) and Xerxes (485-465 B.C.) were checked by the victories of the Greeks at the battles of Marathon (490), Thermopylæ (480), Salamis (480) and Platæ (479 B.C.). Under a later dynasty (226-651 A.D.), known as the Sassanians (Assassins or Isma'ilites), the Persian empire was extended once again, to be consolidated by Chosroes (or Khosra), over an area from the Red Sea to the Indus, and from Arabia into the heart of Central Asia. From the eighth to the tenth centuries A.D. Persia fell under Moslem rule, and with a short interval of independence was afterwards overrun by the Mongols from the northeast, forming part of the territories of Jenghiz Khan at his death in 1272. A further period of independence was interrupted by the conquest of Persia by Timur (Tamburlane the Great), from whose death (1405) to the present time the kingdom has been independent, under the rule of a Shah, the reign of Nadir Shah (1736-1747) being the most brilliant in the annals of modern Persia. After the death of Nadir, Afghanistan asserted its independence, and the nineteenth century witnessed the gradual decay of the kingdom. The rule of the Shah was absolute and despotic from the earliest times, but many internal dissensions, culminating in the revolution of 1905-1906, have marked the later years of Persian history and have further weakened the powers of resistance to external forces. Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in December, 1905. Owing to the vacillation of the Shah and the anarchical state of affairs, England and Russia made strong representations in favor of the restoration of a constitutional régime. A Russian force eventually crossed the frontier, while the revolutionary bands concentrated on Teheran, which was occupied without much fighting on July 13, 1909. The Shah was deposed by the National Council, and his son, aged eleven years, appointed to succeed him. It declared its intention of strengthening the army, punishing disorders, reforming the police and law courts, improving education and provincial administration, and employing foreign advisers in certain offices. In October, 1910, England demanded the restoration within three months of security on the southern trade routes, failing which she would take over the policing of the Bushire-Isfahan route. In 1911 the ex-Shah invaded Persia from Russian territory, but after he was defeated and driven out, his followers continued the struggle. Russia and England despatched further troops; and while the Russian troops remain in the country, the British troops were withdrawn, as Great Britain preferred to give the Persian Government time to restore order themselves, and, with that view, strongly support the gendarmerie being formed under Swedish officers.

Government.—In August, 1906, the Shah, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. The first elections for the Mejliss (National Council or Consultative Assembly) were held in October, 1906. A Cabinet of eight responsible Ministers was formed in September, 1907. In October, 1907, the Shah signed a new Constitution limiting the sovereign prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, and granting liberty of conscience, of the person, of education, of the press, of association, and of speech. But he broke his pledges and violently dissolved the Mejliss. A fresh nationalist movement sprang up, Tabriz being the centre of revolt. Ruler: Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah in Shah (King of Kings); born at Tabriz, Jan. 20, 1898; succeeded to the throne July 17, 1909. Regent: Aboul Kassim Khan, Nazer-ul-Mulk; appointed Sept. 25, 1910. The young King was crowned at Teheran July 21, 1914. The Executive government is entrusted to a cabinet of seven ministers.

Under the constitution outlined in the rescript of Shah Muhammad Ali (who abdicated on July 16, 1909, and was succeeded by his son, the present ruler), issued on August 5, 1906, a legislature (mejliss) was to be inaugurated, consisting of an upper house, or Senate, of sixty members (thirty appointed and thirty elected), and of a National Council of 156 members elected for two years and meeting annually on October 8.

The administration of justice is entrusted to co-ordinate authorities, offences under the written or religious law being dealt with by the Sheikhs-ul-Islam and subordinate priests, and those against customary law by the governors, lieutenant-governors and their subordinates.

By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug. 31, 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in southeastern and northern Persia, in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests. Russia engaged not to seek political or commercial concessions (for railways, mines, etc.) beyond a line running from the Afghan frontier via Gazik, Birjand and Kerman, to Bunder Abbas, while Great Britain made a like engagement as regards a line running from Kasr-i-Shirin via Isfahan, Yezd and Kakhh, to the point of intersection of the Russian and Afghan frontiers. In the so-called Neutral Zone either of the contracting parties is at liberty to obtain concessions. This includes the provinces of Arabistan and Fars, an area of 200,000 square miles, containing a million and a half of population. The Russian sphere covers 300,000 square miles, and includes the provinces of Ardalan, Astrabad, Azerbaijan, Gilan, Hamadan, Irak Ajmi, Isfahan, Karmanshah, Kasvin, Khamseh, Khorasan, Luristan, Mazandaran, Teheran and Yezd. Karman is solely British and Kuhistan is jointly British and Russian.

The debt consists of Russian and British loans to the amount of some $36,000,000. The capital is Teheran.

Persia:
- Diplomatic relations with, 2977, 4678, 4718, 4761, 5088.
- Diplomatic representation of, in United States, 5368.
- Minister of United States to, recommended, 2977.
  - Legation established, 5088.
- Protection of American citizens in, referred to, 4678.
- Resources of, developed by American citizens, discussed, 5471.
- Treaty with, 2682, 2956.
  - Referred to, 2977.

Persia, Treaties with.—A treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded in 1856. Provision is made for the reception and protection of ambassadors and diplomatic agents on terms of the most favored nation; freedom of travel is secured to all citizens, and of trade in conformity with the laws of the country in which such is carried on. Such privileges as may at any time be conferred upon other powers are to be enjoyed by citizens and subjects of the two contracting powers. No exceptional or discriminating tax upon import or export is to be charged. Suits and disputes are to be tried before the proper Persian officer in the presence of the consul or of his agent or representative at the place of consular residence. Disputes between citizens of the United States are to be settled by and before the consul.

Disputes between citizens of the United States and subjects of other powers in Persia are to be settled by their consuls. The goods and effects of a citizen or subject dying in the country of the other shall be delivered to his heirs or successors; when such are not represented, the effects shall be delivered to the consul for disposition. Each country shall appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at the seat of government of the other, and three consuls, those of the United States to reside at Teheran, Bender Bushir, and Tauris; those of Persia at Washington, New York, and New Orleans. No greater number of domestics may be retained by the diplomatic agent in Persia than are allowed to Russia by treaty.

Personal-Liberty Laws.—A name given to laws passed by some of the northern states for the purpose of impeding the operations of "fugitive-slave laws." In 1840 and the years immediately prior and subsequent thereto most of the northern states enacted statutes for the protection of negroes within their borders. Indiana and Connecticut had previously provided that fugitive slaves might have trial by jury. After the Prigg decision many of the states forbade the use of their jails for the detention of fugitives. The bitter opposition in the north to the fugitive-slave law of 1850 induced many of the state legislatures to enact personal-liberty laws. Besides prohibiting the use of state jails, these laws forbade state judges and officers to assist claimants or issue writs. Trial was to be given all alleged fugitives. Such acts were passed by Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and heavy penalties were provided for their violation. New Jersey and California alone of the northern states sanctioned the return of fugitives. It was claimed by the people of the South that these laws were in violation of Article IV., section 2, of the Constitution, which reads as follows: "No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Perthshire, The, appropriation to owners for detention of, recommended, 3247.

Peru.—Peru is a maritime country on the northwest of the South American Continent, between 1° 31′-17° 47′ S. latitude (the territory between 17° 47′-19° 13′ being the department of Tacna, occupied by Chile), with a coast-line on the Pacific of about 1,200 miles. It is bounded on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, on the east by Bolivia and Brazil, and on the south by Chile.

Physical Features.—The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being Huascaran (22,050 feet), Huandoy (21,100 feet), Arequipa (or Misti) volcano (20,013 feet), Hualcan (20,000 feet), and Lirima, Tocora, and Sarasara, all over 19,000 feet. There are four distinct regions, the costa, west of the Andes, a low arid desert except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of irrigation; the sierra or western slopes of the Andes, the punas or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow, and the inward slopes and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin.

History.—Peru was conquered in the sixteenth century by Francisco Pizarro, who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821-1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821.

AREA AND POPULATION

Departments	Area in English Sq. Miles	Estimated Population 1906
Amazonas	13,941	53,000
Ancachs	16,659	317,000
Apurimac	8,186	133,000
Arequipa	21,947	172,000
Ayacucho	18,188	227,000
Cajamarca	12,545	333,000
Callao	14	34,000
Cuzco	131,305	313,000
Huancavelica	9,264	168,000
Huanuco	13,896	109,000
Ica	8,685	68,000
Junin	23,314	306,000
Lambayeque	4,593	93,000
Liberdad	10,190	188,000
Lima	13,278	250,000
Loreto	254,507	120,000
Madre de Dios	24,645	16,000
Moquegua	5,714	32,000
Piura	14,822	154,000
Puno	41,000	403,000
San Martin	31,243	33,000
Tacna	12,590	39,961
Tumbez	1,930	8,000
Total	692,616	3,569,961

If the total may be assumed at 3,500,000 the races may be approximately stated at: Whites, 480,000; Indians (Quichua and Aymará tribes and "wild" Indians of the forests of the eastern interior), 2,000,000; Half-castes (Cholos or Spanish Indian and Zambos or Spanish Negro), 875,000; Negroes, 87,500; and Asiatics (mainly Chinese), 60,000.

Peru—*Continued.*

Government.—The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic. The President and two Vice-Presidents are elected for four years by direct vote of the people, and are ineligible for a succeeding term of office. President (1912-1916): Señor Guillero Billinghurst, installed Sept. 25, 1912, for four years.

Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and meets annually on Independence Day (July 28) for ninety days. The Senate is composed of fifty-two members, the Chamber of 116 members, in each case elected by the direct vote of all male citizens aged twenty-one who can read and write or possess a small property or tax-paying qualification.

There is a Supreme Court at Lima, the members of which are appointed by Congress, and Superior Courts at Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Cuzco, Huaraz, Piura, Puno, and Truxillo.

The twenty Departments and three Provinces are subdivided into Provinces (110 in all), which again are parcelled out into 850 districts. At the head of the Department is a Prefect, with a sub-Prefect over each Province.

Army.—By a law of Dec. 27, 1898, service in the Army is compulsory for all citizens. (For the Army, see Armies of the World.)

Navy.—The Peruvian Navy consists of 2 modern protected cruisers (Almirante Grau and Coronel Bolognesi), one modernized cruiser (Lima), and two submarines; with certain miscellaneous craft, school ships, sailing vessels, etc.

Production and Industry.—The eastern provinces are of vast extent and fertility with a tropical climate, while the valleys running from the Andes to the coast are very fertile and are capable of development by irrigation. The staple agricultural product is sugar, while cotton is grown in large and increasing quantities. The medicinal products of the eastern provinces are valuable, and include cinchona (Peruvian bark), sarsaparilla, copaiba, cocaine, etc. India rubber is a product of the Amazonian basin, and coffee and cocoa are increasingly grown, while the sugar plantations are mainly in the costa west of the Andes. The Live Stock includes herds of guanaco, llama, and alpaca, the wool being a valuable item of the export trade. Guano is brought from the Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast.

The mountains are rich in minerals, among which silver, quicksilver, copper and coal (of inferior quality) are conspicuous; while in the department of Tumbez, in the northwest, there are important beds of petroleum. Gold is found in many districts, but especially in the province of Carabaya, where mining on an important scale is carried on. An American syndicate has bought four-fifths of the whole mineral zone of Cerro de Pasco and many others in neighboring mining districts, and has constructed a railway from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco.

There is a lack of industrial development, but many openings exist for capital so soon as the rich land on the inward slopes of the Andes is taken up by suitable colonists.

The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen, and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are sugar, copper and other ores, guano, gold, silver, cotton, llama and alpaca wool, rubber, and cocaine.

Finance.—The average revenue for four recent years was 3,164,954 libra, and the expenditures for the same time average 3,201,372 libra. The libra, the unit of value, is equivalent to the English pound or $4.867 of United States money.

An arrangement was concluded in January, 1890, for the cancelling of the external debt (which amounted, with arrears of interest, to over $250,000,000), under which the State railways, the guano up to 2,000.000 tons, certain rights in the Cerro de Pasco district, and vast tracts of land are vested in the Peruvian Corporation. The disputes between the Government and the Corporation were settled in June, 1907. A 5½ per cent. loan was concluded early in 1909 with French financiers, and was partly used for paying off the $3,000,000 loan from the German Bank. The loan is guaranteed by the salt monopoly.

Claims of every kind upon the Government are being converted into a non-interest bearing funded debt (called Deuda de Amortizacion), redeemed at a low rate, which fluctuates.

Cities.—Capital, Lima, on the mountain stream Rimac, with a magnificent cathedral founded by Pizarro in 1540. Population (1908) 143,500. Other towns are Callao (34,346), Arequipa (40,000), Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas, Ayacucho and Iquitos.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Peru from the United States for the year 1913 was $7,341,903, and goods to the value of $9,666,579 were sent thither—a balance of $2,324,676 in favor of the United States.

Peru (see also Peru-Bolivian Confederation):
- Alleged agreement between ministers of United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy in, referred to, 4745.
- Claims against, of—
  - Members of Hydrographic Commission of the Amazon, 6099.
  - United States, 1594, 2193, 4463, 4919, 5988, 6092, 6335.
    - Arbitration of, 6335.
    - Convention for adjustment of, referred to, 1933, 1944, 2135, 2193, 2294, 2400, 2586, 3353, 3381, 3396, 3893, 3987, 5088.
      - Amendment to, recommended, 3553.
    - Indemnity paid, 2400.
    - Indemnity stipulated to be paid, 2586.
    - Payment of mutual claims, 3445.
- Claims of, against United States (see also *Georgiana*, The; *Lizzie Thompson*, The)—
  - Appropriation for, recommended, 4013.
  - Convention for adjustment of, 3893, 4013.
- Commercial relations with, 1159, 2745.
- Domestic disturbances in, discussed, 5960.
- Earthquakes in, 3885.

Peru—*Continued.*
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4068, 4247.
  - Termination of, referred to, 4919.
- Government in, restored, 5088.
- Guano imported from. (See Guano.)
- Gunboats constructed by Spain in and near New York to operate against, discussed, 3987.
- Imprisonment of American citizens by, and claims arising out of, 5988, 6092, 6335.
- Lobos Islands, discussed. (See Lobos Islands.)
- Naval force of United States on shores of, 875.
- Neutral rights, treaty with, regarding, 2953.
- Proceeds of cargo of the *Macedonian* seized in, by authorities of Chile. (See *Macedonian*, The.)
- Railroads operated by American citizens in, questions affecting American interests in connection with, 5470.
- Relations of, with Chile, referred to, 4662, 4673.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—
  - Buchanan, 3001.
  - Cleveland, 5179, 5369.
  - Fillmore, 2600, 2680.
  - Grant, 4068, 4212, 4247.
  - Pierce, 2952.
  - Polk, 2422, 2479.
  - Tyler, 1944, 2116, 2135.
- Termination of—
  - Notification of, given by Peru, 6335.
  - Referred to, 4919.
- Vessels purchased for, from United States, detained, 3831, 3835.
- Vice-President of, refuge given to, by the *St. Louis*, 1133.
- War between Chile, Bolivia, and, 4522, 4563, 4628, 4717.
  - Claims of United States arising out of, 4913, 5083, 5369, 5514.
  - Conditions of peace proposed by Chile, discussed, 4662, 4717, 4760.
  - Efforts of United States to bring about peace, discussed, 4522, 4563, 4582, 4662, 4717.
  - Stable government restored in Peru, 5088.
  - Terminated, 4822.
  - Treaty of peace, discussed, 4760.

Peru, Treaties with.—A convention declaring the rights of neutrals at sea was concluded in 1856. Both parties recognize the principle that free ships make free goods and that the property of neutrals on an enemy's vessel is not subject to detention or confiscation unless contraband of war. The rights resulting from a formal recognition of these principles shall be conferred upon all other countries who desire to accede. Arbitration and naturalization conventions are also in force. (For extradition terms of 1899, see Extradition Treaties.)

Peru also became a party to the convention between the United States and the several republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claims and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 and proclaimed in Washington July 29, 1914. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

Peru-Bolivian Confederation (see also Bolivia; Peru):
- Dissolution of, referred to, 1751.
- Treaty with, 1563, 1694, 1706.

Pet Banks. (See Banks, Pet.)

Petersburg, Va., explosion of mine in front of, referred to, 3471.

Petersburg (Va.), Siege of.—When Grant crossed the Rapidan, May 4, 1864, with the Army of the Potomac to operate against Lee, he ordered Ben. Butler, with the Army of the James, to proceed up the James River toward Richmond. Butler's army consisted of the Tenth and Eighteenth army corps, under Generals Gillmore and W. F. Smith, and numbered 38,648 officers and men and ninety guns. May 5, he occupied City Point and Bermuda Hundred, eighteen miles southeast of Richmond. On the evening of May 13 and the morning of the 14th he carried a portion of the first line of defenses of Richmond at Fort Darling, on Drury's Bluff. On the 16th Butler was attacked and driven back to Bermuda Hundred. June 10 he sent a force under Gillmore and Kautz against Petersburg. The cavalry entered the town, but were driven back, and the expedition returned to Bermuda Hundred. June 15, after a march of fifty-five miles from Cold Harbor in two days, Grant was ready to cross the James. The army of 130,000 men crossed by pontoon bridge in three days. The two armies were now united and prepared for final operations against Richmond. The first step toward taking Richmond seemed to be the occupation of Petersburg, twenty-two miles to the south, on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. June 16, 1864, after the junction of the Army of the James and the Army of the Potomac, an attack was made on Petersburg by W. F. Smith's corps. The assaults were continued for four days. Reenforcements were sent from Richmond to defend the place, and the attempts cost Grant 7,881 men.

During parts of June and July a powder mine was dug beneath portions of the Petersburg intrenchments. It was intended to explode this and make an assault through the breach thus made. The mine, known as "the Crater," was charged with 8,000 pounds of powder, and at 4 o'clock A. M., July 30, 1864, was exploded. A Confederate battery and most of a regiment were blown up. The assault, which was made by 50,000 men under Burnside, Warren, and Ord, was a total failure, and 4,000 men were lost in it. Gen. Mahone commanded the Confederate force that recovered the line broken by the explosion. During this siege a number of brilliant sorties were made. The losses in Lee's army are not fully reported. Elliott's brigade lost 677 men. Petersburg was not surrendered until April 3, 1865, nearly a year afterward.

Petition.—The Constitution prohibits Congress from making any law to abridge "the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." Feb. 11, 1790, a petition signed by Benjamin Franklin was offered to Congress, praying for the aboli-

Petition—*Continued.*

tion of slavery, but no notice was taken of it. Between 1830 and 1844 numerous petitions from Abolitionists poured into Congress. May 26, 1836, the House resolved, by a vote of 117 to 68, that "all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers relating in any way to the subject of slavery or the abolition of slavery shall, without being printed or referred, be laid on the table, and that no further action be taken thereon." This was the first of the famous "gag rules" of Congress. John Quincy Adams championed the cause of the Abolitionists and opposed the gag rules for ten years, finally securing their repeal. In 1837 he presented a petition to Congress purporting to come from slaves. This was the first of the kind ever offered, though in 1800 Congress was thrown into an uproar of debate by a petition from freed negroes.

In his annual message to Congress, Dec. 2, 1835, President Jackson asserted that publications addressed to the passions of slaves and stimulating them to insurrection were being circulated through the mails, and suggested laws to prohibit, under severe penalties, such circulation (1394). One of the most noted laws under this recommendation was the Atherton gag, introduced by K. G. Atherton, of New Hampshire. It was rescinded in 1845. The rules of Congress now provide that petitions, when presented, shall be indorsed with the name of the member presenting them and the committee to which they were referred. They are entered by the Clerk on the Journal and then transmitted to the proper committee. The notice of their introduction appears in the Congressional Record.

Petrel, The, mentioned, 6297.

Petroleum, taxation of, in Holland, etc., referred to, 4979, 4986.

Pettaquamscut Purchasers.—In 1660 John Hull, who had become well known through his coinage of pine-tree money (q. v.), organized a company and purchased a tract of land from the Narragansett Indians, about Pettaquamscut Rock, on the south shore of Rhode Island, between Point Judith and Wickford. About the same time lands near Wickford had been purchased by a company headed by Humphrey Atherton, of Massachusetts, the two companies claiming the same territory. When the boundary line between Connecticut and Rhode Island was settled, in 1662, the Atherton Company had its region placed under the government of Connecticut. In 1665 the royal commission ordered the Indians to return the price paid by the Atherton Company, and that the lands be returned to them. The disputed territory became the King's province. It was later made part of Rhode Island and was known as King's County until the Revolution, when the name was changed to Washington County. It was a subject of contention between Connecticut and Rhode Island for fifty years.

Pewter Muggers.—A faction of the Democratic party in New York City which in 1828 bolted the Tammany candidates. These dissatisfied Democrats held their meetings over a resort in Frankfort Street, New York, locally famous for its refreshments served in pewter mugs; hence the name.

Philadelphia, The:

- Attacked by vessel of Morocco, 352.
  - Disavowal of, by Emperor of Morocco, 353.
- Wrecked on coast of Tripoli, 356, 362.
  - Claims of officers and crew arising out of, 1025.

Philadelphia (Pa.), Occupation of.—The defeat of Washington's army at Brandywine Creek and the disaster to Wayne's forces at Paoli rendered Howe's occupation of Philadelphia merely a successful manœuver. Sept. 25, 1777, he entered Germantown, and the next day sent Cornwallis to occupy Philadelphia. The occupation was effected without a battle.

Philadelphia, Pa.:

- Centennial anniversary of framing Constitution, proposition to celebrate, in, discussed, 5118.
- Centennial Exposition held in, discussed, 4158, 4215, 4254, 4308.
  - Appropriation for, recommended, 4270, 4314.
  - Commission, referred to, 4272, 4315.
  - Correspondence regarding, referred to, 4311.
  - Executive orders, regarding, 4235, 4280.
  - Government aid to, recommended, 4215.
  - Proclamation regarding, 4181.
  - Removal of Government exhibit to Washington for permanent exhibit, recommended, 4364.
    - Exhibits of foreign nations contributed for, 4365.
  - Report of board on behalf of Executive Departments, printing and distribution of, recommended, 4381, 4429.
  - Report of commission, referred to, 4364, 4465.
  - Results of, discussed, 4355, 4364, 4465.
- Congress assembles in, 240, 244, 247.
- Courts, Federal, in, provision for accommodation of, discussed, 2832.
  - Appropriation for, recommended, 2899.
- Dry dock at, 2414.
  - Completed, 2669.
- National Conference of Electricians at, referred to, 4956.
- Officers continued in, without consent of Senate referred to, 3663.
- Post-office building to be erected in, 2911.
  - Appropriation for, recommended, 2912.
- Seat of Government transferred to, Washington from, 281, 295, 298.
- Sickness prevalent in, does not prevent convening of Congress at, 240.

Philippine Commission, mentioned, 6720, 6935.

Philippines.—The Philippine group, lying off the southern coast of Asia, extending almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo and the Moluccas, between longitude 116° 40′-126° 34′ and

Philippines—*Continued.* latitude 4° 40′-21° 10′, approximately numbers about 3,141 islands and islets, of which 1,668 are listed by name, while 1,473 are, so far as known, without names. The actual land area is about 115,026 square miles. The six New England States, New York, and New Jersey have about an equal area. The island of Luzon, on which the capital city (Manila) is situated, is the largest, most populous, and wealthiest member of the group, being about the size of the State of New York. Mindanao is nearly as large, but its population is very much smaller. There are two islands with areas exceeding 10,000 square miles each, namely, Luzon with 40,969, and Mindanao with 36,292. There are nine islands, each of which has an area of more than 1,000 square miles and less than 10,000. There are twenty between 100 and 1,000 square miles, seventy-three between 10 and 100 square miles, and two hundred and sixty-two between 1 and 10 square miles. The remaining number, 2,775, or seven-eighths of all, have areas less than a square mile each.

The area of the larger islands with population ascertained by the latest United States census follows:

Island	Area	Population 1903
Luzon	40,969	3,798,507
Mindanao	36,292	499,634
Samar	5,031	222,690
Panay	4,611	743,646
Mindoro	3,851	......
Leyte	2,722	357,641
Negros	4,881	460,776
Cebu	1,762	562,247
Bohol	1,441	243,148

The capital of the Archipelago is Manila, with 234,409 inhabitants. Other towns are: In Luzon, Bauan (39,094), Lipa (37,934), Laoag (34,454), Batangas (33,131), San Carlos (27,166), Tobacco (21,946); in Samar, Calbayog (15,895); in Panay, Janiuay (20,738), Miagao (20,656), Hoilo (19,054); in Cebú, Argao (35,448), Cebú (31,079), Barili (31,617), Carcar (31,895), Sibonga (25,848); in Leyte, Baybay (22,990), Ormoc (16,128).

A census of the Philippines was taken in 1903 under the auspices of the Census Office. The population returned was 7,635,426. Of this number about seven millions are more or less civilized. The wild tribes form about 9 per cent. of the entire population. Racially the inhabitants are principally Malays. The civilized tribes are practically all adherents of the Catholic Church, the religion being that introduced into the country by the Spaniards when they took possession of the islands in 1565. The Church has since then been a strong ruling power and the priesthood is numerous. The Moros are Mohammedans.

The density of population in the Philippines is 67 per square mile. In Continental United States it is 26 per square mile. Foreigners number about 50,000, of whom nearly three-fourths are Chinese. Exclusive of the army there are 8,135 Americans in the islands, nearly one-half being located in the city of Manila. There are about twenty-five different tribes in the islands, speaking fifteen or sixteen distinct dialects, the largest tribe being the Visayans, who form nearly one-fourth of the entire civilized population (3,219,030). The Tagalogs, occupying the provinces in the vicinity of Manila (1,469,695), rank second in number and the Ilocanos (803,942) the third.

Education has been practically reorganized by the Americans. The total annual enrolment is 440,050. Seven thousand six hundred and seventy-one teachers are employed, of whom 658 are Americans and 7,013 Filipinos. English is very generally taught, and the next generation of Filipinos will probably speak that tongue. Pauperism is almost unknown in the islands. In 1902 there were only 1,668 paupers maintained at public charge. Vital statistics are as yet restricted to Manila. The death rate in the city of Manila is 24.20 per thousand. The birth rate is 36.51 per thousand.

In 1912 there were 70 newspapers and periodicals published in the islands, 19 being in English, 16 in Spanish, 15 in native dialects, 7 in Spanish and English, 11 in Spanish and native dialects and 2 in Spanish, English, and native dialects. The assessed real estate property value in 1912 was 484,037,327.10 pesos. The reported value of church buildings, mostly Catholic, is 41,698,710 pesos.

The climate is one of the best in the tropics. The thermometer during July and August rarely goes below 79° or above 85°. The extreme ranges in a year are said to be 61° and 97°, and the annual mean 81°.

Although agriculture is the chief occupation of the Filipinos, yet only one-ninth of the surface is under cultivation. The soil is very fertile, and even after deducting the mountainous areas it is probable that the area of cultivation can be very largely extended and that the islands can support population equal to that of Japan (42,000,000).

The chief products are hemp, rice, corn, sugar, tobacco, cocoanuts, and cacao, hemp being the most important commercial product and constituting 43 per cent. of the value of all exports. Coffee and cotton were formerly produced in large quantities—the former for export and the latter for home consumption; but the coffee plant has been almost exterminated by insects and the home-made cotton cloths have been driven out by the competition of those imported from England. The rice and corn are principally produced in Luzon and Mindoro and are consumed in the islands. The cacao is raised in the southern islands, the best quality of it at Mindanao. The sugar cane is raised in the Visayas. The hemp is produced in Southern Luzon, Mindaro, the Visayas, and Mindanao. It is nearly all exported in bales. Tobacco is raised in many of the islands, especially Luzon and Negros.

In the year ending June 30, 1913, the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to the Philippines were $25,360,646, and the total imports from the Philippines for the same period were $21,010,248.

The imports of merchandise from foreign countries, year ending June 30, 1913, were $30,948,498, and the exports were $33,834,438. The principal foreign countries trading with the Philippines are Great Britain, French East Indies, China, and Spain.

On July 1, 1902, Congress passed (chapter 1369) "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands." Under this act complete civil government was established in the Archipelago, except that portion inhabited by Moros, comprising part of Mindanao and the Sulu Islands, and the office of Military Governor was terminated. Wm. H. Taft was appointed Civil Governor by the President, the title being subsequently changed to that of Governor-General. Governor Taft was succeeded by Luke E. Wright in Decem-

Philippines—*Continued.*
ber, 1903, by Henry Clay Ide in 1905, James F. Smith in 1906, W. Cameron Forbes in 1909, and Francis Burton Harrison in 1913. The government was composed of a Civil Governor and seven commissioners, of whom four were Americans and three Filipinos. By act of Congress approved May 11, 1908, the commission was increased by one member, to be appointed by the President, making the commission nine members in all, including the Governor-General, who is President of the Philippine Commission. There are four executive departments—Interior, Finance and Justice, Commercial and Police, and Public Instruction. There are thirty-eight provinces, each with a Governor, a Treasurer, and prosecuting attorney (provincial fiscal). Local governments have been established in about 725 towns. The officials consist of a President, Vice-President, and Councilmen (the latter varying in number according to the population) and are elected by the qualified voters of the municipality and serve for four years. The Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, with seven Judges; Courts of First Instance, Justice of the Peace Courts, and a Court of Land Registration. There are seventeen Judicial Districts. In each province there is a Court of First Instance and a Court of the Justice of the Peace in each organized municipality in every province where there is a Court of First Instance.

In March, 1907, the President, in accordance with the act of Congress, directed the Commission to call a general election of delegates to a Philippine Assembly. The new Assembly was chosen July 30, and was opened October 16 by Secretary of War Taft. The total vote recorded at the election for delegates was 104,000, which is only 1.4 per cent. of the population. The second election was held on November 2, 1909. The number of persons registered was 208,845 and the number of votes cast 192,975, which is 2.81 per cent of the population. The third election was held on June 4, 1912. Incomplete returns showed 248,154 registered voters and 235,786 votes cast. By act of February 15, 1911, the members of the Philippine Assembly are elected for four years from the 16th day of October following their election, and the resident commissioners for four years, their term of office beginning on March 4 following their election. The next election will take place about June 1, 1916.

At the first session of the Sixty-first Congress an act was passed and approved August 5, 1909, readjusting the custom duties on imports from all countries, including the United States, on the basis generally of reductions. By act of Congress approved March 23, 1912, the act of July 1, 1902, to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, was amended to read:—"That all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and then resided in said islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris, December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight: *Provided*, That the Philippine Legislature is hereby authorized to provide by law for the acquisition of Philippine citizenship by those natives of the Philippine Islands who do not come within the foregoing provisions, the natives of other insular possessions of the United States, and such other persons residing in the Philippine Islands who could become citizens of the United States, under the laws of the United States if residing therein.

The Philippine Constabulary, which is distributed throughout the Archipelago in 119 stations, consists of 323 officers and 4,157 enlisted men.

There are in operation 587 post-offices, free delivery municipal letter-carrier service in 397 municipalities, 253 money-order offices, and 47 postal-savings banks, with 35,802 accounts. Of the 35,751 depositors, 29,555 are Filipinos.

The total kilometreage of telegraph and cable lines on June 30, 1912, was 9,010.84, and the number of telegraph offices 267. There are also four wireless stations operated. The total kilometreage of railroads in operation is 1,014.3.

Of the legislation enacted by the legislative authority in the islands during the last two years might be mentioned that fixing the gold-standard fund at a sum equal to 35 per cent of the money of the Government of the Philippine Islands in circulation and available for that purpose, exclusive of the silver certificates in circulation protected by gold reserve; that providing for the apportionment between the insular, provincial, and municipal governments of taxes paid by grantees or franchises; that embodying certain provisions concerning the building and operation of railroads, and that providing for the establishment of an irrigation system.

The Philippine Islands came into the possession of the United States as a result of the war with Spain through the treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898. Two days before the ratification of the treaty the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, attacked the American soldiery in Manila and an insurrection was set on foot which lasted for two years.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into the Philippine Islands from the United States for the year 1913 was $25,384,793, and goods to the value of $21,010,248 were sent thither—a balance of $4,374,545 in favor of the United States.

Philippine Islands:
Administration of, 6659, 6661, 6874.
Amnesty proclaimed for insurgents, 6718.
Army of United States in, 6722, 6723, 6760, 7077.
Cable communications with, recommended, 6348.
Cattle plague in, 7395.
Civil and military government in, 6720, 6760, 6780, 6889, 6935, 6940.
Commissioners to, and duties of, set forth by President, 6584.
Contributions to be levied upon. (See Military occupation of, *post.*)
Cruelty by soldiers in, 6760.
Disasters to agriculture in, 7395.
Distress in, 6772, 6778.
Expeditions to, under command of Gen. Merritt, 6315.
Education in, 7395.
Eulogy of civil servants in, 7059.
Extension of debt limit recommended, 8069.

Philippine Islands—*Continued.*
  Force, etc., suggestions from commanders regarding, requested by President, 6580.
  Free trade with, proposed, 7397, 7668, 7669.
  Friars' lands, disposition of, 8069.
  Gen. Otis directed to avoid conflict with insurgents in, 6584.
  Government for. (See Military occupation of, *post.*)
  Grants of public or corporate rights in, order regarding, 6583.
  Military occupation of, by United States and government for, orders regarding, 6569, 6571, 6572, 6581.
    Joint occupation with insurgents not to be permitted, 6579.
  Naturalization of natives recommended, 8069.
  Naval base in, proposed, 6880.
  Oath of allegiance to United States taken by insurgents, 6720.
  Peace in, 6720, 6760, 7395.
  Progress of, 7058, 7395, 7397, 7431, 7612, 7668.
  Proposed scientific surveys in, 7074, 7075.
  Revenue of, 7395.
  Self-government of, 7059.
  Tariff in, 6778, 7430, 7468.
  Troops to Iloilo, order to send, 6583.
  Value of, 7058.
  Vessels of Spain from, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 5155.
  Victory of—
    American squadron over Spanish fleet in bay of Manila discussed, 6297, 6315.
      Commander of American squadron—
        Appointed acting rear-admiral, 6297, 6568.
        Sword to be presented to, and medals to men under, 6302.
        Thanks of Congress to, and men under, 6298.
          Recommended, 6297.
          Reply of, 6302.
        Thanks of President tendered, 6568.
          Referred to, 6297.
      Commander of the *Hugh McCulloch*, in recognition of services of, recommended, 6305.
    American squadron and land forces at Manila discussed, 6319.
      Thanks of President tendered commanders and men, 6579.
Phœnix, Arizona, office of Surveyor-General located at, 6744.
Phosphates discovered on coast of Brazil, 4795.
Piankeshaw Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Pichon, Citizen, letter of Charles M. Talleyrand to, regarding United States ministers to France, 273.
Piegan Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Pierce, Franklin.—1853-1857.

Seventeenth Administration—Democratic.
Vice-President—William R. King.
Secretary of State—
William L. Marcy.
Secretary of the Treasury—
James Guthrie.
Secretary of War—
Jefferson Davis.
Secretary of the Navy—
James C. Dobbin.
Secretary of the Interior—
Robert McClellan.
Postmaster-General—
James Campbell.
Attorney-General—
Caleb Cushing.

Nomination.—Pierce was elected as a Democrat. At the national convention which met at Baltimore in June, 1852, thirty-five ballots were taken for a Presidential candidate without a choice being reached and without mention of Pierce's name. Up to that point Lewis Cass and James Buchanan were leaders in the balloting. Virginia then presented Pierce's name and he was chosen on the forty-ninth ballot.

Platform.—The platform of the Democratic party commended rigid economy in public expenditure and a tariff for revenue and for the gradual payment of the public debt; opposed the national banking system as being unconstitutional; favored free immigration and ease of naturalization; deprecated Federal interference in domestic affairs, and especially in imposing restrictions upon slave-holding; supported the Fugitive Slave Act; characterized the war with Mexico as just and necessary; and condemned monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few.

Opposition.—The Whig National Convention at Baltimore, in June, 1852, nominated General Winfield Scott on the fifty-third ballot, over Millard Fillmore and Daniel Webster. The party stood upon a platform embodying strict construction of the Constitution; freedom from entangling alliances with foreign countries; a tariff for revenue and for the encouragement of American industry; internal improvements, and support of the Fugitive Slave Act. The Free-Soil Democrats met at Pittsburg in August, 1852, and nominated John P. Hale, on a platform setting forth strict construction of the Constitution; "no more slave states, no slave territory, no nationalized slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves"; the abolition of slavery; the repugnance of the Fugitive Slave Act to the Constitution; the inconsistence with Democracy of the Compromise Measures of 1850; the natural right of all men to the soil; the holding in trust of the public lands for the landless settlers; the keeping of government funds separate from banking institutions; the provision by Congress of internal improvements; the hostility of the Free Democratic party to both the Whigs and the Democrats; and embodying the principles of the party in the phrase "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men."

Vote.—The popular vote in thirty-one states—California participating for the first time—gave Pierce, 1,601,274; Scott, 1,386,580; and Hale, 155,825. The elec-

Pierce, Franklin—*Continued.*
toral vote, counted on Feb. 9, 1853, gave Pierce 254 votes, and Scott 42.

Party Affiliation.—Pierce gave his earliest political allegiance to the cause of General Jackson, whom he supported throughout. In Congress he opposed the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia, and the policy of internal improvements. When he left Congress and retired temporarily to private life, he favored the annexation of Texas; and led the Democrats of his state in the memorable struggle against John P. Hale. In 1850, he reluctantly supported the several compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave Act and the admission of California as a free state. He was thus in hearty accord with the principles enunciated by his party when elected to the Presidency.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Thirty-third Congress the Senate was composed of 62 members, of whom 38 were Democrats, 22 Whigs, and 2 Free-Soil. The House was composed of 234 members, of whom 159 were Democrats, 71 Whigs, and 4 Free-Soil. In the Thirty-fourth Congress the Senate, of 62 members, was made up of 42 Democrats, 15 Republicans, and 5 Americans. The House, of 234 members, was divided as follows: 83 Democrats, 108 Republicans, and 43 Americans.

Finance.—The platform of the Democratic party upon which Pierce was elected committed the administration to a policy of rigid economy in the expenditure of the public funds. The practice of this economy, and opposition to internal improvements, curtailed the expenditure and left a surplus in the Treasury, which was applied to the reduction of the public debt, and made the subject of an argument in favor of a reduction in the tariff. The condition of the public finances is referred to and discussed in each of the annual messages, but as the statements cover dissimilar periods, the following table will better show the financial status of the country during the administration at the end of each fiscal year:—

Year.	Public Debt, Less Cash, in Treasury.	Receipts, Total Net, Ordinary.
1853...........	$59,803,117.70	$61,587,032.00
1854...........	42,242,222.42	73,800,341.00
1855...........	35,586,956.56	65,350,575.00
1856...........	10,965,953.01	74,056,699.00

Year.	Expenditures, Total Net, Ordinary.	Total Money in Circulation.
1853...........	$44,078,156.00	$402,238,107.00
1854...........	51,967,528.00	425,551,240.00
1855...........	56,316,198.00	418,020,247.00
1856...........	66,772,528.00	425,846,625.00

Foreign Policy.—In his Inaugural Address (page 2730) President Pierce advocated the cultivation of peace with the nations of the world. He said: "The rights, security and repose of this Confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign power beyond present jurisdiction as utterly inadmissible." During this administration, no fewer than twenty-eight treaties with foreign powers were signed. Among the most important of them was that with Japan by Commodore Perry; the settlement with Great Britain of the fisheries rights in Canada, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the Gadsden Treaty with Mexico. Complications with Nicaragua caused the bombardment of Greytown in the spring of 1854, by the United States vessel *Cyane*, in retaliation for property stolen from Americans; and in 1856, William Walker conducted a filibustering expedition against Nicaragua with such temporary success that President Pierce recognized the Minister sent by him to the United States. The British Minister and the Consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati were dismissed by President Pierce for complicity in recruiting in the United States for the Crimean War, in 1854 and 1855. Bills for the reorganization of the diplomatic and consular systems were signed by the President in 1855. The attempts to gain Cuba from Spain, in which the Ostend Manifesto (*q. v.*) was an incident, in 1854, proved abortive by reason of the unfriendly attitude of European powers and the excitement at home over the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. In his Fourth Annual Address he said (page 2950): "In foreign relations we have to attemper our power to the less happy condition of other Republics in America and to place ourselves in the calmness and conscious dignity of right by the side of the greatest and the wealthiest of the Empires of Europe."

Slavery.—In his Inaugural Address (page 2730) the President set forth his conviction that slavery was constitutional, as was also the Fugitive Slave Act, and denounced slavery agitation. "Such," he says, "have been, and are, my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional or ambitious or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions or obscure the light of our prosperity." Doubtless he was sincere in his hopes and wishes, but the enforcement of his policies was fraught with tremendous and lasting results. The two most important pre-slavery measures supported by the Pierce administration were the Ostend Manifesto and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. President Pierce reviews the historical and constitutional aspects of slavery in his Third Annual Message (page 2860), and, in concluding his denunciation of abolitionist reformers, says: "I know that the Union is a thousand times stronger than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change which are generated one after another in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators."

In his Fourth Annual Message (page 2930) he is especially severe in his arraignment of the slavery reformers, of whom he said: "They are perfectly aware that the change in the relative conditions of the white and black races in the slave-holding states which they would promote is beyond their lawful authority; that to them it is a foreign object; that it cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for them and the states of which they are citizens the only path to its accomplishment is through burning cities, and ravaged fields, and slaughtering populations, and all there is most terrible in foreign, complicated with civil and servile, war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad bosom a degree of liberty and an amount of individual and public prosperity to which there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place hostile governments, driven at once and inevitably into mutual devastation and fratricidal carnage, transforming the new peaceful and felicitous brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of armed men, like the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia."

But for the wanton opening of the slavery question, Pierce's administration

Pierce, Franklin—*Continued.*
would have been one of the most creditable in the nation's history. But for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the popular excitement attending the whole question of slavery the defection from the Democratic party and the formation of the Republican party in 1856 would have been at least longer delayed.

Internal Improvements.—In his First Annual Message (page 2751) President Pierce declares that the subject of internal improvements "has stood as a deep graven line of division between statesmen of eminent ability and patriotism"; refers to President Jackson's message of May 27, 1830, on the subject; and asks Congress for a reconsideration of the subject, with a view to adopting a settled standard of action. In vetoing certain bills making appropriations for works coming under this head (page 2790), the President fully discusses the several phases of the question and clearly defines his opposing attitude, summing up with these words: "On the other hand, so long as these improvements are carried on by appropriations from the Treasury the benefits will continue to inure to those alone who enjoy the facilities afforded, while the expenditure will be a burden upon the whole country and the discrimination a double injury to places equally requiring improvement, but not equally favored by appropriations." He seeks to illustrate the difficulty of knowing what improvements may properly be provided by the national government and what should be left to individual or state enterprise, by concrete examples of railroads and harbor improvements. Again, in 1856, several bills of the same nature were vetoed by the President. In fact, nearly all of the vetoed measures during this administration were bills of this nature.

Commerce.—In his Second Annual Message (page 2808) President Pierce was able to say: "Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other." Especial emphasis was laid in this message upon the necessity of securing by treaty with the other world powers a recognition of the rights of neutrals in time of war as the best means of conserving the commercial interests and safety of the country. Great progress was made by the administration in securing from European nations a treaty agreement to the principle that free ships make free goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war, and that neutral property other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation. The condition of the commercial aspects of the country during the four years' administration is presented in the following table:

	1853	1854	1855	1856
Imports.............	$263,777,265	$297,803,794	$257,808,708	$310,432,310
Exports.............	203,489,282	237,043,764	218,909,503	281,219,423
Miles of Railway.....	15,360	16,720	18,374	22,016
Tons of Vessels Built.	427,494	536,046	583,450	469,293
No. of Immigrants....	368,645	427,833	200,877	195,857

Tariff.—In his First Annual Message, President Pierce (page 2747) asks the attention of Congress to the consideration of a decrease in duties, in view of the surplus in the Treasury. Again, in his Third Annual Message he says (page 2871): "The conspicuous fact that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds by many millions of dollars the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of public affairs, can not fail to suggest the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of duties on imports." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 2941) he urges a reduction so that the revenue from customs should not exceed forty-eight or fifty millions. Congress accordingly passed the act of March 3, 1857, "reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes."

Army.—In his Second Annual Message President Pierce (page 2819) urges that the forces be increased to prevent the Indian atrocities on the frontier, and adds: "Without increase of the military force these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale and with more disastrous consequences." At the previous session of Congress a bill was passed increasing the pay of the rank and file of the Army, which the President reports "has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obvious improvement in the class of men who enter the service." He regrets that the increase had not been extended to the officers. To meet the present needs of the nation, he asks for four new regiments, two of infantry and two of cavalry. Several suggestions are made in this message to reform the Army organization, especially in the direction of the creation of a retired list in order to provide for officers who, having rendered distinguished or even meritorious service, would, by the standard of seniority be promoted to posts which impairment by age would render them unfit to fill. He asks that a test of one year be made of the efficacy of the plan proposed. The organization of the artillery is subjected to criticism because the force as then organized required infantry duty from the force, because of its arrangement in regiments instead of batteries.

In his Fourth Annual Message (page 2941) he commends the work of the Army in suppressing the hostile demonstrations of the Indians and reiterates his recommendation for the adoption of measures of reform in the organization and in the increase of the force which "during the past year has been so constantly employed against the hostile Indians in various quarters that it can scarcely be said to have been a peace establishment."

Navy.—The Navy was substantially increased during this administration by the addition of six new steam frigates, of which the President says (page 2942): "The condition of the Navy is not merely satisfactory but exhibits the most gratifying evidences of increased vigor. . . . The new frigates ordered by Congress are now (1856) afloat and two of them are in active service. They are superior models of naval architecture and with their formidable battery add largely to public strength and security."

Among the reforms in the organization of the Navy carried through by this administration were the apprentice system by which boys were trained for service on a three years' cruise in national vessels, the permission granted to honorably discharged seamen to enlist after a few months without cessation of pay, and the law for the promotion of discipline in the naval force.

Pierce, Franklin:
Annual messages of, 2740, 2806, 2860, 2930.
Biographical sketch of, 2728.

Pierce, Franklin—*Continued.*
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 3979.
- Domestic relations discussed by, 2874, 2930, 2950.
- Exequaturs granted consuls of Great Britain revoked by, 2924, 2925.
- Finances discussed by, 2746, 2817, 2870, 2940.
- Foreign policy discussed by, 2731, 2745, 2807, 2864, 2904.
- Inaugural addresses of, 2730.
- Intercourse with British minister terminated by, 2908.
- Internal dissensions discouraged by, 2755, 2930.
- Internal improvements discussed by, 2751, 2789, 2790, 2919, 2920, 2921.
- Large standing army unnecessary in time of peace, 2733.
- Portrait of, 2728.
- Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 2751, 2755, 2780, 2789, 2790, 2855, 2874, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2930.
- Proclamations of—
  - Boundary line with Mexico, 2926.
  - Commercial agreement with Great Britain, 2858, 2922.
  - Exequaturs issued consuls of Great Britain revoked, 2924, 2925.
  - Extraordinary session of—
    - Congress, 2927.
    - Senate, 2959.
  - Military expeditions against—
    - Cuba, 2805.
    - Mexico, 2804.
    - Nicaragua, 2921.
  - Privileges granted certain ports, 2859.
  - Unlawful combination in Kansas, 2923.
- Prosperous condition of country discussed by, 2755, 2950.
- Retirement of, from Presidency alluded to by, 2949.
- Sectional agitation in the States discussed by, 2755, 2874, 2930.
- Special session message of, 2927.
- State of the Union discussed by, 2740, 2806, 2874, 2930.
- System of government discussed by, 2745, 2825, 2874.
- Tariff discussed by, 2747, 2871, 2941.
- Veto messages of—
  - Deepening channel over—
    - St. Clair flats, 2919.
    - St. Mary's River, 2920.
  - French spoliation claims, 2840.
  - Grant of lands for benefit of indigent insane, 2780.
  - Improvement of—
    - Des Moines Rapids, 2921.
    - Navigation of Patapsco River, 2921.
  - Ocean mail transportation, 2855.
  - Removing obstructions to navigation in Mississippi River, 2919.
  - Repair and preservation of public works, 2789.
    - Reasons for vetoing, 2790.

Pikes Peak Forest Reserve, Colorado, proclaimed, 7137.

Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserve, Colorado, superseded, 7136.

Pilgrim Fathers.—A name given by William Bradford in his journal to certain emigrants under the leadership of Bradford, Brewster, Cushman, Carver, and Miles Standish, who came to New England early in the seventeenth century on account of religious differences in England and founded the colony of Plymouth. Those who came in the first three ships are also called "old comers" or "forefathers." The first ship, the *Mayflower*, arrived on the coast in December, 1620, and had on board 108 souls. The *Fortune* came in November, 1621, with twenty-nine, and the *Anne* and *Little James* came in August, 1623, bringing forty-six persons. In religion the Pilgrims were Separatists or Independents, while the settlers of Massachusetts Bay were Puritan, who at first adhered to the Church of England and endeavored to purify it.

Pinal Mountains Forest Reserve, Arizona, proclaimed, 7089.

Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy.—James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior under Roosevelt, and Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester, attacked the policy and conduct of Mr. R. A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior under President Taft, in the matter of the conservation of the natural resources in the public domain, using as their principal text the course of Mr. Ballinger with reference to the coal lands in Alaska.

This furore regarding predatory malefactors getting a monopoly of the Alaskan coal fields had a beneficial effect. The advertising given the resources of the country made people ask, "If Alaska's so rich, why isn't she worked? What's the matter with Alaska?"

The first law passed to control these coal lands was a nullity; it treated of "surveyed" lands. The second law, passed in 1904, was more successful, but as it limited holdings by individuals to 160 acres and holdings by associations to 320 acres (or 640, if they spent $5,000 on developing the first parcel), it failed to stimulate the territory to any substantial growth.

The law of 1908 was wiser; it permits the consolidation of 2,560 acres; but this concession is coupled up and almost neutralized by a drastic antitrust section which, as affecting titles to the land, has the effect of restraining capitalists from investing.

President Taft's views on the question of Alaska's development are to be found on pages 7913, 7915, and 7942-7946. He believed that if Congress would adopt a leasing system for these coal lands, monopoly would be impossible, the railroads would be built, and Alaska would grow in a manner to "surprise the country."

The principal items in the indictment of Mr. Ballinger were as follows:

(1) That, in 1907, as Land Commissioner under President Roosevelt, he ordered the so-called Cunningham claims prepared for patent, though to his knowledge there were on file three reports by field agents that these claims were fraudulent, and that shortly thereafter he urged a Con-

Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy—*Cont'd.* gressional Committee to favor a law which would have validated the claims.

(2) That he violated a statute by aiding in the prosecution of a claim which was pending while he was Land Commissioner within two years after leaving that office.

(3) That, by unwise administration, Mr. Ballinger caused the nation the loss of valuable water-power sites on the public domain.

Congress, in January, 1910, appointed a committee consisting of six members from each house to investigate the charges. In September the four Democratic members and one "insurgent" Republican met in Minneapolis, and drafted a report recommending the dismissal of Mr. Ballinger. The seven "regular" Republican members—Senators Nelson, Flint, Sutherland and Root, and Representatives McCall, Olmsted and Denby—issued a majority report, Dec. 7, 1910, in which it was declared that the evidence did not exhibit Mr. Ballinger as being anything but a competent and honorable gentleman, honestly and faithfully performing the duties of his high office with an eye single to the public interest, and that the charges regarding the Cunningham claims were unjustified. The most important finding of the committee was that coal mines on the public land should be leased, not sold, by the Government.

Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve, California, mentioned, 6944.

Pine Ridge Sioux Indian Reservation, addition to, 7019.

Pine-Tree Money.—On May 27, 1652, the general court of Massachusetts passed an act establishing a mint at Boston. John Hull was appointed mint master, and he began the coinage of shillings, 6d. pieces, and 3d. pieces. This was called pine-tree money from a design on the obverse of a pine-tree encircled by a grained ring, with the legend "Masathusets. In." The coinage was discontinued on the death of the mint master, Oct. 1, 1683.

Pines, Isle of, Cuba, referred to, 6779.

Piracy.—Robbery on the high seas. In the law of nations the essential element of piracy is the intention of preying indiscriminately on the human race, and not a desire to interfere with the trade of some distinct power. As the high seas are not under the jurisdiction of any one state, the crime of piracy is triable in any court. The difference between a pirate and a privateer consists in these facts, that whereas the former is a sea rover who preys on the vessels and goods of any nation he may chance to run across, or who makes descents upon land for purposes of plunder, a privateer, on the other hand, has for his purpose the preying upon the commerce of a hostile nation only; he is under bond to the state whose flag he flies and of which he carries the commission or letter of marque granting him a share in the prizes taken. A privateer exceeding his commission might not be considered a pirate, but one with commissions from two opposite belligerents would be, for it would be apparent that his motive would be plunder of both. A vessel of a part of a country organized for rebellion has been held to be piratical because, although it may have a commission, such commission issued by an unknown and unrecognized power can not be admitted as valid, as it offers no guaranty of legal belligerent behavior. Piracy in the international sense of the word, however, is a crime against all nations; but any nation may class other crimes under this head.

The United States in 1820 made the slave-trade piracy for any of its citizens on any ship and for persons not citizens on any of its vessels. Notwithstanding this law passed by the United States, slave trading was not piracy in the international sense of the word. Search of a vessel by a public ship of another state is a war right only, but the right to search on suspicion of piracy exists at all times. The usual penalty for piracy is the confiscation of the vessel and hanging of the crew, while the penalty for privateering is at most imprisonment. (See also Privateering.)

Piracy:
- Cuba, piracies from, suppressed, 782.
- Gulf of Mexico, force employed in, for suppression of, 826.
- Mediterranean Sea infested with piracies, 929.
- Practice of—
  - Death penalty for, discussed, 2202.
  - Must be suppressed, 848.
- Prizes captured by pirates, recommendations regarding recapture of, 3248.
- Puerto Rico, piracies from, suppressed, 783.
- Sumatra, American vessels attacked by pirates on coast of, 1159.
- Vessels instructed to defend themselves against, 3248.
- West Indies, 758, 765, 984.
  - Suppression of, in, 929.

Pittsburg Landing (Tenn.), Battle of. (See Shiloh (Tenn.), Battle of.)

Pi-Ute Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Plague, The (see also Contagious Diseases; International Sanitary Conference; Quarantine Regulations):
- Regulations to prevent introduction of, into United States, 4501.
  - Revoked, 4509.

Plant Industry, Bureau of. (See Agriculture, Department of.)

Plaster of Paris, restriction on importation of, removed by proclamation, 603, 605.

Platforms.—In politics the platform of a party is the public declaration of the principles that the party represents. In May, 1832, a national assembly of young men was held in Washington, D. C., to indorse the nomination of Henry Clay by the National Republican party. They agreed to the first platform ever adopted by a national convention. In 1844 both the Whigs and Democrats drew up platforms, but in 1848 the Whigs refused to commit themselves by a platform. After this time the adoption of party platforms by national conventions became general.

Platt Amendment. (See Cuba.)

Platt National Park. (See Parks, National.)

Plattsburg, The, surrender of persons charged with murder on board of, referred to, 1808.

Plattsburg (N. Y.), Battle of.—The overthrow of Napoleon by the allied powers

Plattsburg (N. Y.), Battle of—*Continued.* in 1814 released many British soldiers from service in Europe, and several thousand of them were sent to reenforce the little army in Canada. By Aug. 1, Governor-General Prevost had 15,000 troops under his command at Quebec, most of them hardened veterans from the Peninsula. One brigade was sent west. The remainder were held for a contemplated invasion of New York. Wilkinson and Hampton had been retired from the American Army and Gen. George Izard was placed in command of the right wing of the Army of the North, May 4, 1814, with headquarters at Plattsburg, N. Y., near the head of Lake Champlain. Notwithstanding it was evident that the British contemplated a descent upon New York by way of Lake Champlain and the Hudson, Izard was detached from his command and sent with 4,000 men to the Niagara frontier, leaving Gen. Macomb in command with about 3,500 men. Sept. 6, 1814, the British army, fully 14,000 strong, already upon American soil, marched toward Plattsburg. Maj. Wool, with a body of about 300 regulars, met the invading army at Beekmantown, about four miles north of Plattsburg, and subjected it to a harassing fire all the way to the Saranac River. Wool's retreating column crossed the stream to South Plattsburg and destroyed the bridges. Though in overwhelming force, the British army was checked, with a loss in killed and wounded of more than 200 men. The American loss was 45.

From Sept. 7 to 11, Prevost's army rested, preparatory to acting in conjunction with the fleet on Lake Champlain. On the 11th, while the forces of Macomb and Prevost contended on land, a desperate naval battle was fought on Lake Champlain between the American and British fleets, the former under Macdonough and the latter under Downie. This battle lasted for two hours, resulting in victory for the Americans. The British lost 200 men and the commodore of the fleet. The news of the naval victory reached the contending armies at a critical point of the battle and turned the tide in favor of the Americans. Prevost fled with his army to Champlain, leaving behind his sick and wounded and large quantities of stores. Sept. 24 the British returned to Canada, having lost in the expedition about 2,000 men. (See Lake Champlain, Battle of.)

Plattsburg, N. Y., battle of, British troops defeated in, 534.

Pleasant Hill (La.), Battle of.—After the defeat of the Federal army under Gen. Banks at Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864, it retreated by way of Pleasant Grove to Pleasant Hill, about eighteen miles south, where Banks was joined by Gen. A. J. Smith with 10,000 men. Occupying a strong position here, the Federals awaited the pursuing force under Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor. April 9, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Confederates came up and began the attack. In the battle which ensued they were checked and some of the guns they had taken the day before at Sabine Cross Roads were retaken. Banks now returned to the Red River at Grand Ecore, having lost in the campaign 18 guns, 5,000 men, 130 wagons, 1,200 horses, and many small arms.

Pleuro-Pneumonia among cattle, discussed, 4578, 4508, 4771, 5112, 5383, 5764, 5887.

Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve, Colorado, superseded, 7136.

Plumas Forest Reserve, California, proclaimed, 7093.

Plymouth Colony.—The earliest settlement in Massachusetts. It was founded by a party of English Separatists who arrived in this country Dec. 21, 1620, and landed for permanent settlement in the following January. These Separatists were dissenters from the Church of England. Unlike the Puritans, who sought to purify the church, they regarded such purification as hopeless, and therefore advocated and practiced separation. The Plymouth colonists came to America from Delft, Holland, whither they had emigrated from Plymouth, England. One of the chief objects in coming to America was to enjoy their religion without molestation. The company named their settlement Plymouth, partly because it had been so called by Capt. John Smith, who had previously surveyed the harbor, and partly because the people of Plymouth, England, had treated them kindly. Miles Standish was made captain, with military authority, soon after landing, and John Carver was chosen the first governor of the colony. They entered into a treaty with Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags, which was faithfully kept for fifty-five years. No royal charter was ever granted. With the arrival of the ship *Fortune* and twenty-nine immigrants in 1621 came a land patent from the Council for New England. The patent did not fix territorial limits, but allowed 100 acres of land to each immigrant and 1,500 for public buildings, and empowered the grantees to make laws and set up a government. After enduring many hardships and privations the first colonists were joined by others from England and material prosperity followed. Plymouth Colony became a member of the New England Confederation in 1643. By the Massachusetts charter of 1691 it was united with the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Plymouth Company.—In 1606 a company of merchants of Bristol and Plymouth, England, were incorporated under a charter granted by James I. and called the North Virginia Company. They became a rival of the London Company. In 1607, having obtained a grant of land between Long Island and Passamaquoddy Bay, they sent out two ships carrying a company of colonists commanded by George Popham. A settlement was attempted on the Kennebec, but Popham died and the other colonists returned home. The company continued to exist till 1620, when it was reorganized as the New England Company or Council for New England.

Plymouth, N. C., capture of, referred to, 3458.

Pocatella Forest Reserve, Idaho, proclaimed, 6843.

Pocatello, Idaho, referred to, 6699, 6700.

Pocket, The, convention with Texas, for adjustment of claims in case of, 1686.

Pocket Vetoes. (See the several Presidents; the several messages.)

Point Barrow, Alaska, refuge station established at, 5476.

Polar Congress, International, at Hamburg, Germany, 4535.

Policy, Foreign. (See Foregin Policy.)

Political Expenses, appropriation for, suggested, 7486.

Political Expenses—*Continued.*
Contributions from corporations should be prohibited, 7370.

Political Prisoners. (See Civil War.)

Polk, James K.—1845-1849.

Fifteenth Administration—Democratic.
Vice-President—George M. Dallas.
Secretary of State—
James Buchanan.
Secretary of the Treasury—
Robert J. Walker.
Secretary of War—
William L. Marcy.
Secretary of the Navy—
George Bancroft.
John Y. Mason.
Postmaster-General—
Cave Johnson.
Attorney-General—
John Y. Mason.
Nathan Clifford.
Isaac Toucey.

Polk was elected by the Democratic party, Nov. 5, 1844. He was the first "dark-horse" candidate ever nominated by a prominent party. At the Democratic National Convention held in Baltimore, May 27-29, 1844, Van Buren and Cass were the leaders in the first eight ballots. On the ninth ballot, Polk's vote rose from 44 in the eighth to 233, sufficient for the nomination.

Platform.—The platform of the party reaffirmed the nine sections of the platform of 1840 and added three more sections. These specified that the public lands should be held as the Constitution provides, and that proceeds from the sale should not be distributed among States; that the veto power of the President should in no wise be curtailed; and that all of Oregon belonged to the United States, and that Texas should be reannexed as soon as practicable.

Opposition.—At the Whig National Convention held at Baltimore in May, 1844, Henry Clay was endorsed for the Presidency, and the first Whig national platform was formulated. It advocated a well-regulated currency, tariff for revenue and protection, distribution of the money derived from sales of public lands, a single term for the Presidency, curtailing of Executive Power, and an effective, careful, and economical government. The Liberty party met at Buffalo in convention on Aug. 30, 1843, and nominated James G. Birney for the Presidency. The platform adopted at that convention announced belief in human brotherhood, the abolition of slavery.

Vote.—The popular vote cast by twenty-six States gave Polk, 1,337,243; Clay, 1,299,068; and Birney, 62,300. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 12, 1845, gave Polk 170 and Clay 105.

Party Affiliation.—Polk was brought up a Jeffersonian in politics and, during the whole period of Jackson's administration, he was a leading supporter of his policies. As Speaker of the House (1835-1839) he supported Van Buren's administration. His opposition to the reforms advocated by the anti-slavery party was firm but not rabid. As Governor of Tennessee (1839-1841) he opposed the national bank, Federal taxation for revenue surplus, and the policies of the Abolitionists. He strongly favored the reannexation of Texas, and it was upon this issue that he was elected President.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Twenty-ninth Congress (1845-1847) the Senate, of 56 members, was composed of 30 Democrats, 25 Whigs, and 1 vacancy; and the House, of 225 members, was made up of 141 Democrats, 78 Whigs, and 6 Americans. In the Thirtieth Congress (1847-1849) the Senate, of 58 members, was composed of 37 Democrats and 21 Whigs; and the House, of 227 members, was made up of 108 Democrats, 115 Whigs, and 4 Independents.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the years of Polk's administration stood as follows: 1846, $15,550,202.97; 1847, $38,826,534.77; 1848, $47,044,862,23; 1849, $63,061,858.69.

In his First Annual Message (page 2252) President Polk referred to the total extinguishment of the public debt by a previous administration and cherished the hope that, by especial effort, his administration might bring about the same most desirable result. But the expenses due to the wars in which the country became involved soon dispelled all hope of accomplishing his purpose.

Tariff.—In his First Annual Message (page 2253) President Polk discusses the tariff in theory and the scale of the tariff of 1842 specifically. He points out the difference between the revenue standard and the protection standard, and says: "It does not follow that Congress should levy the highest duty on all articles of import which they will bear within the revenue standard, for such rates would probably produce a much larger amount than the economical administration of the Government would require." Such incidental protection as a tariff for revenue carries with it should in his opinion be so regulated that the tax may be made to bear equally upon consumers, and should be so arranged as to justly protect all industries alike. He refers to the fact that the tariff of 1842 was passed by a majority of only one vote in the Senate and two in the House (page 2255). He recommends a reduction in the tariff and prefers the *ad valorem* to the specific duty. "Such a system, when once firmly established, would be permanent, and not be subject to the constant complaints, agitations, and changes, which must ever occur when duties are not laid for revenue, but for the protection merely of a favored interest."

In a special message of June 16, 1846, the President presents a plan from the Secretary of the Treasury for the modification of the duties. He says (page 2301): "The high duties at present levied on many articles totally exclude them from importation, whilst the quantity and the amount of others which are imported are greatly diminished. By reducing these duties to a revenue standard, it is not doubted that a large amount of the articles on which they are imposed would be imported, and a corresponding amount of revenue be received at the Treasury from this source." On July 30, 1846, Congress passed an act "reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes." This act went into effect on Dec. 1, 1846. In his Third Annual Message the President (page 2403) reports the satisfactory working of this act in its first year, and says: "All the beneficial effects which were anticipated from its operation have been fully realized." The revenue for the year was increased over $8,000,000. "While the repeal of the prohibitory and restrictive duties of the act of 1842 and the substitution in their place of reasonable revenue rates levied on articles imported according to their actual value has increased the revenue and augmented our foreign trade, all the great interests of the country have been advanced and promoted." These results are reported as continuing during the following year (page 2497). The President's attitude on the question of protection is fully enunciated in his discussion of the American System in his Fourth Annual Message (page 2504).

Foreign Policy.—Of the annexation of Texas and the possible interference by for-

Polk, James K.—*Continued.*
eign powers, the President said in his Inaugural Address (page 2230): "I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers competent to contract, and foreign powers have no right to interfere with them or to take exceptions to their reunion. Foreign powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our government. . . . Foreign powers should therefore look on the annexation of Texas to the United States not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own, by adding another member to our confederation, with the consent of that member, thereby diminishing the chances of war and opening to them new and ever-increasing markets for their products." In his First Annual Message (page 2237) the President, in referring to the same subject, said: "We may rejoice that the tranquil and pervading influence of the American principle of self-government was sufficient to defeat the purposes of British and French interference, and that the almost unanimous voice of the people of Texas has given to that interference a peaceful and effective rebuke. From this example, European governments may learn how vain diplomatic arts and intrigues must ever prove upon this continent against the system of self-government which seems natural to our soil, and which will ever resist foreign interference." In the same message he reviews the conditions of the war with Mexico.

War with Mexico.—The proclamation of war against Mexico (page 2320) was issued by President Polk on May 13, 1846. In his Second Annual Message (page 2321) the President goes fully into the Mexican War history.

In his Third Annual Message, in speaking of the Mexican War (page 2394), he says: "I am persuaded that the best means of vindicating the national honor and interest and of bringing the war to an honorable close will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital parts of the enemy's country." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 2481), in speaking of the effects of the Mexican War, the President says: "One of the most important results of the war into which we were recently forced with a neighboring nation is the demonstration it has afforded of the military strength of our country. . . . The great results which have developed and been brought to light by this war will be of immeasurable importance in the future progress of our country. They will tend powerfully to preserve us from foreign collisions, and enable us to pursue uninterruptedly our cherished policy of 'peace with all nations, entangling alliances with none.'"

Panama.—A special message (page 2361) accompanies the treaty with Granada, which by its thirty-fifth article confers upon the United States the right of passage across the Isthmus of Panama. The President says: "The importance of this concession to the commercial and political interests of the United States can not be easily overrated. The route by the Isthmus of Panama is the shortest between the two oceans, and from the information herewith communicated it would seem to be the most practicable for a railroad or a canal."

Slavery.—In his Fourth Annual Message President Polk gives his views on slavery (page 2491) in these words: ". . . No duty imposed on Congress by the Constitution requires that they should legislate on the subject of slavery, while their power to do so is not only seriously questioned but denied by many of the soundest expounders of that instrument. Whether Congress shall legislate or not, the people of the acquired territories, when assembled in convention to form State constitutions will possess the sole and exclusive power to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. . . . Any and all of the states possess this right, and Congress can not deprive them of it. The people of Georgia might if they chose so alter their Constitution as to abolish slavery within its limits, and the people of Vermont might so alter their Constitution as to admit slavery within its limits."

Polk, James K.:
- Acquisition of Yucatan, discussed by, 2431.
- Advice of Senate desired by, 2299.
- American system, discussed by, 2504.
- Annexation of Texas, discussed by, (See Texas.)
- Annual messages of, 2235, 2321, 2382, 2479.
- Biographical sketch of, 2221.
- Cession of California and New Mexico, discussed by. (See California or New Mexico.)
- Constitutional treasury recommended by, 2256.
  - Successful operation of, discussed by, 2406, 2498.
- Death of announced and honors to be paid memory of, 2546.
- Discretionary power of President over nominations, removals, and other acts, discussed by, 2232, 2281, 2416, 2452, 2529.
- Finances discussed by, 2252, 2346, 2401, 2406, 2496.
- Foreign policy discussed by, 2229, 2236, 2248, 2276, 2322, 2337, 2361, 2386, 2431, 2437, 2444, 2480.
- Geographical distinctions in country, discouraged by, 2413.
- Inaugural address of, 2223.
- Internal improvements, discussed by, 2310, 2460, 2506.
- Large standing army unnecessary in time of peace, 2263.
- Mexican War discussed by, 2287, 2295, 2300, 2306, 2321, 2363, 2383, 2415, 2437, 2481.
- Monroe Doctrine, reasserted by, 2248, 2390, 2432.
- National banks, discussed by, 2504.
- Pocket veto of, 2460.
- Portrait of, 2221.
- Powers of Federal and State Governments, discussed by, 2310, 2456, 2460, 2490, 2506.
- Principles of laws of war, discussed by, 2444.
- Proclamations of—
  - Discriminating duties suspended on vessels of—
    - Brazil, 2372.
    - France, 2371.

Polk, James K.—*Continued.*
    - Existence of war between United States and Mexico, 2320.
    - Extraordinary session of Senate, 2539.
    - Privileges of other ports granted Lewiston, N. Y., 2319.
    - Retrocession of Alexander County to Virginia, 2320.
    - Treaty with Mexico, 2477.
- Request of House for—
    - Account of expense for foreign intercourse refused, 2281.
    - Information regarding foreign intercourse refused by, 2416, 2452.
    - Referred to, 2529.
- Request of Senate for information regarding annexation of Texas refused by, 2232.
- Slavery discussed by, 2490.
- State of the Union discussed by, 2321, 2382, 2479.
- Tariff discussed by, 2253, 2301, 2348, 2366, 2403, 2497, 2506.
- Texas, relations with, discussed by. (See Texas.)
- To cultivate peace and good will with all nations, policy of American people, 2383.
- Veto messages of—
    - Continuing works in Wisconsin; reasons for applying pocket veto, 2460.
    - French spoliation claims, 2316.
    - Improvement of rivers and harbors, 2310.
- Veto power of President discussed by, 2512.
- Warehousing system, discussed by, 2405.

Poll Tax.—An individual or head tax levied upon the male citizens of some foreign countries and a portion of the United States. The Federal Government has the power to levy such a tax in proportion to the census (20) but has never exercised it. Before the Revolution the Colonies levied poll taxes at various times. In 1898 twenty-seven states and territories levied and collected a poll tax. Some states, as South Carolina, have constitutional provisions for levying the poll tax. In Ohio and some other states any tax on polls is prohibited by the constitution. In others, as in Massachusetts and Tennessee, its payment is made a qualification for voting. Many of the states devote their revenue from poll taxes to free schools.

Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. (See Income Tax Cases.)

Polygamy (see also Mormon Church):
- Discussed by President—
    - Arthur, 4644, 4731, 4771, 4837.
    - Buchanan, 2985.
    - Cleveland, 4946, 5379.
    - Garfield, 4601.
    - Grant, 4105, 4157, 4309, 4310.
    - Harrison, Benj., 5553, 5641.
    - Hayes, 4511, 4557.
    - Roosevelt, 7428.
- Pardons granted persons guilty of unlawful cohabitation under color of polygamous marriage, 5803, 5942.

Ponca Commission, appointment and report of, discussed, 4582.

Ponca Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Poncarar Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Ponce, Porto Rico:
- Land reserved for custom house at, 6840.
- Pier and wharves at, 6773.
- Railroads at, 6899, 7063, 7064.
- Ponce and Guayama Railroad Company, concession to, 7064.

Ponce Railway and Light Company, concession to, 7063.

Pontiac's War.—A war between the English garrisons and settlers on the western frontier and a confederacy of the Delaware, Shawnee, Mingo, Ottawa, Chippewa, and other Indian tribes, led by Pontiac, an Ottawa chief. Pontiac assembled a great council of Indians near Detroit April 27, 1763, and unfolded his plans for retarding or preventing white settlers locating west of Pittsburg. To capture Detroit was Pontiac's special task, and May 7 was the date selected, but the commander of the post was warned of the plot by an Indian girl, and the attempt was not made. The town was surrounded, however, and July 31 the garrison made a night attack on the Indians in which 59 English were killed or wounded. Oct. 12 Pontiac raised the siege and retired. Forts Sandusky, St. Joseph, Miami, Ouatanon, Mackinaw, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, and Venango were taken and their garrisons massacred by the Indians in this war. A treaty of peace was made in 1766. Pontiac was murdered by a Kaskaskia Indian in 1769.

Pontifical States. (See Italy; Papal States.)

Poor Richard's Almanac.—In 1732 Benjamin Franklin began the publication of Poor Richard's Almanac. It contained many homely but very striking maxims, and for this reason became famous.

Pope of Rome, sentiments of regard for President, conveyed, referred to, 2761.

Population.—The first United States census having been taken in 1790, all population figures previous to that date are based upon estimates. Figures obtained from the best possible sources place the population of New Hampshire in 1700 at about 5,000; Massachusetts and Maine, 70,000; Rhode Island, 6,000; Connecticut, 25,000; New York, 25,000; New Jersey, 14,000; Pennsylvania and Delaware, 20,000; Maryland, 30,000; Virginia, 80,000; and the Carolinas, 15,000. By 1750 the thirteen Colonies are thought to have contained 1,500,000 inhabitants, and at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War something less than 3,000,000. The population of New England was almost purely English; that of New York largely Dutch. Pennsylvania and the Colonies to the southward contained many German, Scotch-Irish, and a few Huguenot settlers, and South Carolina many of the last named.

Census of 1790.—Connecticut, 237,946; Delaware, 59,096; Georgia, 82,548; Kentucky, 73,677; Maine, 96,540; Maryland,

Population—*Continued.*
319,728; Massachusetts, 378,787; New Hampshire, 141,885; New Jersey, 184,139; New York, 340,120; North Carolina, 393,751; Pennsylvania, 434,373; Rhode Island, 68,825; South Carolina, 249,073; Tennessee, 35,691; Vermont, 85,425; Virginia, 747,610. Total, 3,929,214.

Census of 1800.—Connecticut, 251,002; Delaware, 64,273; District of Columbia, 14,093; Georgia, 162,686; Indiana, 5,641; Kentucky, 220,955; Maine, 151,719; Maryland, 341,548; Massachusetts, 422,845; Mississippi, 8,850; New Hampshire, 183,858; New Jersey, 211,149; New York, 589,051; North Carolina, 478,103; Ohio, 45,365; Pennsylvania, 602,365; Rhode Island, 69,122; South Carolina, 345,591; Tennessee, 105,602; Vermont, 154,465; Virginia, 880,200. Total, 5,308,483.

Census of 1810.—Connecticut, 261,942; Delaware, 72,674; District of Columbia, 24,023; Georgia, 252,433; Illinois, 12,282; Indiana, 24,520; Kentucky, 406,511; Louisiana, 76,556; Maine, 228,705; Maryland, 380,546; Massachusetts, 472,040; Michigan, 4,762; Mississippi, 40,352; Missouri, 20,845; New Hampshire, 214,460; New Jersey, 245,562; New York, 959,049; North Carolina, 555,500; Ohio, 230,760; Pennsylvania, 810,091; Rhode Island, 76,931; South Carolina, 415,115; Tennessee, 261,727; Vermont, 217,895; Virginia, 974,600. Total, 7,239,881. Maine a part of Massachusetts until admitted in 1820.

Census of 1820.—Alabama, 127,901; Arkansas, 14,255; Connecticut, 275,148; Delaware, 72,749; District of Columbia, 32,039; Georgia, 340,985; Illinois, 55,162; Indiana, 147,178; Kentucky, 564,135; Louisiana, 152,923; Maine, 298,269; Maryland, 407,350; Massachusetts, 523,159; Michigan, 8,765; Mississippi, 75,448; Missouri, 66,557; New Hampshire, 244,022; New Jersey, 277,426; New York, 1,372,111; North Carolina, 638,823; Ohio, 581,295; Pennsylvania, 1,047,507; Rhode Island, 83,015; South Carolina, 502,741; Tennessee, 422,771; Vermont, 235,966; Virginia, 1,065,116. Total, 9,638,453. (See also Census.)

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1830 TO 1910

States and Territories	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Alabama	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,992	1,513,017	1,828,697	2,138,093
Alaska	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	63,592	64,356
Arizona	......	......	......	......	9,658	40,440	59,620	122,931	204,354
Arkansas	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,179	1,311,564	1,574,449
California	......	......	92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,208,130	1,485,053	2,377,549
Colorado	......	......	......	34,277	39,864	194,327	419,198	539,700	799,024
Connecticut	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756
Dakota	......	......	......	4,837	14,181	135,177	......	......	......
Delaware	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322
Dist. of Columbia	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069
Florida	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	751,139
Georgia	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121
Hawaii	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	154,001	191,909
Idaho	......	......	......	.....	14,999	32,610	84,385	161,772	325,594
Illinois	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351	4,821,550	5,638,591
Indiana	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876
Indian Territory	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	392,060	*
Iowa	......	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,911,896	2,231,853	2,224,771
Kansas	......	......	......	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,427,096	1,470,495	1,690,949
Kentucky	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905
Louisiana	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,587	1,381,625	1,656,388
Maine	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371
Maryland	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346
Massachusetts	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,943	2,805,346	3,366,416
Michigan	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889	2,420,982	2,810,173
Minnesota	......	......	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,301,826	1,751,394	2,075,708
Mississippi	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114
Missouri	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184	3,106,665	3,293,335
Montana	......	......	......	......	20,595	39,159	132,159	243,329	376,053
Nebraska	......	......	......	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,058,910	1,066,300	1,192,214
Nevada	......	......	......	6,857	42,491	62,266	45,761	42,335	81,875
New Hampshire	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572
New Jersey	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167
New Mexico	......	......	61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	153,593	195,310	327,301
New York	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853	7,268,894	9,113,279
North Carolina	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947	1,893,810	2,206,287
North Dakota	......	......	......	......	......	......	182,719	319,146	577,056
Ohio	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,316	4,157,545	4,767,121
Oklahoma	......	......	......	......	......	......	61,834	398,331	1,657,155
Oregon	......	......	13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	313,767	413,536	672,765
Pennsylvania	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,014	6,302,115	7,665,111
Rhode Island	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610
South Carolina	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400
South Dakota	......	......	......	......	......	......	328,808	401,570	583,888
Tennessee	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789
Texas	......	......	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,523	3,048,710	3,896,542
Utah	......	......	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	207,905	276,749	373,351
Vermont	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956
Virginia	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612
Washington	......	......	......	11,594	23,955	75,116	349,390	518,103	1,141,990
West Virginia	......	......	......	......	442,014	618,457	762,704	958,800	1,221,119
Wisconsin	......	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880	2,069,042	2,333,860
Wyoming	......	......	......	......	9,118	20,789	60,705	92,531	145,965
Total	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250	75,994,575	91,972,266

* Indian Territory merged into Oklahoma.

Population, Center of.—(See Center of Population.)

Populist or People's Party.—In December, 1889, a meeting of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America was held at St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of consolidating the various bodies of organized farmers which had been formed at different times and places in the United States since 1867, and which were known under the general name of Grangers (q. v.). The consolidated body was called the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. On Dec. 2, 1890, a national convention was held at Ocala, Fla. Thirty-five States and Territories were represented by 163 delegates. Independent political action was decided upon, and a platform was adopted advocating free silver, the subtreasury plan, equal taxation, a graduated income tax, election of President, Vice-President, and Senators by direct vote, and prohibition of alien ownership of land.

The second convention was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19, 1891. Thirty States and Territories were represented by 1,418 delegates. At this convention the Ocala platform was heartily indorsed and the name People's party was adopted. A third national meeting was held at St. Louis, Mo., in February, 1892. It was decided to put in the field candidates for President and Vice-President, and on July 2, 1892, a national body of delegates met at Omaha, Nebr., and nominated Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, for President, and James G. Field, of Virginia, for Vice-President. Weaver obtained a popular vote of 1,041,028 and an electoral vote of 22.

In 1896 the People's party met at St. Louis, Mo., and nominated for President William J. Bryan of Nebraska, and for Vice-President Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia. Mr. Bryan had been previously nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic party. In the popular vote the Bryan and Watson ticket (straight Populist) received 245,728 votes, and Bryan and Sewall ticket (Democratic and straight fusion ticket) 6,257,198 votes. In the electoral college McKinley and Hobart (Republican candidates) received 271 votes. Bryan, 176, Sewall 149, and Watson 27. On May 10, 1900, a convention of the fusion wing of the party met at Sioux Falls, S. D., and nominated William J. Bryan for President and Charles A. Town for Vice-President. Mr. Town withdrew in favor of Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic candidate, and on Aug. 28th the executive committee nominated Mr. Stevenson. The anti-fusion wing of the party met at Cincinnati on May 10th and nominated Wharton Barker for President and Ignatius Donnelly for Vice-President. The Democratic and fusion nominees received 6,374,397 popular votes and 155 electoral votes. The anti-fusion (middle of the road) wing of the People's party received 50,373 popular votes. In 1904 the People's party nominated Thomas E. Watson for President and Thomas H. Tibbles for Vice-President and they received 120,903 votes. In 1908 Watson and Samuel Williams of Indiana were nominated to head the ticket. The vote this year fell to 33,871.

Pork Products. (See Animals and Animal Products.)

Port Gibson (Miss.), Battle of.—On the night of April 16, 1863, the Federal gunboats under Admiral Porter succeeded in running past the batteries at Vicksburg. Grant ordered Sherman to make a feint on the Confederate batteries at Haines Bluff, above Vicksburg, while Porter covered the landing of McClernand's and McPherson's corps at Bruinsburg, a few miles below Grand Gulf. Immediately upon landing McClernand pushed forward toward Port Gibson. A march of eight miles brought him in sight of the Confederates, whom he forced back until dark. The next day (May 2) the Confederates held a strong position, which they stubbornly defended. That night the troops slept on their arms. During the night the Confederate forces retired across the Bayou Pierre, pursued next day by McPherson's corps. The Federal loss was 131 killed, 719 wounded, and 25 missing—a total of 875. One thousand prisoners and 5 cannon were taken from the Confederates.

Port Hudson (La), Surrender of.—As early as August, 1862, Confederates began to fortify Port Hudson, a point on the Mississippi River in Louisiana, at the terminus of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad, twenty-five miles above Baton Rouge and one hundred and forty-seven above New Orleans. Dec. 14, 1862, Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks took command of the Department of the Gulf, and in March, 1863, made a demonstration against Port Hudson while Farragut's fleet attempted to run the batteries to assist Porter in the naval investment of Vicksburg. The attempt was a failure. May 26, 1863, Banks again invested Port Hudson, and was reenforced by Maj.-Gen. Augur, Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman, and Gen. Weitzel, increasing his forces to 12,000 men. An unsuccessful assault was made on the 27th, which showed the place to be strongly fortified. Banks lost 2,000 men in the assault. June 14 a second assault was made after a bombardment of several days by Farragut's fleet. This was also repulsed, with a loss of 700 killed and wounded. Banks now invested the place by a series of approaches. July 6 the news of the surrender of Vicksburg reached Port Hudson, and three days later Gardner surrendered, with 6,340 men and 51 guns. Besides, the garrison lost about 500 prisoners or deserters before the surrender, and about 700 killed and wounded.

Port Republic (Va.), Battle of.—June 9, 1862, the morning after the skirmish between the forces of Ewell and Frémont at Cross Keys, Jackson drew in Ewell, crossed the branch of the Shenandoah, and destroying the bridges cut off two brigades of Shields's advance from Frémont, defeated them in battle, and captured some 450 prisoners and 800 muskets.

Port Royal (S. C.), Expedition to.—Oct. 29, 1861, a strong naval and military expedition left Hampton Roads under command of Commodore Samuel F. Du Pont and Gen. Thomas W. Sherman. The first was composed of the steam frigate *Wabash*, fourteen gunboats, twenty-two first-class and twelve smaller steamers, and twenty-six sailing vessels. The land forces under Sherman consisted of thirteen regiments of volunteers, forming three brigades and numbering 10,000 men. After a tempestuous voyage the fleet arrived off Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 3. Upon each side of the mouth of the Broad River is an island on which the Confederates had built forts. On Bay Point Fort Beauregard mounted twenty-three guns, and on Hilton Head, opposite, Fort Walker had six, some of them of the largest caliber. A fleet of eight steamers lay inside the harbor. The guns of the fort were fully manned by 1,700 South Carolinians, and a field battery with 500 men supported one of them. On the 7th Du Pont brought his gunboats into action. He manœuvred his fleet

Port Royal (S. C.), Expedition to—*C't'd.* in a circle around the harbor between the forts, firing broadsides as he passed the Confederate batteries. His shells wrought havoc in the works, but the moving ships were little damaged. For four hours the battle raged, when the garrison retreated leaving everything behind. Forty-three guns were captured. Hilton Head was made the center of later naval operations.

Port Royal, S. C., blockade of, removed by proclamation, 3290.

Portage Lake, Mich., act authorizing establishment of new harbor lines in, returned, 5506.

Portales Forest Reserve, New Mexico, proclaimed, 7303.

Portland Company, bill for relief of, vetoed, 5527.

Portland, Ore., proclaimed port of delivery, 2588.
  Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at, 6872.

Porto Rico.—The island of Porto Rico, over which the flag of the United States was raised in token of formal possession on October 18, 1898, is the most eastern of the Great Antilles in the West Indies and is separated on the east from the Danish island of St. Thomas by a distance of about fifty miles, and from Haiti on the west by the Mona passage, seventy miles wide. Distances from San Juan, the capital, to important points are as follows: New York, 1,411 miles; Charleston, S. C., 1,200 miles; Key West, Fla., 1,050 miles; Havana, 1,000 miles.

The island is a parallelogram in general outline, 108 miles from the east to the west and from 37 to 43 miles across, the area being about 3,600 square miles, or somewhat less than half that of the State of New Jersey (Delaware has 2,050 square miles and Connecticut 4,990 square miles). The population according to an enumeration made by the United States Government in 1900 showed a population of 953,243, of whom 589,426 are white and 363,817 are colored. The density was 260 to the square mile in 1900; 83.2 per cent of the population could not read. The population in 1910 is reported as 1,118,012.

Porto Rico is unusually fertile, and its dominant industries are agriculture and lumbering. In elevated regions the vegetation of the temperate zone is not unknown. There are more than 500 varieties of trees found in the forests, and the plains are full of palm, orange, and other trees. The principal crops are sugar, coffee, tobacco, and maize, but oranges, bananas, rice, pineapples, and many other fruits are important products. The largest article of export from Porto Rico is sugar. The next is tobacco. Other exports in order of amount are coffee, fruits, molasses, cattle, timber, and hides.

The principal minerals found in Porto Rico are gold, carbonates, and sulphides of copper and magnetic oxide of iron in large quantities. Lignite is found at Utuado and Moca, and also yellow amber. A large variety of marbles, limestones, and other building stones are deposited on the island, but these resources are very undeveloped. There are salt works at Guanica and Salina on the south coast, and at Cape Rojo on the west, and these constitute the principal mineral industry in Porto Rico.

The principal cities are Mayaguez, with 16,939, Ponce, 35,027 inhabitants; and San Juan, the capital, with 48,716. The shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Porto Rico, year ending June 30, 1913, were $32,223,191. The exports of domestic merchandise to the United States were $40,529,665. The foreign trade, year ending June 30, 1913, was: Imports, $3,745,057; exports, $8,564,942.

An act providing for a civil government for Porto Rico was passed by the Fifty-sixth Congress and received the assent of the President April 12, 1900 (page 6678).

Under this act a civil government was established which went into effect May 1, 1900. There are two legislative chambers, the Executive Council, or "upper house," composed of the Government Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of the Interior, and Commissioner of Education, and five citizens appointed by the President, and the House of Delegates, or "lower house," consisting of thirty-five members, elected by the people. The island is represented in the Congress of the United States by a Resident Commissioner.

President Roosevelt in messages to Congress Dec. 5, 1905 (page 7398), Dec. 3, 1906 (page 7431), Dec. 3, 1907 (page 7484) and Dec. 8, 1908 (page 7613) recommended the granting of United States citizenship to the Porto Ricans, and a bill was introduced in the Sixty-second Congress providing for the same, but failed to reach a final vote.

The Legislature of 1912 enacted a sanitation law establishing an insular board of health, and a general sanitary organization, provided a bureau of labor, and authorized investment by the treasurer of $200,000 in first mortgage bonds of a corporation to be organized for the construction of a modern hotel in San Juan. It also authorized a bond issue of $500,000 in connection with port improvement at San Juan. The Legislature of 1913 provided for the retirement on three-quarter pay of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the island after ten years' service, and upon reaching sixty-five years of age, and ordered the establishment of an insular hospital in each of the seven districts in which the island is divided, for those suffering from transmissible and contagious diseases.

Porto Rico:
  American citizens in, unlawfully punished, 783.
  Campaign against, under command of Maj.-Gen. Miles, 6318.
  Citizenship for islanders, 7398, 7431, 7484, 7613.
  Civil government of, 6678, 6812, 7398.
  Commercial relations with, 1260, 1347, 4826, 4921, 5089, 5470, 6069.
    Treaty regarding, 4842, 4847, 4848.
  Expeditions against, referred to, 2741.
  Grants of public or corporate rights in, order regarding, 6583.
  Lands reserved in, for light-houses, 6840.
  Lands reserved in, for public purposes, 6818, 6837, 6839.
  Military commission to superintend Spanish evacuation of, 6322.
  Piracies from, suppressed, 783.
  Privateering in ports of, 2345.
  Railroads in, 6770.
  Relations of, with United States, 6658, 7398.

Porto Rico—*Continued.*
  Sanitary problems connected with, referred to, 6341.
  Slavery in, discussed, 4100.
    Release of persons held in, discussed, 4194.
  Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5583.
    Referred to, 5615, 5747.
  Telephones in, 6772.
  Vessels from certain ports of, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4871.
  Vessels of Spain from, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4810, 5075, 5155.
    Discussed, 5089.
    Suspension revoked, 5074.
  Vessels of United States, discriminating duties and fines on, in, 4626, 4714, 4763, 4786, 4788, 5961.
    Abolished, 4810, 5155.
    Retaliatory measures, discussed, 4763.
  Visit of American naval officer to, referred to, 845.

Ports. (See Rivers and Harbors.)

Portsmouth, N. H., dry dock at, about completed, 2669.
  Site for, 934.

Portsmouth, Ohio, act to erect public building at, vetoed, 5152.

Portsmouth, Treaty of.—A treaty of peace between Russia and Japan, at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5, 1905, bringing to a close the war that had been waged between those two countries since Feb. 11, 1904.

Shortly after the battle of the Japan Sea, May 27-29, 1905 (see Japan), President Roosevelt, after conference with the Russian Ambassador and the Japanese Minister, sent identical notes to the Governments of the two countries, urging them to begin direct peace negotiations with each other, and offering the services of the United States in bringing their envoys together. Japan accepted the proposition two days later, and Russia within a week. Various places were proposed for the meeting: Paris, The Hague, Chefoo, Geneva, and Washington. As the summer heat made the latter place unsuitable, the United States Government offered the use of a building at the United States Navy Yard, at Portsmouth, N. H., and the offer was accepted. The envoys appointed were, on the part of Japan, Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kogoro Takahira, Minister to the United States; and on the part of Russia, Count Sergius Witte and Baron Rosen, Ambassador to the United States.

On Aug. 5 the envoys assembled on the United States cruiser, *Mayflower*, near Oyster Bay, L. I., and were introduced by President Roosevelt. The sessions of the conference began Aug. 9, when the Japanese presented their terms: I. Recognition by Russia of the preponderating influence of Japan in Korea; II. Simultaneous evacuation of Manchuria by Russia and Japan; III. Transfer to Japan of the Russian leases of Port Arthur and Dalny; IV. The return of Manchuria to China according to the previous agreement between Russia and China; V. The cession of Sakhalin Island to Japan; VI. The transfer to Japan of all public property in Port Arthur and Dalny, rights of private property to be respected; VII. The transfer to Japan of the Manchurian railroad between Port Arthur and Dalny and Harbin; VIII. Russia to retain the main line in Vladivostok; IX. The reimbursement of Japan for the expenses of the war; X. The surrender to Japan of the Russian warships interned at neutral ports; XI. Limitation of Russia's naval strength in the Pacific; XII. Fishing rights for citizens of Japan in Russian waters.

To some of these Russia agreed at once; but the questions of indemnity and the cession of the Island of Sakhalin still remained open, and by the 19th of August the negotiations seemed certain to end in failure. The pressure of neutral nations, brought to bear on both parties, and especially the influence of President Roosevelt, led to a compromise. Japan waived the question of indemnity, and withdrew her demand for the interned warships; while Russia consented to the surrender of the southern half of the island of Sakhalin. Each nation agreed to pay the cost of the maintenance of its prisoners of war, an arrangement much to the advantage of Japan. An agreement was reached August 29, and the formal treaty was signed Sept. 5, 1905. Ratifications of the treaty were exchanged on Oct. 14, 1905. (See also Japan.)

Portugal.—Continental Portugal occupies part of the maritime district of the Iberian Peninsula, between 6° 15′-9° 30′ W. longitude, and 37°-42° 8′ N. latitude, and is bounded on the north and east by Spain, and on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean. The Azores and Madeira Islands form an integral part of Portugal for administrative purposes.

Physical Features.—Portugal is generally hilly, but with no great heights, and there are many plains. The principal rivers are Douro, Tagus, Guadiana and Minho. The climate is equable and temperate, the southwestern winds bringing an abundant rainfall. Lisbon has an annual mean temperature of 61° F., but there is a difference of 50° F in the extremes.

History.—From the close of the eleventh century until the revolution of 1910 the government of Portugal was a monarchy, and in the year 1500 the King of Portugal was "Lord of the conquest, navigation, and commerce of India, Ethiopia, Arabia and Persia," the territories of the Empire including also the Vice-Royalty of Brazil, which declared its independence in 1822 (see Brazil). In 1910 an armed rising drove the King and the Royal family into exile, effected a separation of Church and State and set up a Republic.

Government.—The National Assembly of Aug. 21, 1911, sanctioned the Republic and adopted a Constitution, with a President elected by Congress for four years, a Congress of two Chambers, and an Executive appointed by the President but responsible to the Legislature. The Republic was formally recognized by the Powers on Sept. 11, 1911. President of the Republic (Aug. 24, 1911-1915), Dr. Manoel d'Arriaga. There is a Congress of two houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of seventy-one members, elected by the Municipal Councils of the Republic for six years, one-half renewable every three years. The Chamber of Deputies (or National Council) consists of 164 members, elected by direct vote for three years.

There are Courts of first instance in each

Portugal—*Continued.*
of the 193 judicial districts or comarcas, with Courts of Appeal (tribunaes de relaçao) at Lisbon and Oporto and at Ponta Delgada in the Azores. There is a Supreme Court of Appeal at Lisbon.

The Republic is divided into twenty-one Districts (Continental Portugal seventeen, Azores three, Madeira one), governed by an appointed Governor, a District Auditor and an elective council of three members.

AREA AND POPULATION

Districts	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population Census 1911
Aveiro	1,064	336,243
Azores	922	242,560
Beja	3,958	192,499
Braga	1,041	382,276
Bragança	2,512	192,024
Castello Branco	2,581	241,184
Coimbra	1,507	359,387
Evora	2,856	148,295
Faro	1,937	272,861
Guarda	2,114	271,616
Leiria	1,316	262,632
Lisboa	3,085	852,854
Madeira	314	169,783
Portalegre	2,404	141,481
Porto	892	679,540
Santarem	2,554	325,775
Vianna do Castello	857	227,250
Villa Real	1,649	245,547
Vizeu	1,937	416,744
Total Portugal	35,500	5,960,056
Portuguese Colonies	804,841	9,675,000
Grand Total	840,341	15,635,056

In 1911 there were 41,197 foreigners resident in Portugal, of whom 20,517 were Spanish, 12,143 Brazilians, 2,516 British, 1,832 French, 1,645 Americans.

For the army see Armies of the World and for the navy see Navies of the World.

Production and Industry.—The principal products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax and hemp, while the vine is extensively cultivated, the best wine being produced in the elevated tracts, and the commoner kinds in the low-lying country. In the plains and lowlands rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds are abundantly grown. The vine and the olive are the chief branches of industry, the rich red wine known as "port" being grown in the Paiz do Vinho and carried down the Douro partly in sailing vessels but mainly by rail, for shipment at Oporto. The Live Stock (1910) included cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses.

There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, seapine, and cork, covering nearly 27 per cent of the cultivated area of the country, and cork products are largely manufactured for export, while the wine trade requires much timber for the numerous cooperages, much of which, however, is imported from abroad.

The value of the fish landed annually is about 6,000,000 milreis, including tunny fish and sardines and fresh water salmon, 8,298 vessels employing 26,892 men, are engaged in the deep-sea and coast fisheries.

Education.—Primary is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of seven and fifteen, but attendances are not strictly enforced, and over 75 per cent of the population above seven years old are illiterate. The University of Coimbra (founded in 1291 at Lisbon and transferred to Coimbra in 1527) has a library of 150,000 volumes. In 1910 there were 1,100 matriculated students at the University.

Finance.—The average annual revenue for the five years ending with 1913 was 72,000,000 escudos, and the expenditure for the same time averaged 76,000,000 escudos. The escudo, the unit of value, is the ancient milreis, and is equivalent to $1.08 United States money. The debt was stated on Jan. 1, 1913, at $64,018,000, with carrying charges of $21,701,000.

Railways, etc.—In 1910 there were 1,760 miles of railway open and working, of which 680 miles were State owned. The principal lines cross the Spanish border to the ports of Lisbon and Oporto, and a coastal system runs from the northern boundary to Faro on the south coast. The principal waterways are the Lower Tagus and the Douro, the latter traversing the wine district, which provides most of the traffic.

Cities.—Capital, Lisbon, on the Tagus. Population (1911) 435,359. Oporto had a population (1911) of 194,664. There are no other large cities.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Portugal from the United States for the year 1913 was $4,167 158, and goods to the value of $6,870,223 were sent thither—a balance of $2,703,065 in favor of Portugal.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has an area of 1,470 square miles, with an estimated population of 605,000. The Portuguese dominions consist of Goa on the western coast of India, about 265 miles southeast of Bombay; Damão, on the east side of the Gulf of Cambay, and of Diu, a town and fort on an island on the west side of the same gulf. These settlements form a single administrative province under a Governor-General.

MACAO is a settlement on the western side of the estuary of the Canton River, occupied by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century, and finally ceded by China in 1887.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR consists of the northern portion of Timor, a large island in the Malay Archipelago, of an enclave on the northwest coast of the island, and of the neighboring island of Pulo Cambing, with area of 7,450 square miles, and an estimated population of 300,000.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS are an archipelago of the west African coast, between 14° 47′-17° 13′ N. latitude and 22° 40′-25° 22′ W. longitude, consisting of twelve islands. They were settled by the Portuguese, who imported negroes from the African coast to work the plantations, slavery being finally abolished in 1876. The inhabitants are mainly negroes and mulattoes, who speak a debased form of Portuguese, and belong to the Roman Catholic Church. Coffee is the principal product, maize, millet, sugar cane, manioc, oranges, tobacco and cotton being also grown. The exports are coffee, physicnuts, millet, sugar, spirits, salt, live animals, skins and fish; the imports being coal, textiles, food stuffs, wine, metals, tobacco, pottery, machinery and vegetables.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA extends along the west coast of Africa between the Casamanci district of Senegal (French) and French Guinea. The settlement includes also Orango, Bolama, Bissao and other islands, and has a total area of about 14,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 300,000 to 500,000, of various negro tribes. The interior is dense forest with palms, ebony and mahogany.

SÃO THOMÉ and *PRINCIPÉ* are two islands in the Gulf of Guinea. The principal product of both islands is cocoa, the exports of which were about one-sixth of the world's supply in 1907. Exaggerated reports as to the conditions of indentured laborers stopped the cocoa exports from 1909-1910, but the conditions have now been radically altered.

Portugal—*Continued.*

ANGOLA lies south of the Kongo River in West Africa and extends eastward as far as Rhodesia. The northern boundary is that of the Belgian Kongo, and the southern boundary is conterminous with German Southwest Africa.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA lies between German East Africa on the north and Natal on the south. The area is estimated as 300,000 square miles, with population not exceeding 3,200,000, of whom about 10,000 are Europeans. Of the natives, 90 per cent are Bantu negroes. The Province of Moçambique is administered by a Governor-General, with headquarters at Lourenço Marques. Large portions of the territory are leased to the Companhia de Moçambique (headquarters, Beira), the Companhia di Zambezia (Quelimane), and the Companhia do Nyasa (Porto Amelia). The mineral resources include coal and ironstone, malachite, copper, gold, petroleum and bitumen. The agricultural products are wheat and other cereals, sugar-cane, rice, ground-nuts, coffee and tobacco. The exports are principally rubber, sugar, coal, beeswax, coco-nuts, copra and mangrove bark, ivory, cattle, skins and hides, ground-nuts, cotton, tobacco and gold; the imports being cotton goods, hardware and foodstuffs. The special trade of the Province is about 30,000,000 escudos annually, the transit trade being of approximately the same value, on the way to and from the Transvaal (via Lourenço Marques and Beira).

Portugal (see also Lisbon; Oporto):
- Blockade established by, claims of United States growing out of, 1098, 1113, 1243.
- Brazil, questions with respecting escape of insurgent Admiral Da Gama, 5956.
- Citizens of, effort made to improve condition of, 762, 786.
- Claims of United States against, 1071, 1113, 1157, 1243, 1317, 2268, 2453, 2550, 2618, 2680, 2759. (See also *General Armstrong*, The; *Miles*, The.)
  - Admitted, but payment of, delayed, 1456.
  - Convention for adjustment of, referred to, 2618, 2642, 2655.
  - Payment of, 1157, 1243, 1368, 1749, 2655.
- Commercial relations with, 811.
  - Vessels sent to protect American interests, 1099.
- Copyright privilege extended, by proclamation, 5830.
- Cotton culture in African possessions of, referred to, 3267.
- Diplomatic relations with, resumed, 1008.
- Duties on rice reduced by, 1243.
- Friendly disposition of, toward United States, 919.
- Government of, removed to Lisbon, 674.
- Internal tranquility restored to, 1317.
- Minister of United States in, 90.
  - Salary of, referred to, 3667.
- Railroad in, operated by American citizens, seized by Government of, 5470.
  - Claim regarding, submitted to arbitration, 5546.
- Relations with, 89, 168, 820.
- Republic of, recognized, 8049.
- Revenue laws of United States, complaints of, against, referred to, 1956.
- Slavery in colonies of, abolition of, discussed, 4289.
- Treaty with, referred to, 1821, 1839, 1894, 2127.
- Vessels of—
  - Discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4080.
    - Report regarding, 1135, 1443.
    - Requested by Portugal, 1442.
  - Duties on, 1135.
  - Proclamation levying duties on, 1589.
    - Referred to, 1592.
- Vessels of United States seized or interfered with by, 1070, 1098, 1113, 1243.
- Vice-consul of, to United States, exequatur of, revoked, 4038.
- Wines of, duties on, referred to, 2127, 2250.

Portugal, Treaty with.—A reciprocal commercial arrangement was made with Portugal in 1900. It provides for a preferential tariff on goods (chiefly wines, their products, and works of art) coming into the United States; and on certain classes of goods (chiefly food-stuffs, machinery, oils, tar, and pitch) entering Portugal, the Azores, and Madeiras from the United States. Should the United States at any time impose high duties on crude cork and coffee from Portugal, that country reserves the right to arrest the operation of this convention on three months' notice. Arbitration, extradition and naturalization conventions are also in force.

Post-Office. (See Post-Office Department.)

Post-Office Building:
- Destruction of, by fire referred to, 1483.
- Erection of—
  - Appropriation for, recommended, 1483, 1911.
  - Recommended, 1477, 1720.
- Erection of, for joint use of Washington City post-office and Post-Office Department recommended, 5479.
- Extension of, referred to, 2915, 2917.
- Heating and ventilating of, referred to, 3110, 3112.
- Referred to, 1798.
- Uniform standard in amount of gross receipts to fix right of community to, recommendations regarding, 5377.

Post-Office Department.—This department of the executive branch of the federal government was established under the Constitution Sept. 26, 1789, but the work then officially taken up by it had been in continuous operation from early colonial times. Up to 1693 the postal service was entirely carried on by the towns and villages. From that year until 1707 it was administered under the patent granted Thomas Neale by the King in 1691, Andrew Hamilton having been appointed Postmaster-General of America. He established a weekly service from Portsmouth, N. H., to Virginia, and so successful was his administration that he has been called "The Father of American posts." He was succeeded by his son, John Hamilton, in 1703.

On Dec. 25, 1774, Postmaster-General Foxcroft announced the end of the British postal system in North America, and on July 26, 1775, nearly a year before political independence was declared, the Continental Congress appointed Benjamin Franklin Postmaster-General of the Colonies. When Franklin was sent to Europe in 1776, Richard Bache, his son-in-law, was made Postmaster-General. In the passage of the postal ordinance of Oct. 18, 1782, which unified all previous postal acts, Congress required the payment of postage in silver or its equivalent, and newspapers were admitted to transportation in the mails. The rates were fixed at 7.4 cents for single letters carried less than sixty miles; 11.1 cents for distances between sixty and a hundred miles and three cents for each additional hundred miles. It was in this year that the Post-Office Department, in distinction from the postal service, was practically created, and from this time the modern American post-office dates its origin. In the same year Ebenezer Hazard was appointed Postmaster-General. Under his administration an American Atlantic service was established and the domestic service perfected and extended, until, at the end of his term, 1789, there were eighty-five post-offices in the country and 2,399 miles of post-roads, the volume of business being about 300,000 letters a year.

Up to this time the means of transportation had been almost entirely by horseback, but an act of Congress of Sept. 6, 1785, gave the Postmaster-General power to make contracts for the transmission of mail by stage-coach. After the establishment of the Constitution, in 1789, the postal service was for a time carried on under the direction of the Treasury Department, although the postal ordinance of 1782 remained in force until 1792, when a new postal law reforming the postage tariff was passed.

The law permanently and definitely establishing the Department was passed May 8, 1799. In 1810 the office of Second Assistant Postmaster-General was created, a new postage tariff (8 to 25 cents, according to distances for single letters, and one cent each for newspapers not going beyond the State of publication) was established, and the various post-routes connected in one system. In 1811 the Department established a service between Baltimore and Philadelphia in coaches owned by the Government, and two years later the Postmaster-General was authorized to make use of steamboats in the transportation of mail.

The organic law of the Department was again changed in 1825, provision being made for the building of a General Post-Office at the seat of Government, and the Postmaster-General being given great powers in the conduct and development of the service. In 1827 the salary of the Postmaster-General was made $6,000 a year, the same as that of heads of the other Executive Departments, and two years later he was called to a seat in the Cabinet. Up to 1836 the Postmaster-General had not only made all contracts for the carrying of the mail, but he had kept the accounts of the Department and received the money due it. By the act of July 2, of that year, however, the accounting was transferred to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, and it was required that all revenues of the Department be paid into the United States Treasury. Until the passage of this act all postmasters had been appointed by the Postmaster-General, but from this time those whose commissions amounted to $1,000 or more a year were to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years. The four assistants are appointed in the same way.

Railway mail service was authorized in 1838.

Postage rates were fixed on a weight basis in 1845, but with distance limitation (half ounce 300 miles, five cents).

Stamps were authorized in 1847. (See Postage, Postage Stamps, Postage Rates).

Postal Savings Banks were authorized by act of June 25, 1910, and the Parcel Post began operations Jan. 1, 1913.

The money-order system was established on May 17, 1864; and the special-delivery system on Oct. 1, 1883.

The free rural-delivery system was begun in 1897, and two years later the registry system was extended in cities so that letters might be registered at the home of the sender.

The present extent and recent growth of the service is shown in the following table:

FISCAL YEARS	Number of Post-Offices	Extent of Post Routes in Miles	Revenue of the Department	Expenditure of the Department	AMOUNT PAID FOR—	
					Compensation to Postmasters	Transportation of the Mail
1900	76,688	500,989	$102,354,579	$107,740,268	$19,112,097	$56,374,206
1901	76,945	511,808	111,631,193	115,554,920	19,949,514	58,264,040
1902	75,924	507,540	121,848,047	124,785,697	20,783,919	61,153,775
1903	74,169	506,268	134,224,443	138,784,488	21,631,724	65,321,711
1904	71,131	496,818	143,582,624	152,362,117	22,273,344	69,820,732
1905	68,131	486,805	152,826,585	167,399,169	22,743,342	72,862,605
1906	65,600	478,711	167,932,782	178,449,778	23,544,585	76,174,945
1907	62,659	463,406	183,585,005	190,238,288	24,575,696	81,090,849
1908	61,158	450,738	191,478,663	208,351,886	25,599,397	81,381,421
1909	60,144	448,618	203,562,383	221,004,102	26,569,892	84,052,596
1910	59,580	447,998	224,128,657	229,977,224	27,521,013	85,259,102
1911	59,237	435,388	237,879,823	237,648,926	28,284,964	88,058,922
1912	58,729	436,469	246,744,015	248,525,450	28,467,726	89,154,811
1913	58,020	436,293	266,619,525	262,067,541	29,162,662	92,278,517

Of the whole number of post-offices at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1913, 8,406 were Presidential offices and 49,614 were fourth-class offices.

Post-Office Department—*Continued.*

Following is a list of the Postmasters-General and the Presidents under whom they served:*

PRESIDENT	Postmaster-General	Appointed
Washington	Samuel Osgood, Massachusetts	1789
“	Timothy Pickering, Mass	1791
“	Joseph Habersham, Georgia	1795
Adams	“ “	1897
Jefferson	“ “	1801
“	Gideon Granger, Connecticut	1801
Madison	“ “	1809
“	Return J. Meigs, Jr., Ohio	1814
Monroe	“ “	1817
“	John McLean, Ohio	1823
J.Q. Adams	“ “	1825
Jackson	William T. Barry, Kentucky	1829
“	Amos Kendall, Kentucky	1835
Van Buren	“ “	1837
“	John M. Niles, Connecticut	1840
Harrison	Francis Granger, New York	1841
Tyler	“ “	1841
“	Charles A. Wickliffe, Kentucky	1841
Polk	Cave Johnson, Tennessee	1845
Taylor	Jacob Collamer, Vermont	1849
Fillmore	Nathan K. Hall, New York	1850
“	S. D. Hubbard, Connecticut	1852
Pierce	James Campbell, Pennsylvania	1853
Buchanan	Aaron V. Brown, Tennessee	1857
“	Joseph Holt, Kentucky	1859
“	Horatio King, Maine	1861
Lincoln	Montgomery Blair, Maryland	1861
“	William Dennison, Ohio	1864
Johnson	“ “	1865
“	Alex. W. Randall, Wisconsin	1866
Grant	John A. J. Cresswell, Maryland	1869
“	James W. Marshall, Virginia	1874
“	Marshall Jewell, Connecticut	1874
“	James N. Tyner, Indiana	1876
Hayes	David McK. Key, Tennessee	1877
“	Horace Maynard, Tennessee	1880
Garfield	Thomas L. James, New York	1881
Arthur	Timothy O. Howe, Wisconsin	1881
“	Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana	1883
“	Frank Hatton, Iowa	1884
Cleveland	William F. Vilas, Wisconsin	1885
“	Don M. Dickinson, Michigan	1888
B. Harrison	John Wanamaker, Pennsylvania	1889
Cleveland	Wilson S. Bissell, New York	1893
“	William L. Wilson, West Virginia	1895
McKinley	James A. Gary, Maryland	1897
“	Charles Emory Smith, Penn	1898
Roosevelt	“ “	1901
“	Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin	1901
“	Robert J. Wynne, Pennsylvania	1904
“	George B. Cortelyou, New York	1905
“	George von L. Meyer, Mass	1907
Taft	Frank H. Hitchcock, Mass	1909
Wilson	Albert S. Burleson, Texas	1913

* The Postmaster-General was not considered a Cabinet officer until 1829.

For more detailed information as to the scope and activities of the Post-Office Department consult the Index references to the Presidents' Messages and Encyclopedic articles under the following headings:

Parcel Post.	Postal Savings.
Postal Conventions.	Postal Service.
Postal Currency.	Postage Stamps.
Postal Rates.	Star Routes.

Post-Office Department:
- Act regarding post-office, vetoed, 4339.
- Assistant in, recommended, 4938, 5102.
- Building for. (See Post-Office Building.)
- Clerks in, referred to, 3585.
- Discussed. (See Postal Service discussed.)
- Funds of, deficit in, 1335, 2943, 3107.
- Issuance of commissions to officials by Postmaster-General, recommended, 4063, 4193.
- Laws of, recommendations regarding, 784.
- Reforms in, recommended, 6163.
- Revenues and expenditures of—
  - Appropriation for, 2202, 2992.
  - Bill providing for, failure of, to pass, 3102.
  - Deficit turned into surplus in two years, 8073.
  - Discussed by President—
    - Adams, J. Q., 877, 929, 956, 985.
    - Arthur, 4639, 4728, 4769.
    - Buchanan, 2992, 3054, 3056, 3107.
    - Cleveland, 4937, 6101, 5377, 5880, 5969, 6161.
    - Fillmore, 2625, 2670.
    - Grant, 3994, 4151, 4203, 4250, 4363.
    - Harrison, Benj., 5551, 5633, 5756.
    - Hayes, 4426, 4452, 4526, 4574.
    - Jackson, 1023, 1090, 1253, 1335, 1393, 1476.
    - Johnson, 3561, 3650, 3775, 3882.
    - Lincoln, 3252, 3332, 3386, 3450.
    - McKinley, 6335.
    - Monroe, 784, 827.
    - Pierce, 2748, 2822, 2872, 2943.
    - Polk, 2264, 2355, 2502.
    - Roosevelt, 7043.
    - Taft, 8112, 8113, 8173.
    - Tyler, 1902, 2056, 2202.
    - Van Buren, 1610, 1719, 1755, 1836.
- Second class mail matter, report of commission on, 8113.
- Treasurer for, should be appointed, 1336.

Post-Offices:
- Classification of fourth-class, recommended, 6172.
- Clerks in, legislation regarding classification of, recommended, 5378.
- Consolidation of, recommended, 6164, 6172,
- Number of, 784, 6344.
  - Increase in, 877, 933, 956, 985, 1610, 1719, 1755, 2355, 2625, 2670, 2992, 4203, 4574, 4769, 5376, 5756, 5881, 5971.

Post Roads. (See Mail Routes.)

Postage.—The price established by law to be paid for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by a public post. Rates of postage were fixed by the Continental Congress in 1789 as follows: Single letters under 60 miles, 7.4 cents; between 60 and 100 miles, 11.1 cents; between 100 and 200 miles, 14.8 cents, and 3.4 cents for each additional 100 miles. As early as 1794 a delivery system was inaugurated, a fee of 2 cents being required for each letter delivered. In 1814

Postage—*Continued.*
the rates of postage were increased by 50 per cent, but the old rate was restored in 1816. Mails were first carried on horseback, later by stage coach, and in 1834 by railway. July 7, 1838, Congress declared every railroad to be a mail route.

In 1838 the act authorizing the Postmaster-General to make use of the railroads in the service was passed; and on March 3, 1845, laws were enacted placing the postage tariff on a weight basis (five cents for less than one-half ounce for distances not exceeding 300 miles); making it obligatory to let contracts to the highest bidder; curtailing the franking privilege; prohibiting private expresses from carrying mail matter, and extending the foreign mail service. In 1851 the price of postage was again reduced, being made three cents per half ounce for distances less than 3,000 miles. Since March 3, 1855, the prepayment of postage has been required, the use of postage stamps having been authorized by an act of Congress of March 3, 1847.

The next reduction in the rate of postage was on Oct. 1, 1883, when it was made two cents per half ounce on first-class matter. On July 1, 1885, the unit of weight was made one ounce instead of one-half ounce, and on second-class matter the rate was made one cent a pound instead of two cents. An act of March 3, 1853, provided for the appointment of the Assistant Postmasters-General by the President instead of by the Postmaster-General. The free delivery system was practically begun in 1825 when letters were delivered at certain places in the cities at a cost of two cents each. In 1830 newspapers and pamphlets were delivered for half a cent each and letters collected for two cents. In 1851 drop-boxes were first used, at a cost of two cents, and in 1863 branch post-offices in cities and free delivery from house to house were established. The railway mail service was extended in 1864 by assorting the mail while in transit.

In 1847 and 1848 post-offices were established at Astoria, San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco. The rate of postage between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts was fixed at 40 cents. March 3, 1851, letter postage was reduced to 3 cents per half ounce for distances under 3,000 miles, postage prepaid. The domestic letter rate is now (1914) 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof, and it applies to the island possessions of the United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Cuba, Canada, Germany (sent by sea direct and not by way of either Great Britain or France), Mexico, Newfoundland, Shanghai (China), the Canal Zone, and the Republic of Panama. The foreign letter rate is 5 cents for the first ounce of each letter and 3 cents for every additional ounce or fraction thereof, and it applies to all other foreign countries in the Universal Postal Union.

Merchandise was first admitted to the mails in 1861. Registration was begun in 1855, and postal money orders were issued in 1864.

All valuable letters and parcels, as well as those the delivery of which is of importance to the sender, should be registered if sent in the mails. An indemnity, not to exceed $25 will be paid for the value of lost domestic registered first-class mail matter and 50 francs ($10) in case of the loss of a registered article addressed to a country in the Universal Postal Union, under certain conditions. Letter carriers are required to accept for registration all matter presented to them properly prepared.

The free-delivery system was established in 1872 in cities of 50,000 population or over, and in 1887 the system was extended. In 1896 the experiment of free delivery in rural districts was tried and proved to be a success; since that date the principle has been adopted and is being extended all over the country. (See also Post-Office Department.)

Postage (see also Franking Privilege):
  Census papers discussed, 654.
  Increase in, recommended, 3056.
  On census papers discussed, 654.
  Reduction in—
    Discussed, 2202, 2264, 2412, 2560, 2671, 2713, 2943, 4835, 4937, 5101.
    Recommended, 1476, 1836, 2503, 2560, 2625, 4728, 4769, 4836.
  Revenue derived from. (See Post-Office Department, revenues, etc., of.)

Postage Stamps.—An official mark or stamp affixed to or embossed on letters sent through the mails as evidence of the prepayment of postage. Adhesive stamps were made as an experiment by James Chalmers in his printing office in Dundee in 1834, but they were not made public till November, 1837. In February, 1837, Sir Rowland Hill proposed a postage stamp for prepayment of letter postage. In 1840 Mulready's envelope was introduced, bearing an allegorical design of England attracting the commerce of the world, but this was soon superseded by the adhesive stamp. Local stamps were in use in various cities in the United States as early as 1842—in New York, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Brattleboro. By act of May 3, 1847, the use of postage stamps was authorized, and issues of 5 and 10 cent stamps were made by the Government bearing, respectively, designs of the heads of Franklin and Washington. In 1851 three new values were added—1, 3, and 12 cents. From this time till 1860 a complete series was issued in values from 5 to 90 cents. In 1869 a new series was brought out in various designs, such as a horseman, a locomotive, eagle, steamship, landing of Columbus, Declaration of Independence, heads of Franklin, Washington, and Lincoln. The series of 1870-72 bore heads of Franklin, after Rupricht's bust; Jackson, after Powers; Washington, after the bust by Houdon; Lincoln, after Volk; Stanton, from a photograph; Jefferson, after Powers's statue; Clay, after the bust by Hart; Webster, after the Clevenger bust; Scott, after the bust by Coffee; Hamilton, after Cerrachi; and Perry, from Wolcott's statue.

At the International Postal Conference held at Berne, Switzerland, in 1874, the Universal Postal Union was formed, with rates of 5 cents per half ounce on all letters passing between the countries composing the union. In 1875 a 5-cent stamp was issued for this foreign service, bearing the head of Jackson, taken from a photograph, and in 1882 another of the same value with the head of Garfield. Stamped envelopes were issued in 1852 and postal cards in 1872.

Postal Congress, International, at—
  Berne, 4250.
  Lisbon, 4938.
  Paris, 3387.
    New convention adopted by, 4453.
  Washington, 6164.

Postal Conventions.—At the instance of Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General of the United States, an international conference of postal delegates was held at Paris, in May and June, 1863. Hon. John A. Kasson represented the United States. The objects of the conference were to facilitate postal intercourse between nations and to inaugurate a general system of uniform international charges at reduced rates of postage and to form the basis of future conferences. President Johnson, in his third annual message of Dec. 3, 1867 (page 3775), reported the ratification of postal conventions with Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the North German Union, Italy, and the colonial government of Hong Kong, largely reducing the rates of ocean and land postage to and from and within those countries.

In October, 1874, the general postal union at Berne, Switzerland, reduced international letter postage generally to five cents per half ounce. A third convention for a Universal Postal Union was signed at Paris, June 1, 1878, by John N. Tyner and Joseph H. Blackfan on behalf of the United States. The postal congress at Lisbon in April, 1886, confirmed the international rate of five cents per half ounce for prepaid letters and two cents for postal cards. The next congress was held at Vienna in 1891. President Hayes gave a good idea of the extent of the Postal Convention in his second annual message of Dec. 2, 1878 (page 4453). The rate of postage or letters to foreign countries now is five cents for the first ounce or less (each additional ounce three cents), except Great Britain, Germany, Canada, Cuba and Mexico, where the rate is two cents.

Postal Conventions:
- Discussed, 3387, 4152, 4938.
- Embarrassment arising under, referred to, 4453.
- With—
  - Bahama Islands, 5377.
  - Barbados, 5377.
  - Belgium, 3775, 3883, 4203.
  - Canada, 4836, 5377.
  - China, 4775.
  - Costa Rica, 3284.
  - France, 4250.
  - Germany, 3775, 3883, 4203.
  - Great Britain, 2528, 2560, 2724, 3650, 3775, 3833, 3883.
  - Honduras, 5377.
  - Italy, 3775, 3883.
  - Japan, 4203.
  - Mexico, 3235, 3264, 5377.
    - Ratification of, referred to, 3274.
  - Netherlands, 3775, 3883.
  - New South Wales, 4882.
  - Newfoundland, 4203.
  - Sweden and Norway, 4203.
  - Switzerland, 3775, 3883, 4250.

Postal Crimes:
- Act relating to, etc., returned, 5204.
- In Canal Zone, order relating to, 8344.

Postal Currency.—During the Civil War, when silver became very scarce, a substitute for fractional currency was invented by Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer under President Lincoln. It consisted of postage stamps pasted upon paper used for Government securities and representing different sums. These pieces of paper were circulated among the clerks of the Department and became for a while the mdium of exchange in a small way

Postal Matter, abuse of classification of, 6675.

Postal Notes. (See Money-Order System.)

Postal Savings Banks.—To encourage people of small means to deposit their savings where they would be immediately available in emergency, and at the same time be secure from misappropriation while earning a small interest, postal savings banks have been established in most other progressive countries, and in the United States the question has been frequently discussed. Post-office savings banks were established in England in 1861 to meet the growing wants of the people for a secure place of deposit for savings, as well as to provide facilities for those who live in places remote from any regular savings institution. At first only certain post-offices were designated, but the system was later extended to include all the money-order officers in the United Kingdom. The depositor receives a pass book in which his deposit is entered, and the postmaster-general is immediately notified by the officer receiving the money, and the deposit is acknowledged by the department. The money is invested in Government funds. The Government is responsible for all money received, so that depositors are secured against the dishonesty of officials. A depositor may apply for repayment at any post-office savings bank in the kingdom, and may direct payment to be made to him at that or any other post-office savings bank. His order is forwarded to the postmaster-general in London, and in due time he receives a warrant on the designated office, which he presents, together with his pass book, and receives the money. Deposits can be made of sums ranging from one shilling to fifty pounds in one year, the total never to exceed £200, including interest, which is at the rate of 2½ per cent. The success of postal savings banks in England and other foreign countries attracted the attention of economists in the United States. Several postmasters-general have advocated their establishment in the United States, and from time to time their recommendations have been favorably indorsed by the Chief Executives.

President Roosevelt said, in his Seventh Annual Address, Dec. 3, 1907 (page 7482): "I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress a postal savings bank system, as recommended by the Postmaster-General. The primary object is to encourage among our people economy and thrift and by the use of postal savings banks to give them an opportunity to husband their resources, particularly those who have not the facilities at hand for depositing their money in savings banks. Viewed, however, from the experience of the past few weeks, it is evident that the advantages of such an institution are still more far-reaching. Timid depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks, trust companies, and savings banks; individuals have hoarded their cash and the workingmen their earnings; all of which money has been withheld and kept in hiding or in safe-deposit box to the detriment of prosperity. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor."

In continuation of Mr. Roosevelt's policy and in accordance with the declarations of

Postal Savings Banks—*Continued.*
the platform on which he was elected, Mr. Taft, in his Inaugural Address, March 4, 1909, said (page 7753): "The incoming Congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the Government will furnish an inducement of savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment as capital in useful enterprises. It will furnish absolute security which makes the proposed scheme of government guaranty of deposits so alluring, without its pernicious results."

Congress appropriated $100,000, June 25, 1910, to start the postal savings system, and named as trustees the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General. On Jan. 2, 1911, a selected post-office in each of the forty-eight states was prepared to accept deposits. (See Banks, Postal Savings.)

An act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, authorized the establishment of postal savings depositary offices, created a board of trustees, consisting of the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General, with power to designate such post offices as they may select to be postal savings depositary offices. Accounts may be opened by the deposit of a dollar or a larger sum in multiples of a dollar, or by purchasing a postal savings card for ten cents and affixing thereto, at convenience, nine specially prepared postal savings stamps costing ten cents each. The holder, on presenting the card, is entitled to open an account with one dollar to his credit. Additional deposits may be made in like manner, but no person may deposit more than $100 in any one month, and the balance to the credit of any person shall never exceed $500, exclusive of accumulated interest. The Treasurer of the United States is treasurer of the Board of Trustees, and five per cent of the deposits are to be deposited with him as a reserve. The funds received at any depositary are to be deposited in any local bank willing to receive the same under the terms of the act and pay 2½ per cent interest thereon. The Government pays the depositor 2 per cent on all sums on deposit for one year, computed monthly, and it is assumed that the ½ per cent difference between the amount paid the depositor and the 2½ per cent paid by the bank will pay the cost of administering the law. Provision is also made for converting deposits in postal savings banks, in amounts of $20 or multiples thereof, into United States bonds bearing interest at 2½ per cent, payable semi-annually. The board may at any time withdraw 30 per cent of the funds and purchase bonds or other securities of the United States, and, under direction of the President, may withdraw the other 65 per cent and similarly invest the amount. At first only one post office in each state was designated as a depositary. On Nov. 1, 1911, 4,747 banks had been established. The postal savings banks have done even better than had been expected. Their record is said to surpass even that of the postal savings banks of Great Britain following their opening. Two predictions of their advocates have been fulfilled. First it has encouraged thrift among the young, many children becoming depositors; and, second, it has checked the outflow of money to Europe by foreigners who are suspicious of privately conducted savings banks.

At the close of the year 1911, there were 5,185 post-offices accepting deposits, and these showed a balance on hand of $10,614,676. At the end of the next year the report showed 12,177 post-offices accepting deposits, and the total deposits had reached $28,057,059.

Postal Savings Banks:
- Recommended by President—
  - Arthur, 4639.
  - Grant, 4152, 4204.
  - Hayes, 4574.
  - Roosevelt, 7482, 7606.
  - Taft, 7753.
- Three months of experiment, 8073.

Postal Service.—The first mention of a postal service in the United States is that of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1639; "It is ordered that notice be given that Richard Fairbanks, his house in Boston is the place appointed for all letters which are brought from beyond the seas, or are to be sent thither to be left with him, and he is to take care that they are to be delivered or sent according to the direction. And he is allowed for every letter a penny, and must answer all miscarriages through his own neglect in this kind." Out of this humble beginning grew the present post-office department, with nearly sixty thousand offices, earning a revenue of $266,619,525 for the past year.

Postal Service:
- Abuses of, discussed, 4640, 4730, 5970, 6162.
- Civil Service in, discussed, 5972, 6172. (See also Railway Mail Service.)
- Communication with Santiago, Cuba, order regarding, 6577.
- Consolidation of post-offices recommended, 6164, 6172.
- Correspondence with foreign countries, security required in, 1477.
- Discussed by President—
  - Adams, J. Q., 877, 929, 956, 985.
  - Arthur, 4639, 4728, 4769, 4835.
  - Buchanan, 2992, 3056, 3101, 3107, 3184.
  - Cleveland, 4937, 5100, 5376, 5880, 5970, 6161.
  - Fillmore, 2625, 2670, 2713.
  - Grant, 3994, 4063, 4103, 4151, 4203, 4250, 4305, 4363.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5478, 5551, 5559, 5633, 5756.
  - Hayes, 4426, 4452, 4526, 4573.
  - Jackson, 1023, 1089, 1168, 1252, 1335, 1393, 1476.
  - Johnson, 3561, 3650, 3775, 3882.
  - Lincoln, 3252, 3332, 3386, 3450.
  - McKinley, 6344, 6386.
  - Monroe, 784, 824.
  - Pierce, 2748, 2822, 2872, 2943.
  - Polk, 2264, 2355, 2412, 2502.
  - Roosevelt, 6675, 6763, 6872, 7043, 7482.
  - Taft, 8073.
  - Taylor, 2559.
  - Tyler, 1902, 1941, 2056, 2123, 2202.
  - Van Buren, 1610, 1719, 1755, 1835.
  - Washington, 58, 75, 99, 120, 124.

Postal Service—*Continued.*
- Employees in, number of, 6344.
- Expenditures for. (See Post-Office Department.)
- Foreign postal arrangements and routes referred to, 2175, 2411, 2413, 2428, 2502, 2560, 2697, 2724, 3332, 3565, 3586, 3650, 3883, 4151, 4203, 4522, 4640, 4938, 5101, 5559, 5634.
- Franking privilege discussed. (See Franking Privilege.)
- Frauds in, discussed, 4640, 4730.
- Free-delivery System—
  - Discussed and recommendations regarding, 4204, 4769, 4836, 4937, 5103, 5376, 5756, 5881, 5971, 6451.
  - Extension of to towns of 5,000 population recommended, 5633.
- Growth of, 6675, 6764, 7043.
- In Spanish-American War discussed, 6344.
- Inadequate facilities extended rural communities discussed and recommendations regarding, 5633.
- Inspector service, recommendations regarding, 6163.
- Mail—
  - Communication with Australia, recommendations regarding, 5559.
  - Depredations on, allowance to witnesses in cases of prosecution referred to, 1756.
  - Import duty on foreign, recommended, 4527.
  - Modification of law regulating rates upon second-class matter recommended, 5970, 6162.
  - Publications for instigating slaves to insurrection sent through, discussed, 1394.
- Mail routes. (See Mail Routes.)
- Mail transportation—
  - Act making appropriations for transportation by steamers and otherwise vetoed, 2855.
  - Annual cost of, 2670, 2823, 2872, 3056, 4151, 4250.
  - Between Atlantic and Pacific discussed, 2901, 3127, 3184.
  - Between Washington and New Orleans, irregularity of, referred to, 2883.
  - Cost of, to Pacific coast, etc., referred to, 4077.
  - Fraudulent bonds accompanying bids and contracts for, 4655.
  - Joint resolution in regard to carrying mail from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal., reasons for applying pocket veto to, 3073.
  - Laws to prevent transmission of lottery advertisements discussed and recommendations regarding, 5479, 5515, 5551.
  - Legislation to protect, recommended, 4081.
- Money-order system discussed, 985, 4639, 4937, 5377, 5756, 5881, 5971.
- Money orders, international, discussed, 5881, 5971.
- Ocean mail post-office, establishment of, discussed, 5633.
- Penn Yan, N. Y., agent to take charge of post-office at, referred to, 3799.
- Post routes. (See Mail Routes.)
- Postal notes. (See Money-Order-System, *ante.*)
- Postal treaties. (See Postal Conventions.)
- Railway—
  - Authority to compel railroads to carry mail recommended, 5378.
  - Compensation for—
    - Change in, recommended, 3994.
    - Discussed, 5100.
    - Exorbitant, 1393, 1941, 2748.
    - Reduction of, 4527.
    - Should be regulated by Congress, 1394, 1941.
  - Contracts demand attention of Congress, 1476, 1720, 1756, 2943.
  - Contracts for, should be made by Postmaster-General on equitable basis, 1476.
  - Discussed. (See Postal Service discussed.)
- Railway Mail Service. (See Railway Mail Service.)
- Registry system discussed, 4639.
- Report on, 8073.
- Rural service of, 6675, 6764, 6872.
- Second-class mail matter, change in law regarding, recommended, 5970, 6162.
- Special delivery stamps—
  - Discussed, 5881, 5971.
  - Recommended, 4836.
- Star routes—
  - Decrease in, referred to, 4639.
  - Fraudulent bids referred to, 4655.
  - Increase in, recommended, 4527.
  - Prosecution of frauds in service, 4640, 4730.
- Steamboat—
  - Discussed, 3650, 4640.
  - Referred to, 1756.
- Steamship—
  - Advertisements issued for lines of, 5634.
  - American vessels compelled to carry mail discussed, 4832.
  - Between United States and Brazil referred to, 3565, 3586, 4522.
  - Contracts for, referred to, 2502, 4938, 5757, 5971.
  - Differences with companies discussed, 5101.
  - Discussed, 5634, 5757.

Postal Service—*Continued.*
Establishment of lines of, recommended, 2203, 4574, 5492, 5757.
Expenses of, referred to, 2611, 2748, 4151, 4640.
Post-offices established on, 5633.
Should be extended to South American and Pacific foreign ports, 7611.
Special grants to, recommended, 3450.
Subsidies to, 4306.
Views of Postmaster-General regarding, 3561.
Union of telegraph system and, discussed. (See Telegraph Lines, Government control of.)
Unit of weight in rating first-class matter discussed, 4836.
Unlawful publications, prohibited from using, 1394.
Postal Treaties. (See Postal Conventions.)
Postal Union, International (see also Postal Congress, International):
Convention for establishment of, 4250.
Postal Union, Universal, discussed, 4574, 4640, 5971, 6164.
Postmaster-General:
Disclaims any intended disrespect in communication to Senate, 1745.
Post-office building report of, recommending erection of, 1483.
Postmasters appointed by, referred to, 2571.
Report of, recommending erection of new post-office building, 1483.
Report for year ended June 30, 1911, 8111.
Postmasters:
Amount due from, 784.
Appointment of, by Postmaster-General, referred to, 2571.
Appointments of, referred to, 2008.
Assistants more efficient in classified service, 8112.
Inclusion in classified service recommended, 8112.
Classification of fourth-class, discussed and recommendations regarding, 6172, 7482.
Compensation to, discussed, 784, 2943, 4363, 5377.
Interference with, discussed, 4363, 5550.
Relative merit of, plan to indicate, recommended, 5479, 5489.
Potomac, The, instructions given commander of, at Sumatra, 1138.
Potomac River:
Bridges over, in District of Columbia. (See District of Columbia.)
Improvement of, recommended, 4430, 4458, 4532, 4579, 4651.
Bill for, submitted, 4533.
Lands lying on, referred to, 128.
Pottawatomie Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Powder, Smokeless:
Adoption of, recommended, 6128.
Development of, 5759.
Powers, Foreign (see also the several powers):
Claims against, referred to, 3066, 3067.
Claims of, arising out of War between the States discussed, 3328, 4086.
Collection of commercial relations of, referred to, 632, 775.
Commerce of. (See Commerce of Foreign Powers.)
Commerce with. (See Commerce.)
Duties levied by, export, referred to and recommendation, 4744.
Expeditions against—
Discussed by President—
Arthur, 4640.
Buchanan, 2978, 2997, 3180.
Fillmore, 2643, 2649, 2697.
Jefferson, 394, 395, 400, 417.
Johnson, 3655, 3658.
Monroe, 582, 583, 590, 592, 601, 609, 620, 769.
Pierce, 2741, 2779.
Polk, 2455.
Taylor, 2549, 2585.
Van Buren, 1616.
Washington, 146.
Proclamations against, by President—
Buchanan, 3027.
Cleveland, 6023, 6126.
Fillmore, 2647, 2648.
Grant, 4039, 4045.
Jefferson, 392.
Johnson, 3631.
Madison, 546.
Pierce, 2804, 2805, 2921.
Taylor, 2555.
Tyler, 1910.
Washington, 149.
Explosives, order to prevent shipment of, abroad, 4815.
Export duties levied by, referred to, 4744.
Imprisonment of American citizens by. (See Imprisonment.)
Imprisonment of citizens of, by United States. (See the several powers.)
Intermeddling of, with Indians referred to, 1728.
Ministers of, to United States. (See the several powers.)
Ministers of the United States to. (See Ministers of United States.)
Neutral rights of. (See Neutral Rights.)

Powers, Foreign—*Continued.*
- Peace with, should not be interfered with by American citizens, 120.
- Relations with, referred to, 3285.
- Revenues and finances of, referred to, 3272.
- Subjects of, in United States. (See Aliens; Naturalized Citizens.)
- Treaties with, referred to, 2538, 3888, 4851. (See also the several powers.)
- Vessels of United States seized by authorities of. (See Vessels, United States.)

Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by President—
- Arthur, 4707, 4771, 4808.
- Buchanan, 2962, 2981, 3028, 3074, 3084, 3130, 3139, 3145, 3150, 3157, 3168, 3186.
- Cleveland, 4960, 4992, 4996, 5142, 5363, 5412, 5422, 5924, 6070, 6109.
- Fillmore, 2626.
- Grant, 3992, 4126, 4170, 4196, 4259.
- Harrison, Benj., 5489, 5562, 5766.
- Hayes, 4445, 4466, 4475, 4484, 4488, 4493, 4497, 4512, 4543, 4544, 4553.
- Jackson, 1014, 1024, 1046, 1071, 1077, 1082, 1120, 1141, 1201, 1224, 1275, 1288, 1337, 1351, 1395, 1450.
- Jefferson, 397, 444.
- Johnson, 3551, 3570, 3593, 3596, 3603, 3611, 3620, 3643, 3670, 3681, 3687, 3690, 3696, 3729, 3734, 3756, 3766, 3781, 3820, 3837, 3844, 3846, 3848, 3849, 3870, 3889.
- Lincoln, 3206, 3221, 3269, 3274, 3286, 3335.
- Madison, 474, 475, 540, 569.
- Monroe, 587, 711, 713.
- Pierce, 2751, 2755, 2780, 2789, 2790, 2855, 2874, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2930.
- Polk, 2310, 2456, 2460, 2490, 2506.
- Tyler, 1916, 1921, 1941, 2036, 2043, 2183.
- Washington, 186.

Prairie Grove (Ark.), Battle of.—Sept. 19, 1862, President Lincoln directed that Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and the eastern portion of Indian Territory should constitute the Department of the Missouri, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis. The only important engagement that occurred in this department while Curtis was in command was at Prairie Grove, Ark. The Confederate General Thomas C. Hindman was on his way north into Missouri with a large force when, on Dec. 7, 1862, he encountered the united forces of Generals James G. Blunt and Francis J. Herron. During the engagement which ensued the Federals lost 1,148 and the Confederates, 1,317. The latter retired during the night.

Preachers of Discontent, discussed by President Roosevelt, 7413.

Precious Metals. (See Coins and Coinage; Gold and Silver.)

Preemption Laws.—The first law regulating the preemption of and payment for public lands was passed March 3, 1801. It was a special act affecting the Symmes colonization scheme on the Miami River. A number of preemption laws were passed, most of them of a more or less special nature. The first general law was passed in 1830. The law of 1841 granted, in consideration of residence and improvement, freedom of entry upon 160 acres of public lands to any person over twenty-one years of age; twelve to thirty-three months were allowed for payment, and the amount to be paid varied with the situation and value of the tract preempted. (See Lands, Public.)

Preemption Laws:
- Discussed, 1713, 1753, 3651, 4064, 5484.
- Recommended, 1606, 2259.
  - Amendments to law recommended, 2408, 2500.
- Repeal of preemption act recommended, 4770, 4837, 5107.

President, The.—Previous to the War of 1812 American commerce had suffered considerably at the hands of British cruisers, which hovered about our coasts and captured many United States vessels bound for France. These cruisers also made many impressments of sailors. In May, 1811, Commodore John Rodgers, commanding the American frigate *President* was ordered to put to sea from Chesapeake Bay and protect our commerce. When thirty miles off Cape Charles, May 16, Rodgers gave chase to the *Little Belt,* a British frigate. The latter fired upon the *President,* attempted flight, and failed to show her colors. The fire was returned by the *President,* and in eighteen minutes the *Little Belt* was disabled. A dispute arose as to which of the commanders was at fault, but it was never decided, as the discussion was dropped by mutual agreement. In September, 1814, the *President,* under Decatur, was captured by the *Endymion,* and other British vessels.

President of a State.—Some of the earlier organized states provided for a president as the executive head. To avoid misunderstanding and confusion, this was afterwards changed to governor. The first constitutions of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, adopted in 1776, provided for an executive council of which one member was president. Delaware, South Carolina and the New Hampshire constitution of 1784 provided for a single head, but called him president. South Carolina in 1778, Pennsylvania in 1790, and Delaware and New Hampshire in 1792 altered the title to governor.

President of United States.—The title of the Chief Executive of the United States. In 1696 William Penn proposed a plan for a general government for the Colonies in America. The plan comprehended a chief executive with the title of president. The Albany Convention proposed that of president-general. The Continental Congress had its president. In the Convention of 1787 it was decided that there should be a single executive to whom the title of president was given. In order to be eligible, the president must be thirty-five years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, and a resident within the United States for fourteen years. He is elected for a term of four years by electors chosen by the different states. These electors are chosen by direct vote of the people, on ballot tickets usually headed by the names of the candi-

President of United States—*Continued.*
dates voted for as president and vice-president, followed by the names of the electors, who are pledged to vote for these candidates only. (See Electoral Colleges.)

The president's duties and powers under the Constitution are to approve or veto bills; to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in case of impeachment; to make treaties; to nominate ambassadors and other public ministers, consuls, judges of the Federal courts, etc., and, by and with the consent of the Senate appoint such officers; to fill vacancies that may occur during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session; to convene one or both Houses of Congress, and to adjourn Congress to such a time as he may deem proper in case it can not agree upon an adjournment. He is also commander-in-chief of the army and navy and of the militia of the several states when called into the service of the United States. He is required to give information to Congress from time to time regarding the state of the Union and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; receive ambassadors and other public ministers; see that the laws are faithfully executed, etc. He receives a salary of $75,000 per annum. Up to the time of the ratification of the twelfth amendment (1804) the president and vice-president were not separately voted for, but the candidate for president who received next to the highest number of votes was made vice-president. Jefferson and J. Q. Adams were elected by the House of Representatives, as provided by the Constitution, neither presidential candidate having a majority of the electoral vote.

Title and Term of the President.—The address of the president is simply "The President of the United States." In the First Congress, there was debate over a title and it was proposed by some members that he be addressed as "His Excellency" and by others as "His Highness," but a committee reported that "it is not proper to annex any style or title other than that expressed in the Constitution." In the Constitutional Convention the first report fixed the term of office at seven years without eligibility to re-election. In debate various periods from "during good behavior" to twenty years were favored. The limit to four years was finally adopted in grand committee and ratified by the convention.

Presidential Flag.—It is usual in other countries to have a special ensign to designate the presence on a vessel of the ruler of the nation. It was not until lately that the United States had such a flag. President Arthur suggested it in the early part of 1882, and, as his Cabinet concurred in his suggestion, decided on the design of a blue ground with the arms of the United States in the center. The Navy Department ordered that this flag should be displayed at the mainmast of any vessel that bore the president. Arthur first used it in 1883.

The theoretical model for the President of the United States was the King of England, but the practical model used by the framers of the Constitution was a composite of the colonial governors and the executive heads of states already formed. Popular confidence in Washington was all that prevented further limitation of the powers of the Chief Executive. The ultimate position of the American President was not determined until the end of Jackson's administration. Washington established and maintained the office upon a broad national basis, but even he could not render it strictly nonpartisan. Jefferson first exemplified the methods of a brilliant statesman and a successful party leader. Under the weaker partisanship of his immediate successors the congressional caucus usurped many of the prerogatives of the Executive.

The strong will and determined character of Jackson soon restored the presidency to a position equal to if not superior in power to the legislative and judicial branches of the government. It was during his administration that the congressional caucus declined before the growing power of the national convention, and the development of party machinery based upon executive patronage. This national party machinery later became a source of weakness by securing the election of second-rate party men over first-rate statesmen of unavowed party loyalty.

The arbitrary military powers of the President reached their highest development under Lincoln. As commander in chief of the land and naval forces he declared the existence of insurrection, suspended the civil law and denied the writ of habeas corpus to prisoners hundreds of miles from the scene of the disorder.

The Constitution requires the President to execute the laws and vests in him the power of appointment of executive officers and consequently the power of removal. These, with the veto power, in the hands of a judicious leader give him more power than is wielded by most constitutional monarchs of Europe.

Although the Constitution requires all treaties with foreign powers to be concluded "with the advice and consent of the senate," the President may direct the writing of treaties, and if amended by the Senate against his wishes he need not submit them to the diplomats of other nations. He has the power to recognize the independence of a revolutionary faction in a foreign country and thus establish or destroy a nation.

President of United States (see also the several Presidents):
- Act—
  - Fixing salary of, vetoed, 4334.
  - Of Congress approved but not signed, whether in force discussed, 856.
  - Of Congress duly certified and approved which had not passed discussed, 1353.
  - Providing for performance of duties of, in case of death, etc., of Vice-President and, returned, 5674.
- Appointing power of. (See Executive Nominations.)
- Appointment of members of House by, in whose election they have been officially concerned discussed, 1011, 1120.
- Appointments of, referred to, 1965.
- Arbitration of boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentine Republic submitted to. (See Cleveland, Grover.)
- Arbitrator of claim of Italy against Colombia. (See Cleveland, Grover.)
- Bills considered by, time allowed for, discussed, 2993, 3060.
- Cabinet of. (See Cabinet.)

President of United States—*Continued.*
- Civil service extended over employees in office of, 6232.
- Communications of, to Congress not to be questioned by foreign power, 1397.
- Compensation due, referred to, 889.
- Conduct of public officers, request of House for documents concerning, declined, 847.
- Constitutional amendment—
  - Designating officer to succeed, in event of vacancy in Presidency and Vice-Presidency recommended, 3837, 3889. (See also Successor to, *post.*)
  - Regarding election of, recommended, 1010, 1081, 1120, 1168, 1253, 1336, 1395, 1478, 3838, 3889, 4196, 4397.
  - Regarding selection of electors recommended, 5644.
  - Relative to approval of separate items of bill and veto of others recommended, 4196, 4725, 4774, 4840.
- Constitutional function as commander of Army, act interfering with, discussed, 3670.
  - Repeal of, recommended, 3871.
- Constitutional meaning of "inability to discharge powers and duties of office of," discussed and recommendations regarding, 4652, 4734, 4774, 4840.
- Death of. (See Garfield; Harrison, W. H.; Lincoln; Taylor.)
- Discretionary authority of, to—
  - Invite nations to conference on subject of coinage recommended, 5877.
  - Retaliate in cases of discriminating duties levied on American vessels recommended, 4763, 5205.
  - Send delegates to foreign conventions, recommendations regarding, 4714, 4763, 4827, 5546, 6325.
- Discretionary authority which can be regulated by Congress should not be exercised by, 1387.
- Discretionary power of, over nominations, removals, and other acts discussed by President—
  - Cleveland, 4960.
  - Jackson, 1255, 1261, 1272, 1346, 1351.
  - Monroe, 847.
  - Polk, 2232, 2281, 2416, 2452, 2529.
  - Tyler, 1903, 1941, 1958, 2073, 2080.
  - Washington, 186.
- Election of—
  - Act providing for, and regulating counting of votes in, approved and reasons therefor, 4376.
  - Constitutional amendment regarding, recommended, 1010, 1081, 1120, 1168, 1253, 1336, 1395, 1478, 3838, 3889, 4196, 4397.
  - Legislation respecting ascertainment and declaration of vote recommended, 4365, 4651, 4734, 4822.
- Elections discussed—
  - 1864, 3453.
    - Table showing number of votes cast in, as compared with election of 1860, 3456.
  - 1876, 4398.
  - 1880, 4553.
  - 1884, 4822.
  - 1896, 6146.
- Electors, method of appointment of, and effect of gerrymander discussed, 5643.
  - Constitutional amendment regarding, recommended, 5644.
- Executive acts performed during absence of, from seat of Government discussed, 4315.
  - Memorandum accompanying message, 4318.
- Fines remitted by. (See Fines.)
- Foreign intercourse, request of Senate and House for information regarding, refused, 186, 2281, 2416, 2452, 2690, 2691, 2695, 6101.
  - Referred to, 2529.
- Free confidential communication with Senate should be preserved, 893.
- Home of. (See Executive Mansion.)
- Impeachment of. (See Impeachment.)
- Information regarding annexation of Texas refused by, 2232.
- Law conferring power upon—
  - To employ forces for protection of American citizens abroad recommended, 2978, 3070, 3100.
  - To employ naval forces for protection of American vessels recommended, 3100.
- Meets and advises with Senate respecting treaty with Southern Indians, 53.
- Militia can not be called into service by, except by authority of Congress, 2640.
  - Modification in laws regarding, recommended, 2641.
- Nominations of. (See Executive Nominations.)
- Oath of, and ceremonies attending administration of. (See the several Presidents.)
- Personal interviews with, respecting—
  - Appointments to office, rules regulating, discussed, 5831.
  - Business transactions unnecessary, order regarding, 3546.
- Pocket vetoes of. (See the several Presidents; the several messages.)

President of United States—*Continued.*
- Power should be given, to prevent injuries to citizens of neighboring nations, 1616.
- Presents offered, by Imaum of Muscat, recommendations regarding, 1809, 2169.
- Provisions and laws respecting election of, etc., 3866.
- Public money, authority of, over, discussed, 1541.
- Removals from office discussed. (See Removals from Office.)
- Right of, to make public confidential information of predecessors discussed, 2283.
- Successor to, in event of vacancy in Presidency and Vice-Presidency discussed, 3837, 3889, 4950.
  - Act regarding, returned, 5674.
- Term of, recommendations regarding limitation of, 1011, 1336, 4397.
- Thanks of, tendered. (See Thanks of President.)
- Treaties—
  - Power to make, vested in President with consent of Senate, 187.
  - Request of House in correspondence regarding, declined, 186.
- Vacancies, power of, to make provisional appointments to fill, discussed, 3190.
- Veto messages of. (See the several Presidents; the several messages.)
- Veto power of, discussed, 2512, 2561.
- War, power to declare, discussed, 3100.
  - Executive authority to furnish instant redress recommended, 3100.

Presidential Elections.—The record of any popular vote for electors prior to 1828 is so meagre and imperfect that a compilation would be useless. In most of the states, for more than a quarter century following the establishment of the Government, the State Legislatures "appointed" the Presidential electors, and the people therefore voted only indirectly for them, their choice being expressed by their votes for members of the Legislature.

1789.—Previous to 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared President, and the one who received the next largest number of votes was declared Vice-President. The electoral votes for the first President of the United States were: George Washington, 69; John Adams, of Massachusetts, 34; John Jay, of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge, of South Carolina, 6; John Hancock, of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton, of New York, 3; Samuel Huntingdon, of Connecticut, 2; John Milton, of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong, of Georgia; Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and Edward Telfair, of Georgia, 1 vote each. Vacancies (votes not cast), 4. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1792.—George Washington, Federalist, received 132 votes; John Adams, Federalist, 77; George Clinton, of New York, Republican (a), 50; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Republican, 4; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 1 vote. Vacancies, 3. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1796.—John Adams, Federalist, 71; Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 68; Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 59; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Independent, 11; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 7; John Jay, of New York, Federalist, 5; James Iredell, of North Carolina, Federalist, 3; George Washington, of Virginia; John Henry, of Maryland, and S. Johnson, of North Carolina, all Federalists, 2 votes each; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 1 vote. John Adams was chosen President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President. (b)

1800.—Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 73; Aaron Burr, Republican, 73; John Adams, Federalist, 65; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 64; John Jay, Federalist, 1 vote. There being a tie vote for Jefferson and Burr, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Jefferson received the votes of ten states, which being the largest vote cast for a candidate, elected him President. Burr received the votes of four States, which being the next largest vote, elected him Vice-President. There were 2 blank votes.

1804—The Constitution having been amended, the electors at this election voted for a President and a Vice-President, instead of for two candidates for President. The result was as follows: For President, Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 14. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 162; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 14. Jefferson was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1808—For President, James Madison, of Virginia, Republican, 122; Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 47; George Clinton, of New York; Republican, 6. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 113; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 47; John Langdon, of New Hampshire, 9; James Madison, 3; James Monroe, 3. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1812.—For President, James Madison, Republican, 128; De Witt Clinton, of New York, Federalist, 89. For Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, 131; Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, Federalist, 86. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Gerry Vice-President.

1816.—For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 183; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 34. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, Republican, 183; John Eager Howard, of Maryland, Federalist, 22; James Ross, of Pennsylvania, 5; John Marshall, of Virginia, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, 3. Vacancies, 4. Monroe was chosen President and Tompkins Vice-President.

1820.—For President James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 231; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 1. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican, 218; Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, 8; Daniel Rodney, of Delaware, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1 vote each. Vacancies, 3. James Monroe was chosen President and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice-President.

1824.—For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 99; John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 84; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 37; William H. Crawford, of Georgia, Republican, 41. No candidate having a majority of the electoral vote, John Quincy Adams

Presidential Elections—*Continued.*

was elected by the House of Representatives. For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Republican, 182; Nathan Sanford, of New York, Republican, 30; Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, Republican, 24; Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 13; Martin Van Buren, of New York, Republican, 9; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 2; Calhoun was chosen Vice-President.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

Year of Election	Candidates for President	Popular Vote	Plurality	Electoral Vote	Candidates for Vice-President	Electoral Vote
1828	Andrew Jackson,* Tenn. (Dem.)	647,231	138,134	178	John C. Calhoun,* S. C. (Dem.)	171
	John Q. Adams, Mass. (Nat. R.)	509,097	....	83	Richard Rush, Pa. (Nat. R.)	83
					William Smith, S. C. (Dem.)	7
1832	Andrew Jackson,* Tenn. (Dem.)	687,502	157,313	219	M. Van Buren,* N. Y. (Dem.)	189
	Henry Clay, Ky. (Nat. R.)	530,189	....	49	John Sergeant, Pa. (Nat. R.)	49
	John Floyd, Ga. (Ind.)	33,108	....	11	Henry Lee, Mass. (Ind.)	11
	William Wirt (c), Md. (Anti-M.)			7	Amos Ellmaker (c), Pa. (Anti-M.)	7
					Wm. Wilkins, Pa. (Dem.)	30
1836	Martin Van Buren,* N. Y. (Dem.)	761,549	24,893	170	R. M. Johnson (d)* Ky. (Dem.)	147
	W. H. Harrison, Ohio (Whig)	736,656	....	73	Francis Granger, N. Y. (Whig)	77
	Hugh L. White, Tenn. (Whig)			26	John Tyler, Va. (Whig)	47
	Daniel Webster, Mass. (Whig)			14	William Smith, Ala. (Dem.)	23
	Willie P. Mangum, N. C. (Whig)			11		
1840	W. H. Harrison,* Ohio (Whig)	1,275,017	146,315	234	John Tyler,* Va. (Whig)	234
	Martin Van Buren, N. Y. (Dem.)	1,128,702	....	60	R. M. Johnson, Ky. (Dem.)	48
	James G. Birney, N. Y. (Lib.)	7,059	....	.....	L. W. Tazewell, Va. (Dem.)	11
					James K. Polk, Tenn. (Dem.)	1
					Thomas Earle, Pa. (Lib.)	.....
1844	James K. Polk,* Tenn. (Dem.)	1,337,243	38,175	170	George M. Dallas,* Pa. (Dem.)	170
	Henry Clay, Ky. (Whig)	1,299,068	....	105	T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. (Whig)	105
	James G. Birney, N. Y. (Lib.)	62,300	....	.....	Thomas Morris, Ohio (Lib.)	.....
1848	Zachary Taylor,* La. (Whig)	1,360,101	139,557	163	Millard Fillmore,* N. Y. (Whig)	163
	Lewis Cass, Mich. (Dem.)	1,220,544	....	127	William O. Butler, Ky. (Dem.)	127
	Martin Van Buren, N. Y. (F. Soil)	291,263	....	.....	Charles F. Adams, Mass. (F. Soil)	.....
1852	Franklin Pierce,* N. H. (Dem.)	1,601,474	220,896	254	William R. King,* Ala. (Dem.)	254
	Winfield Scott, N. J. (Whig)	1,380,576	....	42	William A. Graham, N. C. (Whig)	42
	John P. Hale, N. H. (F. Soil) (i)	156,149	....	.....	George W. Julian, Ind. (F. Soil)	.....
	Daniel Webster (k), Mass. (Whig)	1,670	....	.....		
1856	James Buchanan,* Pa. (Dem.)	1,838,169	496,905	174	J. C. Breckinridge,* Ky. (Dem.)	174
	John C. Fremont, Cal. (Rep.)	1,341,264	....	114	William L. Dayton, N. J. (Rep.)	114
	Millard Fillmore, N. Y. (Amer.)	874,538	....	8	A. J. Donelson, Tenn. (Amer.)	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln,* Ill. (Rep.)	1,866,352	491,195	180	Hannibal Hamlin,* Me. (Rep.)	180
	Stephen A. Douglas, Ill. (Dem.)	1,375,157	....	12	H. V. Johnson, Ga. (Dem.)	12
	J. C. Breckinridge, Ky. (Dem.)	845,763	....	72	Joseph Lane, Ore. (Dem.)	72
	John Bell, Tenn. (Union)	589,581	....	39	Edward Everett, Mass. (Union)	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln,* Ill. (Rep.)	2,216,067	407,342	e 212	Andrew Johnson,* Tenn. (Rep.)	212
	George B. McClellan, N. J. (Dem.)	1,808,725	....	21	George H. Pendleton, Ohio (Dem.)	21
1868	Ulysses S. Grant,* Ill. (Rep.)	3,015,071	305,456	f 214	Schuyler Colfax,* Ind. (Rep.)	214
	Horatio Seymour, N. Y. (Dem.)	2,709,615	....	80	F. P. Blair, Jr., Mo. (Dem.)	80
1872	Ulysses S. Grant,* Ill. (Rep.)	3,597,070	762,991	286	Henry Wilson,* Mass. (Rep.)	286
	Horace Greeley, N. Y. (D. & L.)	2,834,079	....	g ...	B. Gratz Brown, Mo. (D. & L.)	47
	Charles O'Conor, N. Y. (Dem.)	29,408	....	.....	John Q. Adams, Mass. (Dem.)	.....
	James Black, Pa. (Temp.)	5,608	....	.....	John Russell, Mich. (Temp.)	.....
	Thomas A. Hendricks, Ind. (Dem.)	....	....	42	George W. Julian, Ind. (Lib.)	5
	B. Gratz Brown, Mo. (Dem.)	....	....	18	A. H. Colquitt, Ga. (Dem.)	5
	Charles J. Jenkins, Ga. (Dem.)	....	....	2	John M. Palmer, Ill. (Dem.)	3
	David Davis, Ill. (Ind.)	....	....	1	T. E. Bramlette, Ky. (Dem.)	3
					W. S. Groesbeck, Ohio (Dem.)	1
					Willis B. Machen, Ky. (Dem.)	1
					N. P. Banks, Mass. (Lib.)	1
1876	Samuel J. Tilden, N. Y. (Dem.)	4,284,885	250,935	184	T. A. Hendricks, Ind. (Dem.)	184
	Rutherford B. Hayes,* Ohio (Rep.)	4,033,950	....	h 185	William A. Wheeler,* N. Y. (Rep.)	185
	Peter Cooper, N. Y. (Gre'nb)	81,740	....	.....	Samuel F. Cary, Ohio (Gre'nb)	.....
	Green Clay Smith, Ky. (Proh.)	9,522	....	.....	Gideon T. Stewart, Ohio (Proh.)	.....
	James B. Walker, Ill. (Amer.)	2,636	....	.....	D. Kirkpatrick, N. Y. (Amer.)	.....

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* Elected. (a) The first Republican Party is claimed by the present Democratic Party as its progenitor. (b) No candidate having a majority of the electoral vote, the House of Representatives elected Adams. (c) Candidate of the Anti-Masonic Party. (d) There being no choice, the Senate elected Johnson. (e) Eleven Southern States, being within the belligerent territory, did not vote. (f) Three Southern States disfranchised. (g) Horace Greeley died after election, and Democratic electors scattered their votes. (h) There being a dispute over the electoral vote of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina, they were referred by Congress to an electoral commission composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats, which, by a strict party vote, awarded 185 electoral votes to Hayes and 184 to Tilden. (i) Free Soil.

Presidential Elections—*Continued.*

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT—*Continued.*

Year of Election	Candidates for President	Popular Vote	Plurality	Electoral Vote	Candidates for Vice-President	Electoral Vote
1880	James A. Garfield,* Ohio (Rep.)	4,449,053	7,018	214	Chester A. Arthur,* N. Y. (Rep.)	214
	W. S. Hancock, Pa. (Dem.)	4,442,035		155	William H. English, Ind. (Dem.)	155
	James B. Weaver, Iowa (Gre'nb)	307,306			B. J. Chambers, Tex. (Gre'nb)	
	Neal Dow, Me. (Proh.)	10,305			H. A. Thompson, Ohio (Proh.)	
	John W. Phelps, Vt. (Amer.)	707			S. C. Pomeroy, Kan. (Amer.)	
1884	Grover Cleveland,* N. Y. (Dem.)	4,911,017	62,683	219	T. A. Hendricks,* Ind. (Dem.)	219
	James G. Blaine, Me. (Rep.)	4,848,334		182	John A. Logan, Ill. (Rep.)	182
	John P. St. John, Kan. (Proh.)	151,809			William Daniel, Md. (Proh.)	
	Benjamin F. Butler, Mass. (Gre'nb)	133,825			A. M. West, Miss. (Gre'nb)	
	P. D. Wigginton, Cal. (Amer.)					
1888	Grover Cleveland, N. Y. (Dem.)	5,538,233	98,017	168	Allen G. Thurman, Ohio (Dem.)	168
	Benjamin Harrison,* Ind. (Rep.)	5,440,216		233	Levi P. Morton,* N. Y. (Rep.)	233
	Clinton B. Fisk, N. J. (Proh.)	249,907			John A Brooks, Mo. (Proh.)	
	Alson J. Streeter, Ill. (U. L.)	148,105			C. E. Cunningham, Ark. (U. L.)	
	R. H. Cowdry, Ill. (U'd L.)	2,808			W. H. T. Wakefield, Kan. (U'd L.)	
	James L. Curtis, N. Y. (Amer.)	1,591			James B. Greer, Tenn. (Amer.)	
1892	Grover Cleveland,* N. Y. (Dem.)	5,556,918	380,810	277	Adlai E. Stevenson,* Ill. (Dem.)	277
	Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Rep.)	5,176,108		145	Whitelaw Reid, N. Y. (Rep.)	145
	James B. Weaver, Iowa (Peop.)	1,041,028		22	James G. Field, Va. (Peop.)	22
	John Bidwell, Cal. (Proh.)	264,133			James B. Cranfill, Tex. (Proh.)	
	Simon Wing, Mass. (Soc. L.)	21,164			Charles H. Matchett, N. Y. (Soc. L.)	
1896	William McKinley,* Ohio (Rep.)	7,104,779	601,854	271	Garret A. Hobart,* N. J. (Rep.)	271
	William J. Bryan, Neb. (Dem.)	6,502,925		176	Arthur Sewall, Me. (Dem.)	149
	William J. Bryan, Neb. (Peop.)				Thomas E. Watson, Ga. (Peop.)	27
	Joshua Levering, Md. (Proh.)	231,007			Hale Johnson, Ill. (Proh.)	
	John M. Palmer, Ill. (N. Dem.)	133,148			Simon B. Buckner, Ky. (N. Dem.)	
	Charles H. Matchett, N. Y. (Soc. L.)	36,274			Matthew Maguire, N. J. (Soc. L.)	
	Charley E. Bentley, Neb. (Nat. (j)	13,969			James H. Southgate, N. C. (Nat. (j)	
1900	William McKinley,* Ohio (Rep.)	7,207,923	849,790	292	Theodore Roosevelt,* N. Y. (Rep.)	292
	William J. Bryan, Neb. (Dem. P.)	6,358,133		155	Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill. (Dem. P.)	155
	John G. Woolley, Ill. (Proh.)	208,914			Henry B. Metcalf, Ohio (Proh.)	
	Wharton Barker, Pa. (MP(m)	50,373			Ignatius Donnelly, Minn. (MP(m)	
	Eugene V. Debs, Ind. (Soc. D.)	87,814			Job Harriman, Cal. (Soc. D.)	
	Jos. F. Malloney, Mass. (Soc. L.(k)	39,739			Velentine Remmel, Pa. (Soc. L.)	
	J. F. R. Leonard, Ia. (U. C (n)	1,059			John G. Woolley, Ill. (U. C. (n)	
	Seth H. Ellis, Ohio (U. R. (o)	5,698			Samuel T. Nicholson, Pa. U. R. (o)	
1904	Theodore Roosevelt,* N. Y. (Rep.)	7,623,486	2,545,515	336	Charles W. Fairbanks,* Ind. (Rep.)	336
	Alton B. Parker, N. Y. (Dem.)	5,077,911		140	Henry G. Davis, W. Va. (Dem.)	140
	Eugene V. Debs, Ind. (Soc.)	402,283			Benjamin Hanford, N. Y. (Soc.)	
	Silas C. Swallow, Pa. (Proh.)	258,536			George W. Carroll, Tex. (Proh.)	
	Thomas E. Watson, Ga. (Peop.)	117,183			Thomas H. Tibbles, Neb. (Peop.)	
	Charles H. Corrigan, N. Y. (Soc. L.)	31,249			William W. Cox, Ill. (Soc. L.)	
1908	William H. Taft,* Ohio (Rep.)	7,678,908	1,269,804	321	James S. Sherman,* N. Y. (Rep.)	321
	William J. Bryan, Neb. (Dem.)	6,409,104		162	John W. Kern, Ind. (Dem.)	162
	Eugene V. Debs, Ind. (Soc.)	420,793			Benjamin Hanford, N. Y. (Soc.)	
	Eugene W. Chafin, Ariz. (Proh.)	253,840			Aaron S. Watkins, Ohio (Proh.)	
	Thomas E. Watson, Ga. (Peop.)	29,100			Samuel Williams, Ind. (Peop.)	
	August Gillhaus, N. Y. (Soc. L.)	13,825			Donald L. Munroe, Va. (Soc. L.)	
	Thos. L. Hisgen, Mass. (Ind.)	82,872			John Temple Graves, Ga. (Ind.)	
1912	Woodrow Wilson,* N. J. (Dem.)	6,296,019	2,173,512	435	Thomas R. Marshall,* Ind. (Dem.)	435
	William H. Taft, Ohio (Rep.)	3,484,956		8	Herbert S. Hadley, Mo. (Rep.)	8
	Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y. (Prog.)	4,119,507		88	Hiram W. Johnson, Cal. (Prog.)	88
	Eugene V. Debs, Ind. (Soc.)	901,873			Emil Seidel, Wis. (Soc.)	
	Eugene W. Chafin, Ariz. (Proh.)	207,928			Aaron S. Watkins, Ohio (Proh.)	
	Arthur E. Reimer, Mass. (Soc. L.)	22599			August Gilhaus, N. Y. (Soc. L.)	

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* Elected. (j) Free Silver Prohibition Party. (k) In Massachusetts. There was also a Native American ticket in that State, which received 184 votes. (m) Middle of the Road or Anti-Fusion Party. (n) United Christian Party. (o) Union Reform Party.

Presidential Electors:
Constitutional amendment regarding selection of, recommended, 5644.
Method of appointment of, and effect of gerrymander discussed, 5643.
(See Electors; Electoral Colleges).

Presidential Elections—*Continued.*

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, BY PRINCIPAL POLITICAL PARTIES AND BY STATES, 1900 TO 1912

State	1900			1904			1908			1912			
	Republican	Democratic	Total	Republican	Democratic	Total	Republican	Democratic	Total	Republican	Democratic	Progressive	Total
Alabama	......	11	11	......	11	11	......	11	11	......	12	......	12
Arizona	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	3
Arkansas	......	8	8	......	9	9	......	9	9	......	9	......	9
California	9	......	9	10	......	10	10	......	10	......	2	11	13
Colorado	......	4	4	5	......	5	......	5	5	......	6	......	6
Connecticut	6	......	6	7	......	7	7	......	7	......	7	......	7
Delaware	3	......	3	3	......	3	3	......	3	......	3	......	3
Florida	......	4	4	......	5	5	......	5	5	......	6	......	6
Georgia	......	13	13	......	13	13	......	13	13	......	14	......	14
Idaho	......	3	3	3	......	3	3	......	3	......	4	......	4
Illinois	24	......	24	27	......	27	27	......	27	......	29	......	29
Indiana	15	......	15	15	......	15	15	......	15	......	15	......	15
Iowa	13	......	13	13	......	13	13	......	13	......	13	......	13
Kansas	10	......	10	10	......	10	10	......	10	......	10	......	10
Kentucky	......	13	13	......	13	13	......	13	13	......	13	......	13
Louisiana	......	8	8	......	9	9	......	9	9	......	10	......	10
Maine	6	......	6	6	......	6	6	......	6	......	6	......	6
Maryland	8	......	8	1	7	8	2	6	8	......	8	......	8
Massachusetts	15	......	15	16	......	16	16	......	16	......	18	......	18
Michigan	14	......	14	14	......	14	14	......	14	......	......	15	15
Minnesota	9	......	9	11	......	11	11	......	11	......	......	12	12
Mississippi	......	9	9	......	10	10	......	10	10	......	10	......	10
Missouri	......	17	17	18	......	18	18	......	18	......	18	......	18
Montana	......	3	3	3	......	3	3	......	3	......	4	......	4
Nebraska	8	......	8	8	......	8	......	8	8	......	8	......	8
Nevada	......	3	3	3	......	3	......	3	3	......	3	......	3
New Hampshire	4	......	4	4	......	4	4	......	4	......	4	......	4
New Jersey	10	......	10	12	......	12	12	......	12	......	14	......	14
New Mexico	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	3
New York	36	......	36	39	......	39	39	......	39	......	45	......	45
North Carolina	......	11	11	......	12	12	......	12	12	......	12	......	12
North Dakota	3	......	3	4	......	4	4	......	4	......	5	......	5
Ohio	23	......	23	23	......	23	23	......	23	......	24	......	24
Oklahoma	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	7	......	10	......	10
Oregon	4	......	4	4	......	4	4	......	4	......	5	......	5
Pennsylvania	32	......	32	34	......	34	34	......	34	......	......	38	38
Rhode Island	4	......	4	4	......	4	4	......	4	......	5	......	5
South Carolina	......	9	9	......	9	9	......	9	9	......	9	......	9
South Dakota	4	......	4	4	......	4	4	......	4	......	......	5	5
Tennessee	......	12	12	......	12	12	......	12	12	......	12	......	12
Texas	......	15	15	......	18	18	......	18	18	......	20	......	20
Utah	3	......	3	3	......	3	3	......	3	4	......	......	4
Vermont	4	......	4	4	......	4	4	......	4	4	......	......	4
Virginia	......	12	12	......	12	12	......	12	12	......	12	......	12
Washington	4	......	4	5	......	5	5	......	5	......	......	7	7
West Virginia	6	......	6	7	......	7	7	......	7	......	8	......	8
Wisconsin	12	......	12	13	......	13	13	......	13	......	13	......	13
Wyoming	3	......	3	3	......	3	3	......	3	......	3	......	3
Total	292	155	447	336	140	476	321	162	483	8	435	88	531
Plurality	137	......	......	196	......	......	159	......	......	......	347	......	......

Presidential Primaries.—The presidential primary is a device to enable the voters at large to record their choice for candidates for the presidency. It was little heard of previous to 1911, but in that year it became a leading topic of political discussion. Provisions for the presidential primary exist as statutes in six States—New Jersey, Wisconsin, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, and California. The California law, which is typical of the others, provides that the name of any person may be put upon the ballot at the presidential primary election to be held in May, preceding an election for president, through the filing of a petition signed by one per cent of any party in each Congress district. The chief merit of such a primary, in the opinion of those who support it, would be the practical elimination of the national nominating conventions and the opportunity given the people at large of recording their choice for the presidency. The main objections urged by the opponents of the presidential primary are that it would intensify factional bitterness and add to the expense of elections. The presidential primary had its chief supporters in 1911 among the members of the progressive wings of both Democratic and Republican parties. An attempt was made to indorse the idea at the meeting of the National Republican Committee held in Washington in December, 1911, but it failed. In addition to the states which have provided for presidential primaries by statute South Carolina and Louisiana observe them as party rules, and some other states have what is equivalent. Pennsylvania delegates to the National Conventions are elected by direct primaries and candidates for delegate are permitted to print on the ballot the name of the candidate for the presidency they wish to support.

Presidential Primaries—*Continued.*

Presidential primaries or some equivalent expression of opinion were held in 1912 in California, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin, and upon the results in these states Mr. Roosevelt based his assertion that he was the people's choice, but it was found that only two-thirds of the voters expressed their choice.

Presidential Succession.—The Constitution provides for the succession of the vice-president in case of the death, removal, resignation, or disability of the president, and gives Congress power to provide what officer shall succeed in case of the death, removal, etc., of the vice-president. In 1793 Congress enacted that in such case the president of the Senate should succeed, and then the speaker of the House of Representatives. This was attended with some inconvenience and danger and there was some doubt of its constitutionality. An act of Congress, approved Jan. 19, 1886, provided that the succession should pass to the members of the Cabinet in the following order: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior. The Secretaries of the Department of Agriculture, and of the Department of Commerce and Labor, whose offices have been created since the passage of the Succession Act, are not eligible for presidential succession. The following Vice-Presidents have succeeded to the Presidency on account of the death of the President: John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Chester A. Arthur, and Theodore Roosevelt. (See Vice-Presidents, and Cabinet, also Atchison, D. R., in Index.)

Presque Isle, Pa.:
  Obstructions to entrance of harbor of port of, 786.
  Title to, proffered by marine hospital of Pennsylvania, 4735.

Press, Freedom of.—The first amendment to the Constitution, introduced in the First Congress, established freedom of speech, religion, and the press. Though the Federal Constitution was originally silent upon the subject, nearly all of the states inserted in their constitutions clauses permitting freedom of speech and publication to every citizen. Abuses of this liberty were punishable under the common law. New York and New Jersey made no provision in their first constitutions, but clauses were later embodied insuring the widest liberty of expression. During British rule of the Colonies this freedom was much restricted by the star chamber press censorship regulation of 1637, which was confirmed by Parliament in 1643.

Pretoria, Republic of, joint resolution relating to congratulations from, vetoed, 4384.

Primaries. (See Presidental Primaries.)

Prince of Wales, visit of, to United States, 3171.

Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, referred to, 6735.

Princeton (N. J.), Battle of.—The beginning of the year 1777 found the British army of 7,000 or 8,000 men encamped at Princeton, N. J. On Christmas night, 1776, Washington had turned back his retreating army, recrossed the Delaware, overcome the Hessians at Trenton, and again crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania. To relieve Cadwalader he again crossed the river and was ready to march upon Princeton. Cornwallis, who had been sent by Howe from New York, advanced to meet him with most of his army. Washington skilfully passed around the left wing of Cornwallis's army, and on Jan. 3, 1777, encountered the British rear guard, consisting of three regiments and three troops. These were scattered, with the loss of about 500. The American loss was 25 or 30, besides officers. Cornwallis retreated to New Brunswick and Washington occupied a strong position at Morristown, remaining there until the latter part of May.

Princeton, The, construction of, referred to, 2130.

Printing executed by authority of the several Departments referred to, 2911.

Printing Office. (See Government Printing Office.)

Prison Congress, International, at—
  St. Petersburg, 5117.
  Stockholm, 4406, 4464.

Prison Congress, National, at Baltimore, 4162.

Prisoners. (See Imprisonment.)

Prisoners of War. (See Civil War; War of 1812.)

Prisons. (See Penitentiaries.)

Private Armed Vessels:
  Depredations of, must be checked, 358.
  Instructions were issued May 28, 1798, to commanders of armed vessels of United States to seize foreign vessels attacking those of the United States, especially those sailing under the flag of the French Republic.
  Issuance of commissions to, discussed, 779.
    Referred to, 2774.
  Proposition to forego resort to, in case of war discussed, 2809, 2945.

Private Claims against United States:
  Amount paid on, referred to, 1778, 1783.
  Proceedings under act for payment of, suspended, 565.
  Report of commissioners referred to, 566.
  Settlement of, by commission recommended, 2627, 2673, 2714.

Private Land Claims. (See Court of Private Land Claims.)

Private Property:
  Right to capture, at sea in time of war, 6869, 6870.
  Seizure and confiscation of, referred to, 3831.
  Shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, 435.

Privateering:
  Abolition of, discussed, 2945.
  Issuance of commissions to vessels for, discussed, 779, 2774.
  Not to be resorted to by—
    France in war with Spain, 779.

Privateering—*Continued.*
United States in war with Spain, 6474.
Referred to, 6312.
Proposition to forego resort to, in case of war discussed, 2809, 2945.
Referred to, 2909.

Privateers.—Armed vessels owned and officered by private persons, but acting under commissions from the government known as letters of marque. It was formerly the custom of all nations in time of war to legalize private vessels to assist the regular navy in blockading the ports of an enemy, intercepting supplies, and capturing prizes. Vessels so employed are called privateers and are supplied with letters of marque on condition of their conforming to the rules and usages of war. Herein lies the difference between privateers and pirates (q. v.). These vessels and crews may be hired or impressed by the government or they may be owned, officered, and sent to sea at private expense under government commission. The latter has been a favorite way of employing sailors and merchant ships when commerce has been hampered by war, and to a nation with a small navy it affords protection against formidable naval foes.

The practice of privateering has long been looked upon as an evil by the most advanced nations. At the Declaration of Paris in 1856 (q. v.) one of the rules of warfare subscribed to was that "privateering is and remains abolished." The United States refused to agree to this clause of the declaration on the ground that without privateers it would have no adequate sea force in time of war. As the agreement was only binding on parties thereto, American commerce was left a prey to the ships of all other nations. In 1861 Secretary Seward, on behalf of the United States, made an offer to England and France to come under the operation of the rules of war subscribed to in the Declaration of Paris, but the offer was refused on the ground that it would impose an international rule of warfare upon the Confederate States then in rebellion. In the colonial wars Great Britain derived much support from colonial privateers. Upward of 400 were fitted out and ravaged the French West Indies and made numerous captures along the coast of France.

In March, 1776, the Continental Congress accorded permission to citizens to fit out privateers against the British. During that year 342 British vessels fell a prey to privateers fitted out at Salem, Cape Ann, Newburyport, Bristol, and other seaports. This sort of warfare became so lucrative that sailors could hardly be induced to enter the regular service. Jan. 28, 1778, an American privateer surprised and captured the British fort of New Providence, in the Bahamas, and a 16-gun man-of-war. During the War of 1812 some 500 privateers were fitted out. They were mostly schooners or brigs of 200 or 300 tons and carried from 80 to 100 men. Of 400 British vessels captured in 1813 four-fifths were taken by privateers. Later in this war larger vessels, like the Reindeer, Avon, and Blakeley were built. They did not confine themselves to merchant vessels, but attacked and frequently captured British war ships. They hung about the coasts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Canary and West Indian Islands, and greatly aided the American cause.

Prize Agents, accounts of, referred to, 773, 816.

Prize Courts.—Courts which adjudicate the property in vessels captured at sea from a belligerent. The general rule is that when a captor brings home a prize the tribunal of his own country has sole jurisdiction over it and the decision rendered is binding everywhere. A prize court differs from other courts in that the property of foreigners is brought within its jurisdiction, not voluntarily, as in ordinary courts, but by force. During the colonial wars prize cases were adjudged by the admiralty courts held by colonial governors as vice-admirals, or by judges whom they appointed, with appeal to commissioners in England. With the outbreak of the Revolution the states established admiralty courts to hear prize cases. The Continental Congress established a court of appeals for such cases when in dispute between the states. Under the judiciary act of 1789 the United States district courts were made prize courts, with appeal to the Supreme Court.

Prize Court (International), ratified by United States, 8050.

Prize Money.—A dividend from the proceeds of a captured vessel and her cargo, etc., paid to the captors. Prior to March 3, 1899, prize money in the United States was distributed according to an act of June 30, 1864. If the prize was equal or superior to the captor, it became the sole property of the latter. If inferior, the United States took half and the captors divided the remainder. Privateers with letters of marque kept the whole of the prize unless otherwise stipulated in their commissions. By the Navy personnel act of March 3, 1899, the law authorizing the distribution of prize money among the captors of vessels was repealed.

Prize Money referred to, 2570.

Proclamations. (See the several Presidents or the several subjects.)

Products. (See Agricultural Products; Animals and Animal Products.)

Progressive Labor Party.—At the annual session of the United Labor party held at Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1886, the radical or socialistic element withdrew and formed the Progressive Labor party. They advocated a common inheritance of land, wealth, and industries and upheld all the tenets of extreme socialism.

Progressive Party.—Theodore Roosevelt having been defeated for the Republican nomination for President at the hands of the National Convention in June, 1912, called a convention of his own followers and people in general who were dissatisfied with the Republican party and its managers to meet in convention in Chicago in August, 1912. This convention formed the Progressive party and nominated Mr. Roosevelt for President and Hiram W. Johnson, of California, for Vice-President.

They adopted a platform declaring in favor of direct primaries; nation-wide Presidential preference primaries; direct election of United States Senators; the short ballot and the initiative, referendum, and recall in the States; a more easy and expeditious method of amending the Federal Constitution; the bringing under effective National jurisdiction of those problems which expand beyond the reach of the individual States; equal suffrage for men

Progressive Party—*Continued.*
and women; limitation of campaign contributions and expenditures, and publicity before as well as after primaries and elections; laws requiring the registration of lobbyists, publicity of committee hearings, and recording of all votes in committee; prohibiting Federal appointees from taking part in political organizations and political conventions.

Popular review of judicial decisions on laws for securing social justice; the review by the Supreme Court of the United States of decisions of State courts declaring legislative acts unconstitutional; the reform of legal procedure and judicial methods; the prohibition of the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes when such injunctions would not apply if no labor dispute existed, and jury trial for contempt in labor disputes except when the contempt was committed in the presence of the court; effective legislation looking to the prevention of industrial accidents, occupational diseases, overwork, involuntary unemployment, and other injurious effects incident to modern industry; the fixing of minimum safety and health standards for the various occupations and the exercise of the public authority to maintain such standards; the prohibition of child labor; minimum wage standards for workingwomen, to provide a "living wage" in all industrial occupations; the general prohibition of night work for women and the establishment of an eight-hour day for women and young persons.

One day's rest in seven for all wageworkers; the eight-hour day in continuous twenty-four-hour industries; the abolition of the convict contract labor system; substituting a system of prison production for governmental consumption only, and the application of prisoners' earnings to the support of their dependent families; publicity as to wages, hours, and conditions of labor; full reports upon industrial accidents and diseases, and the opening to public inspection of all tallies, weights, measures, and check systems on labor products; standards of compensation for death by industrial accident and injury and trade disease which will transfer the burden of lost earnings from the families of working people to the industry, and thus to the community; the protection of home life against the hazards of sickness, irregular employment, and old age, through the adoption of a system of social insurance adapted to American use; the establishment of continuation schools for industrial education; industrial research laboratories; a Department of Labor; the development of agricultural credit and cooperation; the encouragement of agricultural education; the establishment of a Country Life Commission; full and immediate inquiry into the high cost of living, and immediate action dealing with every need disclosed thereby.

A National Health Service; establishment of a strong Federal administrative commission to maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations, as the Government now does over National banks and, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, over railways; the strengthening of the Sherman Law by specific prohibitions; the enactment of a patent law to prevent the suppression or the misuse of patents in the interest of injurious monopolies; giving the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to value the physical property of railways; the abolition of the Commerce Court; prompt legislation for the improvement of the National currency system which shall give the Government full control over the issue of currency notes; the appointment of diplomatic and consular officers solely for fitness and not for political expediency; the retention of forest, coal, and oil lands, water and other natural resources in the ownership of the Nation; a vigorous good roads campaign through the construction of National highways; the extension of the rural free delivery service.

The retention of the natural resources of Alaska in ownership by the Nation, and their prompt opening to use upon liberal terms requiring immediate development; for Alaska the same measure of local self-government that has been given to other American territories; the comprehensive development of waterways; the operation of the Panama Canal so as to break the transportation monopolies now held and misused by transcontinental railways; a protective tariff which shall equalize conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries both for the farmer and the manufacturer, and which shall maintain for labor an adequate standard of living; an immediate downward revision of the tariff; a non-partisan, scientific tariff commission; a graduated inheritance tax.

The ratification of the Amendment of the Constitution giving the Government power to levy an income tax; introduction of judicial and other peaceful means of settling international differences; an international agreement for the limitation of naval forces, and, pending such an agreement, the maintenance of the policy of building two battleships a year; protection of the rights of American citizenship at home and abroad; governmental action to encourage the distribution of immigrants, and to supervise all agencies dealing with them, and to supervise and promote their education and advancement; a wise and just policy of pensioning American soldiers and sailors; a parcel post, with rates proportionately to distance and service; the rigid enforcement and extension of the Civil Service Act; a readjustment of the business methods of the National Government, and a proper coordination of the Federal bureaus; governmental supervision for the protection of the public from fraudulent stock issues.

At the presidential election the following November the party polled a popular vote of more than 4,119,507 votes, carrying the States of Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, California, South Dakota and Washington, thus winning 88 electoral votes. This split of the Republican vote resulted in the election of Wilson, the Democratic candidate, to the presidency.

Prohibition, National.—Prohibition first appeared as a national political issue in 1869, and since 1872 the Prohibition party has placed presidential tickets in the field. The party candidates since 1872 with the popular vote polled have been as follows:

1872—James Black, Pennsylvania	5,608
1876—Green Clay Smith, Kentucky	9,522
1880—Neal Dow, Maine	10,305
1884—John P. St. John, Kansas	150,369
1888—Clinton B. Fiske, New York	249,506
1892—John Bidwell, California	255,841
1896—Joshua Levering, Maryland	131,312
1900—John G. Woolley, Illinois	208,555
1904—Silas C. Swallow, Pennsylvania	258,838
1908—Eugene W. Chafin, Illinois	241,252
1912—Eugene W. Chafin, Arizona	207,928

In 1896 the party split on the silver question, those favoring the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, forming the National party and nominating Charles E. Bentley, who received 13,968 votes.

Prohibition, State.—The prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks has long been a subject of political discussion in America. Long before the Revolution the liquor traffic was taxed, and the Continental Congress advised the states to pass laws prohibiting the distillation of grain. Prohibition became a purely state political issue first in the Maine legislature in 1837, when a prohibitory bill was introduced and defeated. In 1846 a bill with the same purpose became a law, but did not serve the purpose and was succeeded in 1851 by a more effective measure drafted by Neal Dow. This law provided for search and seizure, but the Prohibitionists lost their majority and the law was repealed. Later a second law was passed which was made a part of the state constitution in 1884 and is still in force.

Between 1849 and 1856 prohibitory laws were passed in the following states and were repealed or made inoperative as indicated below: Illinois repealed in 1853; Rhode Island repealed in 1863; Pennsylvania repealed in 1866; Delaware repealed in 1867; Massachusetts repealed in 1868; Connecticut repealed in 1872; Michigan repealed in 1875; New York declared unconstitutional; Iowa amended in 1894 so as to be ineffective; Vermont repealed in 1902; New Hampshire repealed in 1903. Through the energetic efforts of temperance people prohibition laws are now (1914) in force in eleven states—Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, the part of Oklahoma lately Indian Territory, Tennessee, and West Virginia. Alabama recently repealed a state-wide prohibition law and substituted a form of local option, and Iowa's constitutional prohibition has become practically local option. Besides these, local option liquor laws now prevail in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York (in towns), Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina (state dispensary system), South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Prometheus, The, firing into and seizure of, by British vessel, 2675, 2680.

Property at Sea:
- International agreement to regard, as exempt from capture by belligerent powers, recommended, 6338.
- International conference at Washington for security of life and, 5468, 5493, 5498.
  - Maritime powers invited to attend, 5370.
  - Recommended, 5180.
- Treaty with Italy regarding, 4098.

Property, Captured:
- Cotton captured and forfeited referred to, 3666.
- Should not be adjudged without regular investigation, 485.

Property, Industrial, international convention at Paris for protection of, 4560, 4794, 4857, 5118.

Property, Private:
- Seizure and confiscation of, referred to, 3831.
- Shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, 435.

Proprietaries.—American territory was parceled out by the various crowned heads of Europe to personal friends or favorites or in recognition of some useful service to the sovereign. Persons to whom these grants were made established what were known as proprietary governments. The proprietor appointed the governor, and in general performed all those acts of government which are usually the prerogative of the Crown. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, Delaware, and Maryland were proprietary governments. The laws of Pennsylvania and Delaware were subject to the supervision of the Crown, but those of Maryland were not.

Prosperity, National, discussed, 6749, 6750, 7024, 7353.

Protection.—In political economy the principle or system of imposing such duties on imported goods as will protect or foster domestic industries. Tariffs are either chiefly to produce revenue or to afford protection. Nearly all American tariffs previous to that of 1824 come under the former head. But the preamble of the first tariff act of 1789 declared that one of its objects was "the encouragement and protection of manufactures," and the principle of protection was ably advocated by Secretary Hamilton, in his elaborate report on manufactures, in 1791, and by many members of Congress from that time to the present. The tariff of 1816 was claimed as protective and proposed as such by northern members, while Calhoun and other southerners advocated it. Later the relative views of north and south were radically changed, and the north became protectionist, while southern members (except Clay and his Whig followers) were for a low tariff for revenue only. The tariff bill introduced in the House of Representatives in 1820 by Representative Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Manufactures was frankly stated to be a protective measure, and at that time the question of a protective duty was first suggested to be unconstitutional. This bill did not pass, but in 1824 a tariff bill became a law with average duties of 37 per cent. The protectionists claimed that many of the duties were too low for effective protection, and in 1828, after a prolonged commercial depression, a congress opposed to protection passed a high protective tariff, which satisfied neither party, and was denounced as "a bill of abominations." The failure of another act, passed in 1832, to sufficiently reduce the rates of the tariff of 1828 was the chief cause of the nullification movement (q. v.). The Clay-Calhoun tariff of 1833, known as the "Compromise of 1833," gradually reduced duties to a revenue basis. The act of 1842 was protective; that of 1846 (the Walker tariff) was strictly a revenue tariff. The Morrill tariff of 1861 and all subsequent tariff acts have been protective. The duties have been high, running from an average of 18 per cent to 48 per cent ad valorem on all dutiable articles.

In 1908, President Taft was elected on a platform which advocated a revision of the Dingley Tariff. Immediately after his election he called an extra session of Congress (7559) and recommended a reduction of duties. Congress, after deliberating nearly all summer, passed a tariff law, taking away all protection from hides, and making reductions of 10 to 15 per cent on leather, lumber, paper, coal, iron and steel sheets, and chemicals. The principle of protection was abandoned in the Democratic tariff law of 1913. (See Tariff; Import Duties.)

Protection of Industrial Property Union, acts of international conference, 8051.

Protective Tariff. (See Import Duties discussed.)

Protestant Church at American embassy at Rome, removal of, referred to, 3662, 3717.

Protestant Episcopal Church in Alexandria, Va., act incorporating, vetoed, 474.

Protests.—The official papers of the Presidents as they are sent to Congress are properly designated "messages," but on several occasions the Chief Executives have sent papers known as "protests." They are sent in the customary message form, but contain the formal protest of the President against the actions of Congress as a whole or of one or the other of the two Houses.

Protests of President—
- Buchanan to proceedings of House, 3145, 3150.
- Jackson to resolutions of Senate charging him with violating Constitution and laws, 1288.
  - Additional statement regarding, 1312.
- Johnson to act depriving him of command of Army, 3670.
- Tyler to action of House in adopting report assailing his official conduct, 2043.

Proteus, The.—The vessel in which Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, with twenty-four men, sailed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, July 7, 1881, and reached Discovery Harbor (lat. 81° 44′ north, long. 64° 45′ west), Aug. 12, 1881, where he established his station. The *Proteus* was lost in Smith Sound, midway between Cape Sabine and Cape Albert, July 23, 1883, while attempting to reach Lady Franklin Bay with a relief party for Greely.

Proteus, The, loss of, and court of inquiry regarding, 4790.

Providence Plantations.—In 1636 Roger Williams and his followers, who advocated complete separation of church and state and toleration for all creeds, were banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony. They journeyed southward and founded Providence. Two years later the followers of Anne Hutchinson founded Portsmouth, and in 1639 Newport was settled. In 1644 Williams obtained from the parliamentary commissioners a patent which associated the three towns in one community. Both Plymouth and Massachusetts claimed the territory, but failed to make their claims good. In 1663 a new charter was granted, which united Rhode Island to the Providence Plantations and remained substantially the fundamental law until 1842.

Providence Plantations. (See Rhode Island.)

Providencia, The, appropriation for seizure of, by American steamer recommended, 3263.

Provisional Courts in Louisiana, order regarding, 3323.

Provisional Governors (see also Reconstruction; Restoration):
- Appointment of, and restoration into Union of—
  - Alabama, 3521.
  - Florida, 3527.
  - Georgia, 3516.
  - Mississippi, 3512.
  - North Carolina, 3510.
  - South Carolina, 3524.
  - Texas, 3519.
- Referred to, 3577, 3643.
- Restoration referred to—
  - Arkansas, 3423, 3452.
  - Louisiana, 3423, 3452.

Provisions, importation of, into foreign countries and rates of duty on, referred to, 5503.

Prussia.—A Kingdom of northern Germany. It is bounded on the north by the North Sea, Denmark, Oldenburg, and the Baltic, on the east by Russia, on the south by Austria, Saxony, etc., and on the west by Luxemburg, Belgium, and the Netherlands. In the northern and eastern portions the country is generally level, but in the south and southwest it is hilly or mountainous. The chief agricultural products are rye, wheat, oats, potatoes, barley, millet, fruit, beet root, tobacco, and maize. Prussia is very largely engaged in manufacturing. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy administered by a King and a Landtag consisting of two chambers.

Prussia is the principal State of the German Empire. It has seventeen votes in the Bundesrath and 236 members in the Reichstag. Hanover, Frankfort, Nassau and some other states were acquired by Prussia in 1866. This resulted in forming the North German Confederation. As a result of the war between France and Germany, 1870-71, the German Empire was formed, with the crown hereditary in the Prussian dynasty.

The agricultural area of Prussia is 28,479,739 hectares, divided, in 1905, into 3,308,651 separate holdings or farms, about two-thirds of which were of less than ten hectares (twenty-five acres) in area. These farms supported a population of 10,948,476. The chief crops were rye, hay, oats, potatoes, wheat and barley. There were vineyards of 18,033 hectares, yielding 370,107 hectolitres of wine.

In 1905-6, 286 establishments consumed 12,596,787 metric tons of beet root in the manufacture of 1,861,970 metric tons of raw sugar and 260,859 metric tons of molasses; 4,326 breweries made 33,600,000 hectolitres of beer—ninety litres per head for the population; 6,404 distilleries produced 3,722,032 hectolitres of alcohol.

Prussia yields about half of the world's zinc; copper, lead and coal are also mined. During 1910 there were 663,534 persons employed in the mines and their wages were 800,392,890 marks. (German mark = 23.8 cents.)

The area of Prussia is 135,134 square miles, and the population (1910), 40,165,210.

Prussia: (See also German Empire.)
- American citizens in—
  - Expelled from, 3123.
  - Impressed into military service of. (See Naturalized Citizens.)
- Commercial relations with, 820.

Prussia—*Continued.*
- Confederate envoys sent to Great Britain and France referred to. (See Mason and Slidell.)
- Friendly disposition of, toward United States, 919.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2267, 2689, 2719.
  - Ratification of, referred to, 2450.
- Immigration treaty with, 3827.
- Imprisonment of American citizens by, 1136.
- Naturalization treaty with, 3827.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 287, 296, 968, 1002, 2267, 2689, 2719, 3827.
  - Impressment of American citizens into military service, violating treaty with, 3827.
  - Violation of, by United States complained of, 2249.
- Vessels of—
  - Application for rights regarding, 621.
  - Suspension of discriminating duties on, recommended, 969.
- Vessels of United States, discriminating duties on, abolished by, 969.

Prussia, Treaties with.—Of the treaty of 1785 the only article that has survived is that on the neutrality of vessels. The treaty of amity and commerce of 1799 contained many articles which expired by limitation in 1810, and some others were revived by treaty of 1828. Contraband goods may be detained; vessels are to be distinctively marked for recognition in time of war by passport and other specified documents. The examination and search of vessels in time of war is to be conducted with ease, freedom from embarrassment and annoyance, according to specified methods. Vessels taken by an enemy and recaptured by one of the parties thereto are to be restored to the other of these parties. Humane treatment is to be extended in cases of distress on shipboard and in wrecks. Citizens of the one party are not to act offensively against the other when at war with a third party. The neutrality of vessels and the principle that free ships make free goods are fully recognized. In case of war between the parties thereto, citizens of the one in the country of the other shall be fully protected in life, property and business. Prisoners of war are not to be sent to unsafe or unhealthy localities but are to be cared for humanely and with regard to safety of life and health.

The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1828 extended freedom of trade without discrimination in shipping charges or import duties by reason of the nationality of the carrying vessels. The coastwise trade is excepted from provisions. All commercial privileges are upon the basis of the most favored nation. The establishment of consuls and consular agents is permitted and prescribed with full powers regarding the arrest and detention of deserters and the administration of the affairs of deceased persons. (For extradition terms, see Extradition treaties.)

Public Accounts. (See Accounts, Public.)

Public Acts. (See Acts, Public; Bills and Acts.)

Public Archives, building for, recommended, 8108.

Public Buildings. (See Buildings, Public.)

Public Buildings, Commissioner of. (See Buildings, Public, Commissioner of.)

Public Buildings, Surveyor of. (See Buildings, Public, Surveyor of.)

Public Credit. (See Credit, Public.)

Public Debt. (See Debt, Public.)

Public Defenses. (See Defenses, Public.)

Public Deposits. (See Deposits, Public.)

Public Documents. (See Records and Documents.)

Public Domain:
- Classification of suggested, 8099.
- In Alaska, 8099.
- Mineral lands, leasing of, suggested, 8099.
- Reclamation act, amendments suggested, 8099.

Public Health (see also Quarantine Regulations):
- Federal aid for State and City health boards recommended, 7484.
- Placing Federal bureaus of under one department recommended, 7609.

Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, United States:
- Land reserved for, in Puerto Rico, 6742.

Public Land Laws. (See Lands, Public.)

Public Land Offices. (See Land Offices, Public.)

Public Lands. (See Lands, Public.)

Public Lands Commission, report of, referred to, 4535. 6937, 7077.

Public Libraries, discussed, 6674.

Public Money. (See Revenue, Public.)

Public Officers. (See Officers, Public.)

Public Records. (See Records and Documents.)

Public Reservations. (See Reservations, Public.)

Public Revenue. (See Revenue, Public.)

Public Roads. (See Agriculture, Department of, also Mail Routes.)

Public Statutes of United States. (See Revised Statutes.)

Public Supplies. (See Supplies, Public.)

Public Works. (See Internal Improvements.)

Publications, Official. (See Records and Documents.)

Puebla (Mexico), Battle of.—After Gen. Scott had proceeded on his march to the City of Mexico, Gen. Rea, a guerrilla chief, was joined by Santa Anna. Col. Childs, commandant of the Puebla garrison left by Scott, sent Capt. Blanchard with thirty-three men to capture a band of guerrillas. Blanchard and twenty-two men were am-

Puebla (Mexico), Battle of—*Continued.* buscaded and killed the latter part of August, 1847. Sept. 25 Santa Anna demanded the surrender of the forts at Puebla. Childs, who had only about 360 men, refused and maintained his position in spite of an almost continuous fire of the Mexicans, until relieved by reenforcements under Gen. Lane, on Oct. 12.

Puget Sound.—An arm of the Pacific extending into the State of Washington southward from the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, by which it is connected with the Pacific. The sound is divided into two parts—Puget Sound proper and Admiralty Inlet. The latter is to the north and the former to the south. Fine harbors are found along the sound, the water generally being quite deep. It is about eighty miles long.

Puget Sound Agricultural Co.:
- Claims of, against United States, referred to, 3888.
- Treaty with Great Britain regarding, 3395, 3401.
  - Commissioners appointed under, 3447.
    - Award of, and appropriation for, recommended, 3989.
- Value of possessory rights of, referred to, 2866.

Pumpkin Vine Creek (Ga.), Battle of—(See New Hope Church (Ga.), Battle of.)

Puritan, The, mentioned, 6318.

Purity Federation.—The object of this Federation is to unite in national co-operation all those forces in America that are striving to promote purity in the life of the individual and in social relations through preventive educational, reformatory, rescue, law enforcement, legislative and sanitary lines of effort. It is in every sense nonsectarian, and is open to all who are sincerely and seriously striving to promote its object. Many of the leaders in religious, philanthropic and reform movements in the United States are officially connected with this Federation. Each year a largely attended national purity congress is held under the auspices of the Federation.

Puyallup Commission, report of, transmitted, 5663.

Puyallup Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., agreement for cession of portion of, 5649.

Quallah Battoo, Sumatra, American citizens murdered in, 1138.

Quapaw Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Quarantine.—A term derived from the French word "quarantaine" (m. Lat. quarantena), meaning "forty days." Passengers on vessels arriving at Venice from the Levant were formerly required to remain forty days in the House of St. Lazarus or Lazaretto. This regulation was afterwards adopted by other ports in southern Europe, and, with various changes in the period of detention, extended to travelers from all ports whence contagion might be carried. In the United States quarantine enactments were passed by the colonial legislatures and subsequently for many years by the states. The first national quarantine act was passed Feb. 23, 1799, and required Federal officers to aid in the execution of state or municipal quarantine regulations. In 1878, however, a national quarantine law was passed authorizing the establishment, in certain contingencies, of national quarantines. In March, 1883, $100,000 was appropriated by the Federal Government for maintaining quarantine stations along the coasts, and the authority for declaring quarantine was conferred upon the President. Most of the quarantine stations are under state supervision. The mode of procedure is as follows: On the arrival of a vessel she is visited by the health officer, who examines her bill of health, musters the passengers and crew, and inspects the vessel in every part. If free from contagious disease, and if she does not hail from an infected port, she is allowed to proceed without further detention. If she hails from an infected port, she is detained until the expiration of the period of incubation of the disease prevalent at the port whence she sailed. If disease is found on board, or if the vessel is in an unsanitary condition, the diseased persons are removed to a quarantine hospital and the vessel allowed to proceed after a thorough purification.

Quarantine Regulations (see also Contagious Diseases; International Sanitary Conference):
- For Canal Zone, 8346.
- Proclamation regarding, 4812.
  - Referred to, 4840.
- Recommendations regarding, by President—
  - Adams, John, 261.
  - Arthur, 4622, 4840.
  - Cleveland, 5877.
  - Harrison, Benj., 3765.
  - Hayes, 4444.
  - Jefferson, 371.
  - Monroe, 854.
  - Roosevelt, 7044, 7078, 7484, 7609.

Quarter Dollar.—In 1786 the Continental Congress decided upon certain coins. Among these was a quarter dollar, to be made of silver. The United States Mint was established in 1792 and began coinage in 1793. It was not until 1796, however, that the silver quarter was issued. Its weight was fixed at 104 grains. It was reduced to 93 grains in 1853, and by the coinage act of 1873 was raised to 96.45 grains, or 0.200 of an ounce, the present weight, and 900 fine. The coin is legal tender to the amount of $5. The quarter dollar of 1827 is one of the rare coins of the United States. There were no issues of this coin during the years 1798 to 1803, 1808 to 1815, nor during 1817, 1824, 1826, and 1830.

Quarter Eagle.—A gold coin of the United States authorized in 1792 and first coined in 1796. It is legal tender in any sum. The present weight of the coin is 0.134 ounce, or 64.5 grains, and the fineness 900. It is coined under an act of Congress of June 28, 1834.

Quartering Acts.—Certain acts of the British Parliament distasteful to the American colonists. The first was passed in 1765 and compelled the Colonies to provide the garrisons in America with fire, candles, vinegar, salt, bedding, cooking utensils, and liquors. This was the first act requiring the colonists to tax themselves for imperial object. In 1774 an act was passed legalizing the quartering of imperial troops in Boston.

Quartermaster-General of Army, fireproof building for records in office of, recommended, 4524.

Quebec (Canada), Battle of.—After taking Montreal Gen. Montgomery proceeded down the St. Lawrence River to Quebec, where on December 5, 1775, he joined the expedition which had been sent by way of the Kennebec and Chaudière rivers under Benedict Arnold. Their combined forces amounted to about 3,000 men, supported by about a dozen light guns. Carleton had for the defense of Quebec one company of regulars, a sloop of war, and a few marines, together with as many of the citizens as could be induced to enlist—in all something like 1,600 men. On the night of Dec. 31 the city was attacked. Montgomery was killed, Arnold was wounded, and the troops retired in confusion. Three thousand troops were sent to reenforce Arnold, and 4,000 occupied Montreal, St. Johns and Chambly. May 6, 1776, three brigades of infantry, besides artillery, stores, ammunitions, transports, and men-of-war, arrived from England and the Americans retired, leaving Canada as it was before the invasion. (See also Montreal (Canada), Capture and Loss of.)

Queen Anne's War.—The name of which the War of the Spanish Succession was known in America. It broke out in 1702 and was ended with the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The New England Colonies suffered from frequent inroads of French and Indians from Canada, but the New York Colony was protected by the barrier of the Six Nations of Indians, then at peace with the English. Aug. 10, 1703, Indians under French leaders attacked Wells, Cape Porpoise, Saco, Casco, Scarboro, Spurwink, and Purpooduck, completely destroying the last two. In 1704 and 1705 James Moore, of South Carolina, with 50 whites and about 1,000 Creek Indians, attacked and destroyed several Spanish settlements in Florida. Col. Church organized an expedition in Maine in 1704 and proceeded up the coast as far as the Bay of Fundy, destroying all the settlements and taking 106 prisoners, with the loss of only 6 men. Feb. 28, 1704, about 350 French-Canadians and Indians burned the town of Deerfield, Mass., massacring 40 persons and taking 100 prisoners. After three attempts by the New England troops Acadia was finally captured. July 30, 1711, Gen. Nicholson left Albany with an army of 4,000 men and Hovenden Walker sailed from Boston with a fleet and 7,000 men, as well as a fine train of artillery, to attack Quebec and Montreal. The fleet was driven upon the rocks at the mouth of the St. Lawrence,

Queen Anne's War—*Continued.*
losing eight transports and more than 1,000 men. The survivors sailed for England and the army disbanded.

Queenston Heights (Canada), Battle of.—Early in October, 1812, Ben. Van Rensselaer resolved to invade Canada from western New York. His headquarters were at Lewiston, opposite Queenston, Canada. The American army consisted of 3,650 regulars and 2,650 militia. The British force on the western bank of the Niagara River numbered 1,500, including about 250 Indians under John Brandt. Maj. Ben. Brock, who had taken Detroit in August, had returned to the east and established his headquarters at Fort George. He posted batteries every mile along the river from there to Queenston. On the morning of Oct. 13, 1812, the invasion was begun prematurely, insufficient boats having been provided for transportation. Reenforcements came so slowly that the advance guard was forced to surrender. Gen. Brock was mortally wounded. Van Rensselaer was disabled and the American command fell upon Captain Wool. British reenforcements and Indians pressing hard upon the Americans, they were forced to surrender. About 900 Americans were taken prisoners, 90 were killed, and about 100 wounded. The British lost in killed, wounded, and captured about 130. The number of Indians killed is not known.

Querétaro, Treaty of. (See Guadalupe Hidalgo, Treaty of.)

Quids.—A name applied to the anti-Madison faction of the Republican party, led by John Randolph from 1805 to 1811. Jefferson strongly favored the succession of Madison and the Quids declared war upon the administration, charging "backstairs" influence. They opposed the restrictive system and nominated Monroe in 1808.

Quint.—One of the silver coins presented by Robert Morris to the Continental Congress in 1783 for consideration as a national coin. It weighed 5 pennyweights and 15 grains and was equal to about 35 cents. On the obverse was an eye, 13 points crossing (equidistant) a circle of as many stars, and the legend "Nova Constellantio"; on the reverse, "U. S. 500," surrounded by a wreath and the legend, "Libertas Justitia." This coin was not accepted and afterwards, with the mark, became known as the Nova Constellatio coinage.

Qui-nai-elt Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Quil-leh-ute Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Quorum.—A word adopted from the Latin, meaning in the original tongue "of whom." Legally it denotes a certain specified number out of a large number necessary to act for certain purposes. Business in charge of trustees or committees might often be retarded on account of the absence of one or more members if the actions of a quorum were not legal. Unless otherwise stipulated, a majority of the members of any body is considered a quorum. In parliamentary usage a quorum is the number that must be present in order that business may be transacted. It is sometimes less than 1 per cent of the members, as in the case of the British House of Lords, where 3 out of 450 members constitute a quorum. According to the Constitution, a majority of either branch of Congress constitutes a quorum. For the first fifty Congresses the presence of a constitutional quorum in the House was determined by a count of votes. No matter how many members were present, unless a majority voted it was considered there was not a quorum present. This sometimes led to obstructive tactics. In 1890, during the first session of the Fifty-first Congress the Speaker of the House ruled that a quorum was present when enough members were visible to constitute a quorum, whether they voted or not. The Senate enforces the rule which requires a majority of the body to vote in order that a quorum may be counted.

- **Railroad Commission:**
  - Recommended, 5640, 5763.
  - Report of, on indebtedness of Pacific railroads discussed and recommendations regarding, 5181, 5384.
- **Railroad Employees,** legislation for increased safety in use of couplers and brakes recommended, 5486, 5561, 5642, 5766.
- **Railroad Transportation:**
  - Bill authorizing payment of, transmitted, 4674.
  - Discussed, 6172.
  - State laws regulating rates of, adjudged inoperative by Supreme Court, 5111.
- **Railroad Underground.** (See Underground Railroad.)
- **Railroads** (see also the several railroads; Interstate Commerce; Interstate Commerce Commission; Railroad Commission; Railroads, Commissioner of; Strike Commission):
  - Between United States and Mexico, 4562.
  - Casualty list discussed, 7027.
  - Construction of, as military measure recommended, 3247.
  - Couplers and brakes upon freight trains, legislation for increased safety in use of, recommended, 5486, 5561, 5642, 5766.
  - Freight rates, establishment of maximum and minimum recommended, 7357.
  - From—
    - Atlantic to Pacific States recommended, 2988.
    - Missouri River to Pacific Ocean, uniform gauge for, 3361.
    - Omaha, Nebr., to Sacramento, Cal., discussed, 3881.
  - Government aid to, under Constitution discussed, 2753.
  - Grant to American citizens for lines of, through Mexico, 3665.
  - Hours of employees on, 7362, 7415.
  - In Europe, 3270.
  - Lands granted in aid of, discussed, 2749, 2823, 3580, 3651, 4065, 4944, 5384.
    - Forfeiture of, discussed, 4837, 5379.
    - Provocation of withdrawal of, referred to, 5197.
  - Military possession of, taken by United States, 3314, 3379.
  - National inspection and control of, recommended, 7358, 7454, 7467.
  - Publicity of accounts of, advocated, 7358.
  - Rates discussed, 7509, 7510.
  - Rebates, Federal abolition of, recommended, 7030, 7031, 7356, 7357, 7404, 7405, 7406.
  - Referred to, 3479.
  - Right of way for, through reservations. (See Indian Reservations.)
  - Safety-Appliance law, 6877, 7027.
  - Strikes discussed. (See Strike Commission.)
  - Subsidies to—
    - Discussed, 4064.
    - Information regarding, transmitted, 4958.
  - Survey for, across continent discussed, 2753.
    - Recommended, 2558.
  - Taxation of, discussed, 4730.
  - Total mileage of, discussed, 5741.
  - Transportation rates. (See Railroad Transportation.)
- **Railroads, Commissioner of,** report of, discussed, 5640, 5763.
- **Railway Mail Service:**
  - Classification of employees in, 5429.
    - Amendments to rules regarding, 5465, 5466, 5542, 5610, 5948, 5954, 5955, 6040.
    - Discussed, 5882.
    - Recommended, 4527.
    - Time for, extended, 5462.
      - Discussed, 5488.
  - Discussed, 5882.
- **Railway Postal Service.** (See Postal Service; Railway Mail Service.)
- **Raleigh, The,** mentioned, 6297.
- **Rambouillet Decree.**—March 23, 1810, after the American Congress had repealed the non-intercourse act of March 1, 1810, Napoleon ordered the immediate seizure and sale of all American vessels in the ports of France or the ports of her territories occupied by French armies. In this decree Napoleon avowed his determination to prohibit any commercial intercourse with the enemies of France which was not enjoyed by that country also. Under this decree 132 vessels, with their cargoes, valued at $8,000,000 were ordered sold. (See also Berlin Decree; Embargo; Milan Decree; Nonintercourse Acts.)
- **Ramsey & Carmick, claims of,** referred to, 3065.
- **Ranger, The,** referred to, 1030.
- **Raritan, The,** postponement of sailing of, referred to, 2129.
- **Ratification of Constitution.**—The Constitution, by its terms, was not to become binding until ratified by nine of the thirteen states. It was signed by the delegates in convention Sept. 17, 1787, and by them submitted to Congress. Congress immediately ordered copies sent to all the states. Hamilton, Jay and Madison took leading parts in bringing about the ratification by the states. Gen. Washington's great influence was also thrown into the scale. The commercial classes in most of the states favored its adoption, but there was much opposition to it on all sides. Delaware was the first state to ratify the new document, taking favorable action thereon Dec. 7, 1787. It was then ratified by the other states in the following order: Pennsylvania, Dec. 12; New Jersey, Dec. 18; Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788; Connecticut, Jan. 9; Massachusetts, Feb. 6; Maryland, April 28; South Carolina, May 23;

Ratification of Constitution—*Continued.* New Hampshire, June 21; Virginia, June 25; New York, July 26; North Carolina, Nov 21, 1789, and Rhode Island, May 29, 1790. The Constitution went into effect March 4, 1789, before North Carolina and Rhode Island had ratified it.

Ratification of Constitution. (See Constitution; Admission of States.)

Raymond (Miss.), Battle of.—May 7, 1863, Sherman effected a junction with Grant, swelling the force about to proceed to the siege of Vicksburg to 50,000 men, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Grant immediately ordered a general movement on two parallel roads on the southeast of the Big Black River. McPherson, advancing on the road nearest the river, met two brigades of the enemy, under Gregg and Walker, at Raymond, fifteen miles southwest of Jackson, on May 12, and after a sharp engagement defeated them. The Confederate loss was 103 killed and 720 wounded and missing. McPherson lost 69 killed, 341 wounded, and 32 missing.

Rear-Admiral.—This is a naval grade created by act of Congress in 1862. This grade in the Navy ranks with that of major-general in the Army. Until the special acts creating the grades of admiral and vice-admiral, that of rear-admiral was the highest naval office. There are now fifteen rear-admirals ranking with major-generals in the Army, and nine rear-admirals ranking with brigadier-generals.

Rear-Admiral, rank of acting, conferred upon certain officers inquired into, 4848.

Rebates, apparent conflict of decisions by district judges concerning, 7404.
  New York Central and Hudson River R. R. convicted for giving, 7406.
  Holt (Judge), opinion and sentence quoted, 7405.
  Letter showing illegal payment in California, 7514.

Rebecca, The, seizure and sale of, at Tampico, 5123, 5502.

Rebellion Records. (See War of Rebellion, Official Records of.)

Rebellion, War of. (See Civil War.)

Rebellions. (See Illegal Combinations.)

Reciprocal Trade Agreements. (See Foreign Import Duties.)

Reciprocity.—Reciprocity is the granting by one nation of certain commercial privileges to another, whereby the citizens of both are placed upon an equal basis in certain branches of commerce. A reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada was concluded in 1854 and terminated in 1866. A similar one was made with Hawaii in 1875. Other treaty arrangements of a reciprocal character were made from time to time. The subject derived the greatest interest from attention directed to it in 1888 and the final incorporation of the principal in the tariff of 1890. For many years previous to this time the anti-protection or tariff-reform party had attacked the existing tariff regulations on the ground that by levying high duties on the products of South American Republics those countries had not only to send their products elsewhere for sale, but as a natural consequence, to purchase their goods in other markets than those of the United States; in other words that a vast trade was diverted from us to Europe because of the restrictions imposed upon commerce by our tariff.

This discussion led to the adoption of a reciprocity arrangement with Central and South American countries. The first step toward this end was the calling of the Pan-American Congress (q. v.). Among the numerous subjects of mutual interest discussed at this congress was a recommendation for reciprocity treaties. In June, 1890, the Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, sent a letter to the President for transmission to Congress, calling attention to the proposed scheme. He suggested a practical and prompt test of the reciprocity principle by an amendment to the McKinley tariff bill, then pending (see Tariff), authorizing the President to declare the ports of the United States free to all the products of any nation of the American hemisphere upon which no export duties are imposed whenever and so long as such nation shall admit to its ports, free of all national, provincial, municipal, and other taxes, certain specified articles from the United States. The "reciprocity section" was incorporated in the tariff law approved Oct. 1, 1890. This clause was held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court, and the first treaty negotiated under it was with Brazil, Feb. 5, 1891. Treaties were also negotiated with Spain (for Cuba and Puerto Rico); with England (for some of her West Indian possessions); with Santo Domingo, Guatemala, Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Germany, Austria-Hungary.

These treaties were abrogated by the passage of the Wilson bill (see Tariff) in 1894. The Dingley law of 1897 provided for reciprocity treaties, to be made by the President, with regard to a limited number of articles; and for broader treaties to be negotiated by the President, subject to the ratification of the Senate. Of the first class, agreements were made with France, Italy and Switzerland; of the second class treaties were negotiated with France, Great Britain (for Jamaica, Turks and Caicos islands, Barbados, and British Guiana), Denmark (for the Danish West Indies), San Domingo, Nicaragua, Ecuador and the Argentine Republic, but none of them secured the ratification of the Senate. A reciprocity treaty with Cuba was ratified by the Senate in March, 1903, and the additional legislation necessary to put it in force was passed in December of the same year.

The tariff law passed in 1909 contained the maximum and minimum feature, which prescribed certain rates to be enforced for one year, at the end of which time 25 per cent ad valorem was to be added as the maximum duty. The President is then authorized to apply the minimum rates to the imports from a country which gives its best rates to the products of the United States, and which accords to the United States treatment which he considers reciprocal and equivalent. (See Tariff.)

On Jan. 26, 1911, President Taft sent to Congress a special message transmitting an agreement between the Department of State and the Canadian Government, obligating both parties to attempt to secure legislation which will reciprocally lower tariff rates on about six hundred items. (See p. 7961.) In urging the passage of the treaty, the President recalled Canada's neighborliness and friendship as shown in the settlement of all disputes and in the co-operation between the boards of railway control on both sides the border, dwelt upon the necessity of conserving our own resources by buying those of our neighbor,

Reciprocity—*Continued.*
pointed out the similarity in labor and transportation conditions here and there, mentioned the harm to Americans which will accrue if the "imperial preference" doctrine becomes a tenet of Canadian political faith, maintained that the accession of a new supply of raw materials would inure to the benefit of all sections and, in prophetic vein, characterized the agreement as a step toward closer friendship between peoples related by blood, common sympathies and identical moral and social ideas. Animals, poultry, food stuffs, products of farm, garden and dairy, fruits, fish, oysters, salt, mineral waters, lumber, machinery, minor metal manufactures, coal, meats, flour, meal, farming utensils. fruit trees and Portland cement are the articles on which the tax is to be lowered or entirely removed. The effect of the proposed treaty, according to 1910 figures, would be to decrease the revenue of the United States by $4,849,933, and that of Canada by $2,560,579. On July 26, 1911, the reciprocity measure, having been passed by both Houses, was signed by the President and became law. Sept. 1, 1911, the Canadian Parliament had not yet ratified the agreement. (See Reciprocity.)

Reciprocity, maximum and minimum feature of, expected to remove European discriminations, 7668.
  Agreement with Germany discussed, 7502.
  With Netherlands, 7339.
  With Spain, 7344.
  (See Canada, Reciprocity with.)

Reclamation Service, discussed, 6875, 7038. (See Irrigation.)

Reconcentrados.—The name given the agricultural inhabitants of Cuba who were by the edict of Feb. 16, 1896, of Captain-General Weyler concentrated within the lines of the Spanish armies and cities of that island. This resulted in great suffering to the persons thus herded together, many of them dying of disease and from starvation. The mortality was so frightful and their suffering so intense that their condition excited universal pity. On the suggestion of the President of the United States, Congress made an appropriation for their relief.

Reconcentrados:
  Appropriation for, recommended, 6292.
  Policy of Gen. Weyler regarding, discussed, 6256, 6283, 6284, 6308.
    Revoked, 6285.

Reconstruction.—In American politics a term signifying the restoration of those states which had seceded of local self-government and normal relations with the Union. The period of reconstruction embraced the Administrations of Johnson and Grant and presented some perplexing problems to the statesmen of the reunited country: Were the states still in the Union, with no other disability than that of having no legal governments, or had their act of secession reduced them to the condition of territories subject to the Union? Did reconstruction mean their erection into new states or their restoration with their old names and boundaries? Did the power to reconstruct lie in the states themselves or in the General Government; and if in the General Government, did it lie with Congress or with the Executive? If it lay with the people of the disorganized state, who or what defined that people and decided who might and might not vote in the reorganization? If it lay with Congress, could the Executive, without the authority of Congress, proceed to reconstruct, simply leaving it to Congress to accept or reject the states so reconstructed? President Lincoln had proceeded upon the theory that nothing more was necessary than that a sufficient number of loyal citizens should form a state government of which the officials were loyally desirous of maintaining constitutional relations with the Union (3423). President Johnson proceeded upon nearly the same theory.

The view held by the majority in Congress was that the southern states could be readmitted only on such terms as that body should impose. The ground taken in support of this view was that the substantial results of the war respecting the civil rights of the negro could not be secured in any other way, because of the reluctance of some legislatures to accept these results. Before Congress met in December, 1865, President Johnson had recognized provisional governments in all the southern states except one, on their acceptance of the thirteenth amendment. Congress then proposed the fourteenth amendment and insisted upon its acceptance as a prerequisite to readmission to the Union. The same body on March 2, 1867, passed over President Johnson's veto, the military reconstruction bill introduced in the House by Thaddeus Stevens. Under this law the south was divided into five military districts under the command of the generals of the Army, who were to effect a registration of voters, including negroes and excluding those persons who had been disqualified by the fourteenth amendment. These voters were to make and ratify a constitution and submit it to Congress, and if it was acceptable the state should be reinstated whenever its legislature had ratified the fourteenth amendment.

Tennessee was readmitted to the Union in 1866, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina in 1868, and Mississippi, Texas and Virginia in 1870. (See also Restoration.)

Reconstruction Acts:
  Interpretation of, 3750.
    Proceedings of President and Cabinet regarding, as set forth in *National Intelligencer*, discussed, 3725.
  Repeal of, recommended, 3760, 3870.
  Vetoed. (See Reconstruction.)

Reconstruction of Southern States (see also Restoration):
  Act providing for more efficient government or rebel States vetoed, 3696.
    Acts supplementary to, vetoed, 3729, 3734.
    Assignments under, 3749, 3750, 3754, 3755, 3859, 3860, 3861, 3862, 3863, 3864, 3866, 3869.
    Expenses of carrying act into effect discussed, 3719, 3725, 3764.
    Joint resolution to carry act into effect approved and reasons therefor, 3719.

Reconstruction of Southern States—*Con.*
- Joint resolutions to carry acts into effect vetoed, 3743.
- Acts to admit certain Southern States into Union vetoed, 3846, 3848.
- Discussed by President—
  - Grant, 3965, 3982, 4050.
    - Referred to, 4354.
  - Hayes, 4394, 4410, 4445.
  - Johnson. (See Restoration.)
- Government for Tennessee, more efficient for, and other rebel states vetoed, 3696.
- Ratification of fourteenth amendment proclaimed—
  - Alabama, 3857.
  - Georgia, 3858
  - Louisiana, 3856.
  - North Carolina, 3854.
  - South Carolina, 3855.

Record, Congressional. (See Congressional Record.)

Records and Documents (see also Exchanges for Official Documents; International Bureau of Exchanges):
- Building for, 4452, 4781, 6456.
- Documents in care of legations referred to, 4070.
- Laws for punishing persons abstracting or mutilating, recommended, 2683, 2713, 3940.

Red Cloud Agency, Nebr., deficiency in supplies at, 4312, 4313.

Red Cross, American National.—The Red Cross is "a confederation of societies in different countries for the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers in the armies, in campaigns on land or sea." It carries on its work under the sign of a red cross on a white ground used as a flag, always with the national flag, or as an arm badge. By Article 7 of the Geneva Convention this sign protects its wearers as neutral. The society originated with Henri Dunant after the battle of Solferino in 1859, Gustave Moynier of Geneva, president of the "Society of Public Utility of Switzerland," called a meeting "to consider the formation of permanent societies for the relief of wounded soldiers." This was held Feb. 9, 1863, and resulted in an international meeting Oct. 26, following, and a treaty between twelve European governments, assuring neutrality and protection to all working under the Red Cross. This treaty was concluded at Geneva, Aug. 22, 1864. It was adopted by Great Britain, Feb. 18, 1865; Prussia, June 22, 1865; Turkey, July 5, 1865; and Russia, May 22. 1867. The United States Senate acceded to it, March 16, 1882, and it was proclaimed by President Arthur, July 26, 1882. The treaty is now generally observed by civilized governments of the world.

The American National Association of the Red Cross was organized at Washington, D. C., May 21, 1881, and was incorporated for twenty years, July 1, 1881. Miss Clara Barton was elected first president. It was reincorporated April 17, 1893, for the relief of suffering by war, pestilence, famine, flood, fires, and other calamities of sufficient magnitude to be deemed national in extent. The officers of the American organization are: Board of Consultation—The President of the United States and Members of the Cabinet. The association was reorganized and incorporated by Congress, 1905. National Headquarters, Room 341, War Department, Washington, D. C. President—Woodrow Wilson. Treasurer—Sherman Allen. Secretary—Charles L. Magee. Chairman of Central Committee—Maj.-Gen. Geo. W. Davis. National Director—Ernest P. Bicknell. Executive Committee—Miss Mabel T. Boardman, James Tanner, Charles Nagle, Huntington Wilson, Brig.-Gen. George H. Torney, U. S. A.; Surg.-Gen. Chas. F. Stokes, U. S. N. Associate societies in the various states have done noble work in aiding sufferers by calamity from forest fires, floods, fevers, etc.

Red Cross, American National:
- Aid furnished Cubans by, discussed, 6284, 6308.
- Work accomplished by, in Spanish-American War, discussed, 6320.

Red Cross Association, international conference of:
- Held at Karlsruhe, Baden, referred to, 5205.
- Report of, referred to, 4856.

Red Cross, International, proposition of Switzerland to extend compact of, in Spanish-American War, discussed, 6336.

Red-Line Map.—An early map of part of North America, discovered by Jared Sparks in the archives of Paris and sent to Daniel Webster during treaty negotiations with Great Britain over the northeastern boundary question. It had been executed in 1746 by D'Anville, and later (1782) sent to the French minister, Vergennes, by Franklin. A strong red line drawn near the ridge in which the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers rise more than favored the English claims respecting the northeastern boundary of the United States. The map was displayed in a secret session of the Senate and before the Maine commissioners, and was, in part at least, the ground on which the Webster-Ashburton treaty was signed.

Red River:
- Exploration of, 386.
  - Unsuccessful, 396.
- Improvement of, progress made in, 1442.

Redemptioners.—A name applied to a class of indentured servants who came to the American Colonies under bond for a certain number of years in payment for their passage hither. Many were kidnapped and placed in forced slavery for a term of years. They usually served from four to seven years. On their release these redemptioners were awarded fifty acres of land and became free citizens. The system was introduced into Virginia with the first colony in 1607, and in Massachusetts in 1631. It obtained also in Maryland, New York, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, but was discontinued in 1750.

Reform Schools. (See District of Columbia.)

Refunding.—The process of substituting a series of low-interest-bearing bonds for those of a higher rate or for a floating debt not funded. Aug. 31, 1865, the debt of the United States amounted to $2,845,907,626, of which sum only $1,109,568,192 was

Refunding—*Continued.*
funded. By December, 1867, the floating debt, compound-interest notes, seven-thirties, and United States notes had been converted into a funded debt of nearly $700,000,000. The refunding act of 1870 authorized the issue of a certain amount of 5, 4½, and 4 per cent bonds to take the place of the existing bonds, most of which were bearing 6 per cent interest. During the next ten years this substitution was carried to an extent that decreased the annual interest charges from $82,000,000 to $62,000,000. In 1881 the annual interest was decreased nearly $20,000,000 more by the Windom refunding scheme, which converted $460,000,000 5 and 6 per cent bonds into bonds bearing 3 and 3½ per cent interest.

Register of Debates.—A record of the Congressional debates and proceedings from December, 1824, to October, 1837. It was a continuation of the Annals of Congress and contains many valuable state papers as well as the routine Congressional work. The Register of Debates was succeeded by the Congressional Globe. (See also Annals of Congress; Congressional Globe; Congressional Record.)

Registration.—A precaution taken in certain states to prevent frauds in elections. It consists of the preparation of lists of the electors of every precinct, voters being required to present themselves before the registrar on specified days prior to election to have their names recorded and to answer questions as to their qualifications as electors. These lists are open to inspection and scrutiny by the public.

Registration Bureau of naturalized citizens, recommended, 4828, 4921, 5090, 5370.

Registry, American, repeal of law denying, to ships built abroad and owned by Americans, recommended, 5985.

Regular U. S. Army and Navy Union.—A patriotic, fraternal, and beneficial organization, chartered under act of Congress, for soldiers' and sailors' rights and benefits. Headquarters, 4 Warder Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Membership is confined to regulars of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, whether discharged, retired, or in the service.

Regulators.—In 1768 the people of Orange County, N. C., oppressed by the unjust acts of Edmund Fanning, clerk of the court of Orange, formed an association, headed by Herman Husbands and William Hunter, for regulating public grievances and abuse of power. They sent messengers to the governor with a statement of their grievances. The governor and council decided that the course of the Regulators tended to high treason, and on their reassembling in July to hear the report of the messengers, the governor, at the head of a body of troops, compelled them to take the oath of allegiance to the Crown and disperse. Some of the leaders of the Regulators were held to answer in the courts for their actions. The following year another petition was rejected. The Regulators offered an organized resistance to the troops, under Governor Tryon, and at Almance, on the Haw River, they were routed by the governor and their leaders arrested. Some of these leaders were executed. Martin, the next governor, compromised with the Regulators.

Relations, Foreign. (See the several powers.)

Relief Party.—A political faction in Kentucky politics between 1820 and 1826. The party was composed of debtors and included a majority of the voters. It advocated relief of delinquent debtors and disputed the constitutionality of the replevin act. In 1823 the Supreme Court decided the replevin act to be unconstitutional and in 1824 the legislature of the state repealed the court of appeals act and organized a new court. The Relief party then became known as the New Court party. The Anti-Relief or Old Court party, securing a majority in the legislature in 1827, restored the old court, and the issue was not renewed.

Religious Establishments:
- Baptist church in Mississippi Territory, act for relief of, vetoed, 475.
- Protestant church at American embassy at Rome, removal of, referred to, 3662, 3717.
- Protestant Episcopal church in Alexandria, Va., act incorporating, vetoed, 474.
- Separation of church and state, recommendation to declare, 4310.
- Value of church property, discussed and taxation of, recommended, 4288, 4310.

Removals from Office.—The Constitution gives the President power to make appointments to civil office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, but is silent on the subject of removals. Debate on this point arose in Congress in 1789, and it was concluded to allow the power of removal to rest with the President alone. This continued to be the policy of the Government until 1867. In this year charges were preferred in the House of Representatives against President Johnson, alleging corrupt use of the appointing, pardoning, and veto powers, corrupt disposition of public property, and interference in elections. The charges were referred to the Judiciary Committee and a bill was prepared and passed over the President's veto providing that, with certain exceptions, every officer appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Senate should retain his office until a successor should in like manner be appointed. This is known as the Tenure-of-Office Act (q. v.). Johnson's suspension of Secretary Stanton in violation of this act led to his impeachment in 1868. The law was repealed in 1887.

Removals from Office (see also Executive Nominations):
- Act regulating tenure of certain civil offices, vetoed. (See Tenure-of-Office Act.)
- Discretionary authority of President regarding, discussed by President—
  - Cleveland, 4960.
  - Grant, 3992.
  - Jackson, 1351.
  - Johnson, 3690, 3767, 3820.
  - Tyler, 1905, 1941.

Removals from Office—*Continued.*
- For partisan purposes, discouraged, 1941.
- Partisan interference in elections cause of removal, 1905.
- Referred to, 1796, 1911, 1912.
- Resolution of Senate regarding, and reply of President Hayes, 4433.

Reno, Jesse L., major-general in Army, nominations of, and reasons therefor, 3362.

Representatives.—The constitutional designation of the members of the House of Representatives. They are elected by direct vote of the people, in representative districts fixed by state law, according to the apportionment made every ten years by Congress as to the quota of each state. Representatives must be at least twenty-five years of age, residents of the state in which chosen, and citizens of the United States for seven years previous to their election. (See also Congress; Apportionment; and House of Representatives.)

Representatives:
- Appointment of, by President in whose election they have been officially concerned, discussed, 1011, 1120.
- Appointments to office, relation of, to. (See Executive Nominations.)
- Apportionment of—
  - According to census of 1890 necessary, 5553.
  - Bill for—
    - Approved and reasons therefor, 2012.
    - Vetoed, 116.
  - Delay in making, referred to, 2681.
- Election of—
  - Federal supervision of, recommended, 5490, 5562, 5766.
  - Gerrymander, discussed, 5643.
  - Law appointing day for, recommended, 3103, 3181.
- List of, appointed to office, referred to, 591, 911, 1196, 2360.
- Loyal Senators and, denied admission to seats in Congress, discussed, 3644.
- President declines to give names of, applying for office, 1958.

Representatives-at-Large. — Representatives in Congress elected on general tickets, as distinguished from those elected on district tickets, in cases where the state has failed to redistrict after it has become entitled to additional representation in Congress. (See Apportionment; House of Representatives.)

Representatives, House of. (See Congress.)

Republican Party.—In the early days of the Republic Thomas Jefferson became the leader of a party opposed to the monarchical ideas of the Federalists. This party was first known as the Democratic-Republican, and the adherents were called both Democrats and Republicans, usually the latter, until the Jackson-Adams contest.

The Republican party of later days was formed in 1854, with opposition to slavery as its chief tenet. The compromise of 1850 (q. v.) had disrupted the Whig party. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act materially influenced the general coalition that followed of Whigs, Free-Soilers, Abolitionists, and Know-Nothings. They assumed the name of Republicans and at once won a plurality in the House of Representatives. They held their first national convention in Philadelphia in 1856, and nominated Fremont and Dayton for President and Vice-President. At the election which followed they were defeated, but in 1859 again came into control of the House.

In 1860 they elected Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. For the next fourteen years the party was supreme. It enlarged the powers of Congress by a broad construction of the Constitution, carried on the Civil War, abolished slavery, reconstructed the governments of the seceding states, maintained a protective tariff, and refunded the national debt. The party nominees during this period were: 1860, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; 1864, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee (Johnson becoming President on the death of Lincoln); 1868, Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; 1872, Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

In 1872 those who opposed General Grant's administration left the party and formed the Liberal Republican party (q. v.). In 1874 the party lost control of the House of Representatives and did not regain it until 1880. In 1876 it elected Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, and William A. Wheeler, of New York (see Electoral Commission). In 1880 James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and Chester A. Arthur, of New York, were elected (Arthur becoming President on the death of Garfield), but the party lost control of the House in 1882.

In 1884 James G. Blaine, of Maine, and John A. Logan, of Illinois, were defeated, but the party retained control of the Senate. In 1888 Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, were the candidates and were successful on a tariff issue. The party also regained control of the House in that year. Dissatisfaction with the McKinley tariff law led to the loss of the House by the Republicans in 1890, and in the Presidential campaign of 1892 President Harrison (Whitelaw Reid, of New York, being the Vice-Presidential candidate) was defeated for reelection, and the party lost control of the Senate. In 1894 the Republicans again regained control of the House.

In 1890 the free coinage of silver appeared as an issue and the platform of the Republican convention at St. Louis declared against free coinage "except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world" and favored the gold standard "until such agreement could be obtained." As a result of this opposition to the gold standard many western Republicans left the party and supported William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate. The Republicans were successful, however, William McKinley, of Ohio, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, being elected, their popular vote being 7,111,607 and the electoral vote 271.

In 1900 the issues were "imperialism" (defined by the Democrats as the tendency of the Republic, under Republican rule, to move away from the old democratic practices and beliefs), silver, the tariff and trusts. The Republicans were again successful, William McKinley, of Ohio, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, being elected, receiving 7,208,244 popular votes

Republican Party—*Continued.*
and 292 electoral votes. President McKinley was assassinated Sept. 6, 1901, and died on the 14th of that month. Theodore Roosevelt then succeeded to the Presidency.

During the administration of McKinley and Roosevelt the party passed the Dingley tariff law on protective lines (see Tariff); the Spanish War was carried to a successful conclusion; the rebellion in the Philippines extinguished and the islands given a stable civil government; Hawaii was annexed; and a currency bill establishing the gold standard was passed. During this administration also our new possessions in the far East brought the United States into the group of world powers, the American soldiers taking part in the relief of the legations at Pekin (see Boxers); and Secretary Hay's diplomacy secured the "open door" in China.

In 1904 there were no well defined issues, the silver and tariff questions being in abeyance. The Republican candidates, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, were successful, the popular vote being 7,624,982 and the electoral vote 336.

Besides the suppression of slavery the Republican party has favored full citizenship to emancipated slaves, prompt payment of the national debt, tariff for protection as well as revenue, free ballot, generous pension legislation, increase of the Navy and the strengthening of the coast defenses, a system of national bank currency based on United States bonds deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury, a national circulating medium based on a gold standard, a vigorous foreign policy, a liberal interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, national protection of timber, encouragement of irrigation, and the building of the Panama Canal by the United States.

In 1908 the National convention was held at Chicago, June 16 to 19. William H. Taft, of Ohio, was nominated for President, and James S. Sherman, of New York, for Vice-President. The platform adopted declared in favor of equality of opportunity; revision of the tariff; a more elastic currency; the establishment of postal savings banks; an employers' liability law; amending the rules of procedure in Federal courts; conserving the natural resources of the country; the extension of foreign commerce, etc. Taft and Sherman received a plurality of 1,233,494 of the popular vote and a majority in the electoral college of 269.

The national convention of the party met in Chicago in June, 1912, and nominated President Taft for President and James S. Sherman for Vice-President. The platform adopted declared in favor of upholding the courts, for sound banking laws and the usual declaration in favor of the tariff. By the defection of ex-President Roosevelt and his followers, who formed the Progressive party, the Republican ticket was defeated in 1912, and a Democratic President and Congress were elected. The popular vote for President was: Taft, 3,484,956; Roosevelt, 4,119,507; Wilson, Dem., 6,293,019. The electoral vote stood: Wilson, 435; Roosevelt, 88; Taft, 8.

Republican Party in Pennsylvania.—A party organized in that state in the period before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States to advocate a stronger form of Federal government than that comprehended by the Articles of Confederation. It formed the germ of the Federal party in Pennsylvania. The Republicans were opposed by the Constitutionalists.

Republican River, bridge over, reconstruction of, recommended, 4777.

Republican Valley Railroad, right of way across Otoe and Missouria Reservation, Nebr., for, bill for, 4681.

Repudiation.—The refusal of a state or government to pay or to be bound by debts contracted by a previous administration. In 1790 the debts of all the states of the Union were assumed by the National Government, partly on the ground of justice, because they had been contracted in the prosecution of the Revolutionary War, and partly on the ground of expediency, as this action tended to strengthen the credit of the states. For forty years thereafter the states remained almost free from debt. Bonds of the several states were easily disposed of abroad, and by 1840 an aggregate of $200,000,000 had been sold. In that year Indiana found it impossible to pay the interest on her outstanding bonds, and it was only by strong efforts that Ohio managed to meet her obligations. In 1842 the Bank of Pennsylvania failed, and soon afterwards Pennsylvania, Maryland, Mississippi, Michigan, Louisiana, Indiana, and Illinois found themselves almost bankrupt. They all suspended payment of interest on their debts, but Mississippi, Michigan, Louisiana, and North Carolina felt constrained to repudiate the capital as well as interest.

It was in Mississippi that the word "repudiation" originated in this connection. Governor McNutt, in a message to the legislature, suggested a plan for "repudiating the sale of certain of the state bonds on account of fraud and illegality." The bonds fell into default and an appropriation for their payment was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls in 1852. Michigan repudiated certain canal bonds. The southern states came out of the Civil War with heavy indebtedness and diminished resources, and were in some instances almost bankrupt. In the years immediately following the close of the Civil War most of the southern states compromised or readjusted their bonded indebtedness, and in some states the legislature declared certain bonds fraudulent, illegal, and void. During the depression following the panic of 1873 some cities, towns, and countries endeavored to repudiate their bonds, but the Supreme Court of the United States gave judgments against them.

The eleventh amendment forbids suits against the states. In 1903 certain of the repudiated bonds of North Carolina came into the possession of the State of North Dakota, and North Carolina was sued in the Supreme Court by the latter State for payment. The Supreme Court, by a decision of Feb. 1, 1904, held that North Carolina was liable for and must pay both principal and interest on the bonds in question. Some European countries have also at times repudiated their obligations.

Requisitions.—Under the Articles of Confederation the Continental Congress had only one means of raising money—by requisitions upon the states. Between 1782 and 1786 requisitions amounting to more than $6,000,000 had been made. Only one-sixth of this had been paid by March, 1787. Under the Constitution the President may make requisitions upon the state for men to assist the National Government in time of war, but there is no provision for requisitions of money. Instead that instrument provides for the expenditures of the Government by duties on imports and taxes collected from the citizens.

Resaca (Ga.), Battle of.—March 14, 1864, Gen. Sherman was placed in command of the military Division of the Mississippi, which was composed of the Army of the Cumberland, under Maj.-Gen. Thomas; the Army of the Tennessee, under Maj.-Gen. McPherson, and the Army of the Ohio, under Maj.-Gen. Schofield, and numbered a total of 98,797 men and 254 guns. The Confederate forces under Gen. Johnston were estimated at 60,000. After the battle of Chattanooga the Confederates had retreated to Dalton, Ga., thirty-nine miles southeast of Chattanooga and ninety-nine miles northwest of Atlanta. May 4, Sherman made a demonstration in front of the Confederate position on Rocky Face Mountain, northeast of Dalton, while McPherson, with some 40,000 men, attempted to turn the Confederate left and occupy Resaca. Johnston thereupon, on May 13, evacuated Dalton and fell back upon Resaca. Polk was posted on Johnston's left, resting on the Oostanaula River, Hardee in the center, and Hood on the right. Sherman laid a pontoon bridge across the Oostanaula and sent a division across to threaten Johnston's connections with Rome, while the main body of the army pressed Resaca in front. May 14 an attack by a portion of Sherman's force was repulsed with a loss of 1,000 men. Johnston attempted to turn Sherman's left flank, which gave McPherson a good position, to recover which the Confederates fought stubbornly till 10 o'clock at night. Skirmishing was renewed the next morning and continued all day. During the night of the 15th Johnston again retreated. Sherman's losses during the two days were between 4,000 and 5,000 in killed and wounded and missing. Johnston's losses aggregated 2,500.

Resaca de la Palma (Tex.), Battle of.—On May 9, 1846, the day following the battle of Palo Alto, Gen. Taylor's army of 2,200 proceeded on the way toward Fort Brown. When about three miles from the Rio Grande River, Arista's army of 5,000, which had been slowly retreating before the advancing Americans, halted in the valley of Resaca de la Palma (dry river bed of the palm) and prepared to give battle. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the action began. Before dark the Mexicans were completely routed. They fled in disorder across the river to Matamoras. Eight pieces of artillery, large quantities of ammunition, 3 standards, and about 100 prisoners, including Gen. La Vega, and other officers, fell into the hands of the Americans. The total casualties in the Mexican army were 755. The American loss was 107.

Resaca de la Palma, Tex., battle of, referred to, 2295, 2300, 2342.

Reservations. (See Indian Reservations; Lands, Indian; Military Reservations; Reservations, Public; Washington City.)

Reservation, Public:
- Discussed 6346.
- Lands set apart as, by proclamation of President—
  - Cleveland, 5859, 5864, 6122, 6205, 6207, 6209, 6211, 6213, 6215, 6216, 6218, 6219, 6221, 6222, 6225, 6227.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5577, 5590, 5595, 5686, 5695, 5705, 5719, 5722, 5786, 5792, 5795, 5797, 5804, 5810, 5811, 5814, 5815.

Reserve Bank. (See Currency Law.)

Resolute, The, restoration of, to British Government, discussed, 2953.

Restoration of Southern States (see also Reconstruction):
- Acts regarding, vetoed. (See Reconstruction.)
- Discussed by President Johnson, 3551, 3570, 3593, 3643, 3696, 3729, 3734, 3756, 3781, 3846, 3848, 3870.
- Provisional governor appointed for—
  - Alabama, 3521.
  - Florida, 3527.
  - Georgia, 3516.
  - Mississippi, 3512.
  - North Carolina, 3510.
  - South Carolina, 3524.
  - Texas, 3519.

Resumption. (See Specie Payments.)

Returning Boards.—Boards established in certain states for the purpose of canvassing the returns of an election. The reconstructed state governments of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, created by statute returning boards to canvass and certify to the returns of elections held in those states. In violation of the generally accepted principle of state government, these returning boards were clothed with judicial as well as ministerial powers. This subject is of interest chiefly in relation to the Presidential election of 1876, in which the result depended upon the action of these boards.

Revenue-Cutter Service.—The Revenue-Cutter Service is a military arm of the Government attached to and under the direction of the Treasury Department. The Service was organized in 1790 and constituted the original naval force of the country. There being at that time no Navy Department, the Service was placed under the Treasury Department, where it has remained ever since. It is charged with the enforcement of the navigation and customs laws of the United States, the assistance of vessels in distress, the protection of the sealing industry in Alaska, the enforcement of the quarantine laws, the destruction of derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation, and numerous other duties appropriate to its class of vessels. Each winter, by direction of the president, a number of the cutters patrol the coast for the special purpose of assisting vessels in distress. The Service cooperates with the Navy when directed by the president and has so cooperated in every war in which the United States has been engaged.

The officers of the Service are commissioned by the president and hold rank by law with officers of the Army and Navy as follows: Captain-Commandant with Colonel in the Army and Captain in the Navy; Senior Captains and Engineer-in-Chief with Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army and Commanders in the Navy; Captains with Majors in the Army and Lieutenant-Commanders in the Navy; First Lieutenants with Captains in the Army and Lieutenants in the Navy; Second Lieutenants with First Lieutenants in the Army and Lieutenants (Junior Grade) in the Navy; Third Lieutenants with Second Lieutenants in the Army and Ensigns in the Navy.

There are now in the Service 228 commissioned officers and cadets on the active list, and 1,500 petty officers and enlisted men. Commissioned officers of the line are appointed from Cadet graduates of the

Revenue-Cutter Service—*Continued.*
School of Instruction at New London, Ct. The Cadet course covers three years and embraces profession and academic subjects. Cadets are appointed after competitive examinations, conducted by boards of commissioned officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service.

Appointments to the Engineer Corps are made after competitive examination, and successful candidates are appointed Cadet Engineers for a period of six months prior to being commissioned Third Lieutenants of Engineers in the Service. Candidates for the Engineer Corps must be not less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

The present Commandant of the Service is Captain-Commandant Ellsworth P. Bertholf, U. S. R. C. S., and Engineer-in-Chief Chas. A. McAllister, U. S. R. C. S., is head of the Engineer Corps. There are forty-three vessels attached to the service.

Revenue-Cutter Service:
- Act relating to revenue cutters and steamers vetoed, 2219.
- Land reserved for use of, 6741.
- Organization of, 1088.
- Retirement of officers in, 6748.
- Steam vessels in, employment of, recommended, 1121.
- (See also Treasury Department of.)

Revenue Flag.—The last act of the Fourth Congress, March 2, 1799, was to pass a law to regulate the collection of duties and tonnage and to establish ports of entry. In order that the vessels of the collection officers might be easily recognized, Congress ordered that vessels in the revenue service carry a flag of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field beneath a semicircle of thirteen blue stars.

Revenue Inspectors, salary of, 127.

Revenue Laws. (See Revenue, Public.)

Revenue Officers, official conduct of, referred to, 912.

Revenue, Public.—In a political sense the revenue of a state is the annual income derived from taxation, customs, and other sources, to be appropriated to governmental expenditures. The principal sources of revenue of the United States are customs, internal revenue, sale of public lands, and miscellaneous receipts. Customs receipts have always formed the bulk of the revenue. In 1789 the total revenues of the Government amounted to $4,410,000. This total gradually swelled to $56,000,000 in 1860. Then the increased duties of all kinds, imposed as war measures, augmented the revenues to hundreds of millions, reaching the maximum of $520,000,000 in 1866. Then it declined to an average of about $350,000,000 between 1878 and 1898. In 1901 the revenue, increased by a Spanish-American War tax, was $587,685,338. Since the war the public revenue has declined slightly, all the war taxes have been removed and the large revenue is due to the prosperous conditions of the country. The ordinary receipts for the year 1908 amounted to $601,126. This sum was increased by receipts of loans and treasury notes to $807,017,367.

Revenue for fiscal year 1913-14:

Income and corporation tax	$75,000,000
Internal revenue	309,000,000
Customs	292,000,000
Miscellaneous	57,000,000

Revenue, Public (see also Tariff; Finances; Import Duties; Taxation):
- Act—
  - Designating and limiting funds receivable for, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 1501.
  - To provide for collection, safe-keeping, and distribution of, by fiscal corporation vetoed, 1921.
- Additional $100,000,000 to be raised through internal taxes urged, 8361.
- By direct taxation, 265, 268.
- Collection and disbursement of, free from defalcation, discussed, 5542, 5746.
- Custody and distribution of, discussed by President—
  - Polk, 2352, 2406, 2498.
  - Tyler, 1896, 1937.
  - Van Buren, 1541, 1596, 1707, 1757, 1827.
- Deposits of, in banks referred to, 1916.
- Derived from public lands. (See Lands, Public.)
- Diminution of, 461, 480, 675, 923.
- Disbursements of, referred to, 1810.
- Discussed. (See Finances Discussed.)
- Duties for raising. (See Import Duties.)
- Embezzlement of, referred to, 2212. (See also Defalcation.)
- Expenses incurred in collection of, referred to, 2563.
- Frauds in, discussed, 989, 4797.
- Insufficient for authorized expenditures, 7673, 7759.
- Laws for raising. (See also Import Duties.)
  - Abuses of, referred to, 1016.
  - Alterations in, 142.
  - Codification of, recommended, 4201.
  - Complaints of Spain and Portugal against, referred to, 1956.
  - Improvement in, recommended, 925, 1016.
  - Judicial construction of, injurious, 1788.
  - Opposition to, from—
    - Pennsylvania. (See Pennsylvania.)
    - South Carolina. (See South Carolina.)
    - Southern States. (See Civil War.)
  - Revision of, recommended, 3773.
  - System of, satisfactory, 75, 79.
- Measures to provide additional urged, 8360.
- Only enough should be collected to meet wants of Government, 1464.
- Per centum allowed public officers for disbursement of, referred to, 1727.

Revenue, Public—*Continued.*
- Policy of Mexico in exempting from duty imports into territory on borders of United States. (See *Zona Libre.*)
- Referred to, 3903.
- Suits growing out of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5098.
- Surplus of—
  - Application of, to—
    - Educational purposes and internal improvements recommended, 397, 444.
    - Navy and national works recommended, 1380.
    - Purchase of Government bonds recommended, 3985.
  - Apportionment of, among States. (See States of the Union.)
  - Discussed by President—
    - Arthur, 4635, 4721.
    - Cleveland, 5093, 5165, 5361, 5372.
    - Fillmore, 2660, 2714.
    - Grant, 3985.
    - Harrison, Benj., 5473, 5549, 5630.
    - Jackson, 1014, 1077, 1380, 1458.
    - Jefferson, 397, 444.
    - Pierce, 2747, 2818.
    - Van Buren, 1707.
  - Joint resolution directing payment of Treasury surplus on public Debt, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5073.
  - Proposition to deposit in banks throughout country discussed, 5168.
- System of—
  - Changes made in, productive of good results, 1247.
  - Evil effects of, discussed, 1459.
- Tariff for raising. (See Import Duties.)

Revised Statutes:
- Appointment of commission to prepare, recommended, 2671, 2714.
- Preparation of, and recommendations regarding, 3250.
- Referred to, 4687.

Revolution.—The overthrow of an established political system or a radical change of government effected by extra legal means is known as a political revolution. Among the most important revolutions of modern history are the English Revolution of 1642-1649, which culminated in the execution of Charles I and the establishment of the Protectorate under Cromwell; the second English Revolution, resulting from the Stuart tyranny after the Restoration known as the "Glorious Revolution of 1688," which, under William III, firmly established the principles of free constitutional government in Great Britain; the American Revolution which resulted in the establishment of the Republic of the United States in 1776; the French Revolution, which broke out in Paris in 1789 and was followed by a reign of blood and terror, terminating with the execution of Robespierre in 1794; the French Revolution of 1830, which exiled Charles X and elevated Louis Philippe to the throne; the uprising of the French people in 1848, which deposed Louis; the Italian Revolution of 1859-60, whereby the various minor sovereigns of the peninsula were driven into exile and the whole territory came under the dominion of King Victor Emmanuel; the insurrections which established the third French Republic in 1870 and the Republic of Brazil in 1889.

Revolutionary Convention. (See Convention, Revolutionary.)

Revolutionary Pensions. (See Pensions.)

Revolutionary War.—The war for redress of grievances, and later for independence, waged by the thirteen American Colonies against the mother country, Great Britain. The Revolution had several causes. Increase in population in America naturally caused a desire for independence, especially after the expulsion of the French. In 1763 the Government of George III resolved to enforce more strictly the navigation act and other laws restricting American trade in the interest of England, to station garrisons in America, and to pay a part of the expense by a stamp tax. The Stamp Act aroused violent opposition, expressed through the Stamp Act Congress of 1765. Taxation without representation in Parliament was declared illegal and tyrannous. The British Government persisted in the principle, taxing various imports from 1767 to 1770 and tea thereafter. The Boston Tea Party led Parliament to pass acts retaliating on that city and altering the charter of Massachusetts. The Colonies were by this time united, through their committees of correspondence, in opposition to the Crown. Sept. 5, 1774, the First Continental Congress was convened in Philadelphia. It published a declaration of rights, protested to the King and Parliament, and entered into a non-importation agreement. April 19, 1775, Gen. Gage, the British commander in Boston, met with the first armed resistance at Lexington and Concord, and war was begun. The Colonists were assisted by France, Spain, and in the later years of the struggle, by the Netherlands.

Following are the principal events of the Revolution: Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770; Boston Tea Party, Dec. 16, 1773; First Continental Congress, Sept. 5, 1774; battles of Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775; meeting of the Second Continental Congress and capture of Ticonderoga, May 10; Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20; battle of Bunker Hill, June 16 and 17; evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776; British repulse off Charleston, June 28; Declaration of Independence, July 4; battle of Long Island, Aug. 27; battle of White Plains, Oct. 28; loss of Forts Washington and Lee, retreat through New Jersey and battle of Trenton, end of 1776; battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777; battle of Bennington, Aug. 16; battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11; battle of Stillwater, Sept. 19; battle of Germantown, Oct. 4; battle of Saratoga, Oct. 7; Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17; adoption of the Articles of Confederation, Nov. 15; treaty with France, Feb. 6, 1778; battle of Monmouth, June 28; storming of Stony Point, July 16, 1779; victory of Paul Jones, Sept. 23; British capture Charleston, May 12, 1780; battle of Camden, Aug. 16; Arnold's treachery exposed, Sept. 23; battle of King's Mountain, Oct. 7; battle of the Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781; Articles of Confederation ratified by the last of the States, March 1; battle of Guilford Court-House, March 15; battle of Eutaw, Sept. 8; surrender of

Revolutionary War—*Continued.* Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19; peace of Paris, Sept. 3, 1783; evacuation of New York, Nov. 25, 1783. The United States then comprised the territory from Canada to Florida and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. The total number of enlistments in the American army during the war was 368,410; the total cost was $135,193,703.

Revolutionary War:
- Allowances to officers in, referred to, 906.
- Pensioners of. (See Pensions.)
- Referred to, 2755.
- Soldiers of, land warrants issued to, 889.

Revolutions. (See Illegal Combinations; the several powers.)

Reward offered for arrest of—
- Alleged instigators of assassination of President Lincoln, 3505.
  - Distribution of, referred to, 3577.
  - Persons claiming, directed to file claims, 3551.
  - Revoked as to certain persons, 3551.
- Persons from foreign countries committing depredations in United States, 3484.
- Willis Anderson, 943.

Rhine, The, French steamer, referred to, 3460.

Rhode Island.—One of the thirteen original states of the Union and the smallest of the United States; nicknamed, "Little Rhody;" motto, "Hope." It lies between lat. 41° 18′ and 42° 1′ north (not including Block Island) and long. 71° 8′ and 71° 53′ west. It is bounded on the north and east by Massachusetts, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by Connecticut, and has an area of 1,248 square miles. It is an important manufacturing state, being first in proportion to its population in the manufacture of cotton, woolen, worsteds, etc., and second only to Massachusetts in the production of cotton goods.

Rhode Island was visited by Verrazano in 1524 and probably by Norse navigators in the twelfth century. Roger Williams made the first permanent settlement at Providence in 1636. The first charter was granted in 1643 and a more liberal one in 1663. Rhode Island ratified the Federal Constitution in 1790. The official name of the state is "The State of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations."

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the state at 5,292, comprising 443,308 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $32,990,739. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $3,276,472, including 34,148 cattle, valued at $1,309,088; 9,547 horses, $1,424,177; 14,038 swine, $123,647; 6,789 sheep, $32,637; poultry, $368,018. The yield and value of field crops in 1911 was: Corn, 11,000 acres, 495,000 bushels, $470,000; oats, 2,000 acres, 58,000 bushels, $34,000; potatoes, 5,000 acres, 550,000 bushels, $583,000; hay, 61,000 acres, 61,000 tons, $1,470,000. Stone is the principal mineral product of the state. Manufacturing made great progress during the decade ending in 1910 when the last census was taken. At the end of this period there were 1,944 establishments, with an aggregate capital of $289,416,000; consuming raw materials which cost $158,652,000, paying wages totaling $18,130,000 to 112,565 employees, and selling the output for $279,438,000. The leading industry is cotton spinning, 2,055,912 spindles, capitalized at $43,527,584, producing an output of $30,628,843. In worsted goods manufacture $38,789,543 was invested, which produced $44,477,596. Foundries capitalized at $23,728,205 produced a finished product valued at $13,959,283. The dyeing and finishing industry, closely allied with the textile manufactories, involved $16,969,936 capital and added $9,981,457 to the value of goods. Jewelry manufacture is capitalized at $11,199,233, and produces an output selling at $14,431,756. The manufacture of silverware is capitalized at $8,552,489, and produces $5,323,264. The latest industry to take on large proportions is the manufacture of rubber goods. The bonded debt of the state in 1910 was $4,800,000. The real and personal property was valued at $511,960,122. The receipts and expenditures of the State Treasurer each vary between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000. The population according to the Federal census of 1910 was 542,610. (See also Providence Plantations.)

Rhode Island:
- Accession of, to Union, 67.
- Constitution in, attempts of people to establish free. (See Dorr's Rebellion.)
- Constitution of United States—
  - Convention for consideration of, 64.
  - Evidence of ratification of amendments to, 68, 182.
- Dorr's Rebellion in—
  - Correspondence regarding, 2139.
  - Discussed, 2136.
- Free constitution in, attempts of people to establish. (See Dorr's Rebellion.)
- Lands in, United States empowered to hold, 146.
- Union, accession of and Providence Plantations to, 67.

Ricara Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Rice. (See Agricultural Products.)

Rich Mountain (W. Va.), Battle of.—Soon after the ordinance of secession had been ratified by the State of Virginia, Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan, who had been assigned to the command of the Federal forces in the Department of the Ohio, issued an address to the loyal citizens of western Virginia. Many enlistments from that State followed, and he determined to occupy at least part of it with Federal troops. Accordingly, May 23, 1861, the First Virginia Regiment, 1,100 strong, which had been organized in Cincinnati by Virginians, crossed the Ohio with the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Ohio regiments and took possession of Parkersburg. The Confederates, commanded by Governor Wise under the immediate direction of Col. Porterfield, retired after several skirmishes to the base of Rich Mountain, near Beverly, in Randolph County. McClellan's forces in the neighborhood amounted to more than 30,000 men on July 4, while the Confederates could scarcely muster 10,000. July 11, Gen. Rosecrans made a detour of the mountain and forced

Rich Mountain (W. Va.), Battle of—*Con.* the surrender of 600 men under Col. Pegram, and Gen. McClellan defeated the main body of the Confederates under Gen. Garnett. The Union losses in the actions at Rich Mountain were 11 killed and 35 wounded. The loss to the Confederates was 200 killed and 1,000 prisoners. Seven pieces of artillery also fell into the hands of the Union forces.

Richmond (Ky.), Battle of.—After the Confederates had evacuated Corinth, Miss., in the summer of 1862, they began to concentrate in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn. By the middle of August they had collected an army estimated at from 55,000 to 65,000 under Gen. Braxton Bragg. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, with about 20,000 men, passed up the Cumberland Mountains on the east, and, going through the gaps, invaded Kentucky. At Richmond he encountered Gen. Manson (Aug. 30), who was defending the place with a garrison of Buell's army. Mason was defeated and Smith proceeded to Frankfort. Loss about 5,000 on each side.

Richmond, Va., Government of Confederate States transferred to, 3225.

Riders.—Objectionable legislative measures likely to be vetoed if passed as separate bills, but which are made part of important bills, such as appropriations for current expenses, etc., in order to insure Executive sanction. The rider is an encroachment on the independence of the Executive. In many of the states a rider has been made an impossibility by confining each bill to a single subject or by permitting the veto of single clauses of appropriation bills. It has never been prohibited in Congress. Riders were numerous during the anti-slavery contest, the Civil War, and the conflict with President Johnson. A number of important bills have been passed as riders, among them the bill increasing salaries in 1873. The first use of the rider of national importance was the joining in 1820 of the bill for the admission of Maine to that permitting slavery in Missouri, so as to compel the acceptance of both or neither. These were afterwards separated. The Army appropriation bill of 1856 as sent from the House to the Senate had a rider prohibiting the employment of Federal troops for the enforcement of Territorial law in Kansas. Riders were added to all appropriation bills by the Democratic majority in the House during the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress in 1879; but all these bills were vetoed by the president and were finally passed without riders. The Platt Amendment (see Cuba) was a rider to the Army Appropriation Bill of 1901.

Rifle Clubs in South Carolina, proclamation against, 4350. (See also Ku-Klux Klans.)

Rifle, Magazine, for use of infantry service, selected, 5878.

Rifle Practice, commended to attention of soldiers and civilians, 7450, 7616.

Right of Asylum, discussed by President—
  Cleveland, 5961.
  Johnson, 3883.

Right of Search.—Great Britain has always claimed the right to search vessels of other powers upon the high seas for deserting English sailors and for contraband goods in time of war. This has not been exercised with regard to the vessels of the United States since the War of 1812, though nothing was said in the treaty of Ghent about search and impressment of sailors. Before that war this right was exercised and search was made for English sailors, and many American seamen were impressed as deserters from the English navy, and search was made for such goods as were declared subject to confiscation in accordance with the paper blockade of the continent and the orders in council. This was one of the grievances that brought on the War of 1812. The right of search for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade was carefully regulated by several treaties between Great Britain and the United States.

Right of Search:
  Discussed by President—
    Buchanan, 3038, 3170.
    Madison, 484, 505.
    Tyler, 1930, 2048, 2082.
  Proposition regarding, mutual, referred to, 2626.
  Questions regarding, with—
    Cuba, 3986.
    Great Britain, 484, 505, 1930, 2048, 2082.
      Claim of Great Britain abandoned, 3038, 3171.
      Mutual right of search, referred to, 1943.
      Referred to, 2286, 2297.

Right of Suffrage. (See Elective Franchise.)

Right of Way. (See Indian Reservations.)

Rights, Bill of. (See Bill of Rights.)

Rights of Federal and State Governments. (See Powers of Federal and State Governments.)

Rio Grande River:
  Construction of dams in, opposite El Paso, Tex., referred to, 5400.
  Disorders on, discussed by President—
    Arthur, 4627, 4716.
    Buchanan, 3113, 3115.
    Fillmore, 2688.
    Grant, 4143, 4161, 4220, 4244, 4295, 4358.
    Harrison, Benj., 5751.
    Hayes, 4407, 4424, 4449, 4521.
    Neutrality violated by army on, referred to, 3574.
    Report upon state of, 2777.
    Storage and use of waters of, for irrigation, discussed, 5959, 6281.

Riots at Chicago, proclamation regarding, 5931.

River and Harbor Bills.—There has always been some objection to appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors on the ground that the benefits, while mostly local, are paid for out of the general Treasury. The first bill for harbor improvements in the United States was passed March 3, 1823. Since 1854, appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors were frequently inserted in the regular ap-

River and Harbor Bills—*Continued.* propriation bill. Separate bills for this purpose were vetoed by Presidents Tyler (2183), Polk (2310), Pierce (2789), and Grant (4336). In 1870 a $2,000,000 appropriation was made. This was the largest up to that time. After this they gradually increased until they reached nearly $19,000,000 in 1882-83. President Arthur vetoed the bill carrying this appropriation (4707), but it was passed over his veto. Biennial appropriations have since been the rule. The appropriation for 1891 was $25,000,000. The expenditures of 1896, including the direct appropriations of about $30,000,000 and the contracts for future expenditures, amounted to a total of about $80,000,000. The bill carrying this amount was vetoed by President Cleveland (6109), but was passed over his veto. River and harbor bills have since been passed in 1899, 1900, and 1902, and 1905.

River Crow Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

River Raisin (Mich.), Battle of.—After Col. Lewis had occupied Frenchtown, Mich., Jan. 18, 1813, with 650 men, he was reenforced by Gen. Winchester with about 300 from the latter's camp on the Maumee River. These were stationed along the river outside the town. Before daylight on the morning of Jan. 22 they were attacked by 500 British under Col. Proctor, and 600 Indians under Round Head and Walk-in-the-Water. Some 200 Americans were killed or wounded in battle or massacred after their surrender and Winchester and 700 men were made prisoners. Only 33 of Winchester's detachment which arrived at Frenchtown are known to have escaped. The British lost 24 killed and 158 wounded.

Rivers and Harbors (see also Internal Improvements):
- Act for improvement of—
  - Reasons for applying pocket veto to, 1201.
  - Vetoed by President—
    - Arthur, 4707.
      - Discussed by, 4724.
    - Cleveland, 6109.
    - Polk, 2310.
    - Tyler, 2183.
- Appropriations for, 416.
  - Bill making, approval and reasons therefor, 4331.
  - Discussed, 4362, 4833.
  - Expenditures of, referred to, 4371.
  - Recommended, 2558, 2666, 2711, 3993, 5477.
  - Should only be made after surveys, 2204.
- Breakwater near mouth of Mississippi River, referred to, 988.
- Breakwaters for, referred to, 1126.
- Deepening of channels of, at Federal expense, recommended, 7665.
- Expenditures for, referred to, 4788.
  - Discussed, 4197.
- Foreign powers, if friendly, should be allowed use of, 523.
- Fortifications for, recommended, 230, 297, 318, 442, 447, 455, 477, 2055.
- Fortifications in, completed, 461.
- Improvement of, referred to, 1785.
  - Recommended, 8070.
- Opened to vessels of Great Britain, 753.
  - Closed, 941.
- Survey of, referred to, 1490.
- Waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf recommended, 8070.

Roads, Post. (See Mail Routes.)

Roads, Public.—The Sixty-second Congress made an initial appropriation of $500,000 to aid the state in improving public highways and an additional sum of $25,000 was voted for a committee to investigate the subject of federal aid in state road-building. This appropriation makes available about $8,000 to each state that shall appropriate twice the amount from its own funds for the purpose. It is not intended to construct new roads, but to improve existing ones upon a uniform plan and to connect the highways of each state with those of its neighbors, so that the result may become a network of interstate highways.

While the agricultural population will be the greatest beneficiaries, the enterprise has been promoted largely by the automobile owners. It has been stated that more than a thousand automobiles travelled across the country during 1912, incidentally distributing $1,000,000 in patronage.

The first American road law was passed by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1632, and the first American road built by white men was at Jamestown, a few years later; in New England the path between Boston and Plymouth was begun in 1639; in the Province of New York laws for road building were passed in 1664; two years later the first Maryland road law came into existence and Pennsylvania followed in 1692, with a road act, placing the control of highways in the hands of townships, and this state is credited with the first important macadam road built in America—the Lancaster turnpike, from Lancaster to Philadelphia—which was constructed in 1794.

The earliest authentic record of permanent roads is found in Egypt. A little to the east of the great pyramid were discovered the remains of the Giant Causeway more than a mile in length. This is supposed to be a portion of the great highway built by King Cheops for the purpose of affording a passage across the sand for the transportation of the stone used in the construction of the great pyramids. This is doubtless the road on which Herodotus tells us the Great King employed 100,000 men for a period of ten years. It was built of massive stone blocks ten feet thick and was skirted on each side with mausoleums, temples, porticos and statues.

The Persians probably learned the art of road building from the Babylonians, who built the first stone bridges and constructed a system of military roads throughout their empire. There were two branches of a great road leading from Babylon to Syria, and historians say that a moderate toll was exacted.

The Romans were the first systematic road builders of the world. The first of their great roads was constructed from Rome to Capua, a distance of 142 Italian miles, by Claudius Appius, about 312 B. C., and is known as the Appian Way, or "The Queen of Roads." This road was later extended to Brundisium, about 360 miles, and was probably completed by Julius Cæsar. About 220 B. C. the Flaminian Way was built. This road is of great interest be-

Roads, Public—*Continued.*
cause of its stone arch bridge across the River Nar, 60 miles from Rome. The central arch had a span of 150 feet and a rise of 100 feet, and has been pronounced the stateliest ruin in Italy. After the completion of the Flaminian Way road building progressed rapidly until Rome reached the height of her glory, when there were twenty-nine great military roads centering in the city. They represented the visible efforts of a nation for the preservation and extension of her national glory.

The majority of the main Roman highways were built by contract at public expense. They were maintained in part by the labor of soldiers and convicts or slaves, or by enforced service, which, in some instances, took the form of taxation. But in whatever form the maintenance, it was at the expense of the district through which the road passed. Tolls as a means of repairing highways were unknown to the Romans. The supervision of the roads was intrusted to men of the highest rank. Augustus himself seems to have made those about Rome his special care. Cross roads were placed in charge of the local magistrates, although occasionally a portion of a road was assigned to some landowner to maintain at his own cost.

The present road system of France was founded by Napoleon. He built many roads through the empire, among them the road over the Simplon Pass, which was commenced in 1800 and required six years for completion. It was under him that the work was systematized and placed in the hands of a permanent body of engineers.

In 1775 Tresaguet, a French engineer, published a treatise on broken stone roads. His work preceded that of Macadam and Telford by about forty years.

The first record of road legislation in England goes back as far as 1285, and it provides that the trees and bushes on both sides of all roads for a distance of 200 feet shall be cut away to prevent robbers from lurking therein and rushing upon victims unawares.

In 1346 Edward III. authorized the first toll to be levied for the repair of roads. This commission was granted to the master of the Hospital of St. Giles and to John Holborn, authorizing them to levy toll on vehicles passing on the roads leading from the hospital to the old Temple of London, and also on an adjoining road called the Portal. In 1523 Parliament passed its first act relative to the repair of roads. But it was not until near the middle of the eighteenth century that highway legislation became active.

State highway construction and state aid for local highway improvements are being carried on by a number of states on a large scale. Massachusetts and New Jersey, which began state aid for work in the early nineties, continue to improve, while New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and California are carrying on extensive operations, and altogether more than half the states of the Union have taken up highway improvement in some form. At the beginning of 1912 Massachusetts had built more than 880 miles of road at a cost of about $9,000 per mile. In Delaware a state highway has been laid out from a point on the southern boundary to a point near Wilmington in the north, about a hundred miles. This road is to be built under the direction and at the expense of General Coleman Du Pont. New York State in 1912 voted an appropriation of $50,000,000 for the purpose of road building.

The Office of Public Roads in the Department of Agriculture issued a bulletin in 1909 showing the mileage of public roads in the United States as follows:

Total mileage of stone roads in United States	59,237
Total mileage of gravel roads in United States	102,870
Total mileage of sand-clay, brick, bituminous-macadam and other improved roads in U. S.	28,372
Total mileage of all public roads in United States	2,199,645
Total mileage of all improved roads in United States	190,476
Percentage of all roads improved	8.66

The same document gives the road mileage of the leading states as follows:

Indiana	24,955	Washington	4,520
Ohio	24,106	Missouri	4,755
New York	12,787	South Carolina	3,534
Wisconsin	10,167	Alabama	3,263
Kentucky	10,114	Pennsylvania	3,364
Illinois	8,914	Tennessee	5,353
California	8,587	New Jersey	3,377
Massachusetts	8,463	Florida	1,752
Georgia	5,978	Maryland	2,142

Roanoke Island (N. C.), Expedition to.—Butler's Hatteras expedition of Aug. 26, 1861, had opened Pamlico Sound and the Confederates had retired to Roanoke Island. This island is about ten miles long and was the key to all the rear defenses of Norfolk. Four-fifths of the supplies for Norfolk passed its guns. It was defended by Ben. Wise with 3,000 men. Jan. 7, 1862, Gen. Burnside was ordered to unite with Flag Officer Goldsborough, in command of the fleet at Fortress Monroe, capture Newbern, reduce Fort Macon, and seize the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. On the night of Jan. 11 the expedition arrived off Hatteras and encountered a terrific storm. Several transports were lost and the *City of New York*, with her cargo, worth a quarter of a million dollars, went to pieces. By Feb. 7 the remainder of the expedition had crossed the bar and proceeded up Croatan Channel. The Confederate fleet was driven up the channel. Their flagship—the *Curlew*—was set on fire by a shell and Burnside landed 10,000 men on Roanoke Island. The garrison of 2,675 officers and men was captured and the Confederate fleet pursued to Elizabeth City and destroyed. Burnside lost 250 men.

Roanoke Island, N. C., thanks of President to forces capturing, 3305.

Robert College, establishment of, at Constantinople referred to, 3900.

Rock Creek, D. C., construction of bridge over, referred to, 1844.

Rock Island, Ill., bridge over Mississippi River at, 4148.

Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., appropriation for, recommended, 4680, 4738.

Rocky Mount (S. C.), Assault on.—July 13, 1780, Thomas Sumter, with about 75 men, made an attack upon the British post at Rocky Mount, thirty miles northwest of Camden, under command of Lieut.-Col. Turnbull. The post consisted of two log houses perforated for small arms. Three unsuccessful assaults were made. The Americans finally withdrew after a loss of 13 killed and wounded, including Col. Reed. The British loss was about the same.

Rodgers, The, dispatched for relief of Jeannette Polar Expedition, 4726.

Rogatory Letters, report regarding execution of, transmitted, 5570.

Rogue River Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Rome, Italy:
- American college at, threatened confiscation of, 4801.
- Occupation of, by King of Italy, 4085.
- Protestants removed from, referred to, 3662, 3717.
- Sanitary conference at, 4918.
- Proclamation regarding, 4898.

Roorback.—A general term for political forgery, or a fictitious report for political purposes, generally promulgated before an election. The name comes from a certain political story circulated in 1844 as an extract from Baron Roorback's Tour Through the Western and Southern States.

Roosevelt, Theodore.—Sept. 14, 1901, to March 4, 1909.

(FIRST TERM, SEPT. 14, 1901-MARCH 4, 1905.)

Twenty-ninth Administration (continued) Republican.

Roosevelt became President on the death of President McKinley, and took the oath of office Sept. 14, 1901. McKinley's appointees were continued at the head of the executive departments for a time, the first change being the appointment of Leslie M. Shaw to succeed Lyman J. Gage as Secretary of the Treasury and Henry C. Payne to succeed Charles E. Smith as Postmaster-General, Jan. 8, 1902.

Vice-President.—At the Republican National Convention, at Philadelphia, in 1900, President McKinley received the whole 730 votes in nomination for President, and Roosevelt received 729 for Vice-President (he not voting). Roosevelt was the fifth Vice-President to succeed to the Presidency by the death of the President in office, and the third to succeed by the death of the President by assassination.

Thirtieth Administration—Republican.

(SECOND TERM, MARCH 4, 1905-MARCH 4, 1909.)

Vice-President—Charles W. Fairbanks.

Secretary of State—
John Hay (continued).

Secretary of the Treasury—
Leslie M. Shaw (continued).

Secretary of War—
William H. Taft (continued).

Attorney-General—
William H. Moody (continued).

Postmaster-General—
Henry C. Payne, from Jan. 8, 1902.
Robert J. Wynne, from Oct. 10, 1904.
George B. Cortelyou, from March 6, 1905.
Charles J. Bonaparte from July 1, 1905.

Secretary of the Navy—
William H. Moody.
Paul Morton (continued).

Secretary of the Interior—
Ethan A. Hitchcock (continued).

Secretary of Agriculture—
James Wilson (continued).

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—
George B. Cortelyou.
Victor H. Metcalf (continued).

SECOND TERM—Nomination.—The Republican party in National Convention at Chicago, June 22, 1904, nominated President Roosevelt by acclamation. The platform of 1904 rehearsed the recent performances of the Republican administrations, the gold standard established, the results in the Philippines, the beginning of the Panama Canal, irrigation of arid lands, increase of the navy; pledged the enforcement of anti-trust laws; reaffirmed protection; favored extension of reciprocity; upheld the gold standard; urged the increase of the merchant marine; declared for a larger navy; endorsed the exclusion of Chinese labor; declared for civil service reform; favored international arbitration; urged inquiry into the constitutionality of negro enfranchisement; advocated equal laws for labor and capital; paid a tribute to the memory of President McKinley; and eulogized President Roosevelt.

Opposition.—The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, July 9, nominated Alton B. Parker on the first ballot over William R. Hearst. The Prohibition party, at Indianapolis, June 30, nominated Silas C. Swallow by acclamation. The People's party, at Springfield, Ill., nominated Thomas E. Watson by acclamation. The Socialist party, at Chicago, May 5, nominated Eugene Debs by acclamation. The Socialist Labor party, at New York, July 4, nominated Charles H. Corrigan by acclamation. The United Christian party, at St. Louis, May 2; the Continental party, at Chicago, Sept. 1; and the National Liberty (Negro) party, at St. Louis, July 7, placed candidates in the field.

Party Affiliation.—President Roosevelt from his earliest connection with politics was attached to the Republican party. In his earliest days, as a representative to the State legislature of New York, he maintained a large degree of independence; yet he was chosen a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1884, and was chairman of the delegation. He was an independent Republican in 1886, as a candidate for the mayoralty of the City of New York. His identity with the Republican party became very close during the Harrison administration and as Assistant Secretary of the Navy under McKinley in 1897. In 1898 he was the Republican Governor of the State of New York.

Vote.—The popular vote ran: Roosevelt, 7,623,486; Parker, 5,077,971; Debs, 402,283; Swallow, 258,536; Watson, 117,183; and Corrigan, 31,249. The electoral vote gave Roosevelt 336 and Parker 140.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Fifty-seventh Congress (1901-1903) the Senate, of 91 members, was composed of 29 Democrats, 56 Republicans, 1 Populist, 1 Silver party, 1 Fusionist, and 2 vacancies; and the House, of 357 members, was made up of 153 Democrats, 198 Republicans, 3 Populists, 1 Silver party, 1 Fusionist, with 2 vacancies. In the Fifty-eighth Congress (1903-1905) the Senate, of 90 members, was composed of 32 Democrats and 58 Republicans, and the House, of 382 members, was composed of 174 Democrats, 206 Republicans, 2 Union Labor, with 2 vacancies. In the Fifty-ninth Congress (1905-1907) the Senate, of 90 members, was composed of 32 Democrats and 58 Republicans; and the House, of 386 members, was made up of 136 Democrats and 250 Republicans. In the Sixtieth Congress (1907-1909) the Senate, of 92 members, was composed of 31 Democrats and 61 Republicans; and the House, of 386 members, was made up of 164 Democrats and 222 Republicans.

Tariff.—President Roosevelt in his First Annual Message (page 6650) said: "There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. . . . . Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching

Roosevelt, Theodore—*Continued.*

panic in the business world. . . . Reciprocity must be treated as the hand-maiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries." In his Second Annual Message (page 6752) the President seeks to refute the argument that a reduction of the tariff would curb trusts. He says: "Many of the largest corporations, many of these which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff save as such change interfered with the general prosperity of the country. The only relation of the tariff to big corporations as a whole is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufactures unprofitable. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them." As a corrective to conditions, the President advises the extension of reciprocity treaties. "Wherever the tariff conditions," he says, "are such that a needed change can not with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made outright by a lowering of the duties on a certain product." In his Special Session Message of Nov. 10, 1903, the President discusses the proposed reciprocity treaty with Cuba. In his Sixth Annual Message (page 7430) the President says: "I most earnestly hope that the bill to provide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will become a law. No harm will come to any American industry; and while there will be some small but real material benefit to the Philippines, the main benefit will come by the showing made as to our purpose to do all in our power for their welfare." In his Seventh Annual Message (page 7463) on tariff revision, the President says: "This country is definitely committed to the protective system and any effort to uproot it could not but cause widespread industrial disaster. . . . But in a country of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided, and that our foreign trade is encouraged. . . . This means that the subject can not with wisdom be dealt with in the year preceding a Presidential election, because, as a matter of fact, experience has conclusively shown that at such a time it is impossible to get men to treat it from the standpoint of public good. In my judgment the wise time to deal with the matter is immediately after such election." In the same message the President favored the incorporation of both income tax and inheritance tax as a part of the system of Federal taxation. On page 7479, the President says: "There should be no tariff on any forest product grown in this country, and in especial there should be no tariff on wood pulp."

Civil Service.—In his First Annual Message President Roosevelt (page 6670) urged appointment in all possible cases upon the merit system, which he maintained was the only fair test of fitness; "all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. In my judgment," he says, "all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the Civil Service law." In his Third Annual Message (page 6877) the merit system is reported as working most satisfactorily: "The completion of the reform of the civil service is recognized by good citizens everywhere as a matter of the highest importance, and the success of the merit system largely depends upon the effectiveness of the rules and the machinery provided for their enforcement." In his Fifth Annual Message (page 7391) the President says: "The question of politics in the appointment and retention of the men engaged in merely ministerial work has been practically eliminated in almost the entire field of Government employment covered by the civil service law." In a special message of Feb. 5, 1909 (page 7556), the President urges that the employees engaged in the work of taking the thirteenth census be brought into the classified service and quotes Hon. Carroll D. Wright, who had charge of the census after 1890, as estimating that more than $2,000,000 and over a year's time would have been saved had the force been so regulated.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the years of President Roosevelt's administration proper stood as follows: July 1, 1905, $989,866,772.00; 1906, $964,435,686.79; 1907, $858,685,510; Nov. 1, 1908, $897,253,990.00.

Commerce.—In his Gubernatorial Message to the legislature of New York, in 1899, Governor Roosevelt took his stand upon the principle of taxing and regulating corporations and others who enjoyed franchises. To properly adjust taxation and to apply effective restriction were to be attained by investigation of conditions. "The first essential," he said, "is knowledge of the facts—publicity." This sentiment led to the desire expressed in his First Annual Message (page 6647) for the appointment of a Secretary of Commerce and Labor. "It should be his province to deal," he said, "with commerce in its broadest sense; including among many other things, whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine." In his Second Annual Message (page 6752) he said: "I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent over-capitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade, can be prevented under the power of Congress to 'regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States' through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein." In speaking of the working of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the President said in his Third Annual Message (page 6859): "Publicity in corporate affairs will tend to do away with ignorance and will afford facts upon which intelligent action may be taken. Systematic, intelligent investigation is already developing facts the knowledge of which is essential to a right understanding of the needs and duties of the business world. The Department of Commerce will be not only the clearing house for information regarding the business transactions of the Nation, but the executive arm of the Government to aid in strengthening our domestic and foreign markets, in perfecting our transportation facilities, in building up our merchant marine, in preventing the entrance of undesirable immigrants, in improving commercial and other industrial conditions and in bringing together on common ground those necessary partners in industrial progress—capital and labor." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 7031) he

Roosevelt, Theodore—*Continued.*

said: "Above all else we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms; and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all rebates." In his Fifth Annual Message (page 7354) the President said: "I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination, and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless, but in the end vicious, because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces. . . . The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice." The President's Special Message of May 4, 1906, explicitly sets forth the conditions of the Standard Oil Company and the railroads as they appear to the Bureau of Corporations. Stock Yard and Packing House abuses are dealt with in his message of June 4, 1906.

In his Sixth Annual Message (page 7458) the President said: "Among the points to be aimed at should be the prohibition of unhealthy competition, such as by rendering service at an actual loss for the purpose of crushing out competition, the prevention of inflation of capital, and the prohibition of a corporation's making exclusive trade with itself a condition of having any trade with itself."

Oct. 14, 1912, Mr. Roosevelt was shot by an assassin in Milwaukee, Wis., as he was leaving the Gilpatrick Hotel to make a political speech. The wound was supposed to be trifling, and Mr. Roosevelt proceeded to the hall and addressed a meeting for nearly an hour. The assassin, whose name was Schrank and who had been a saloonkeeper in New York, was seized immediately after the shooting and might have been lynched by the crowd had not Mr. Roosevelt protested against violence. The wound proved to be more serious than was at first supposed, and Mr. Roosevelt was taken to Chicago during the night and placed in a hospital and after a week's treatment removed to his home at Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., where he recovered in time to engage in further activities in the campaign for president.

Roosevelt, Theodore:
- Admonishes Cubans of insurrectionary habit, 7437.
- Alaskan government reorganization needed, 7432.
- Algeciras convention ratification urged, 7442.
- Answering resolution of Congress calling for explanation of message complaining of amendment to secret service appropriations, 7620.
- Announcing death of Cleveland, 7339.
- Announcing death of McKinley, 6639.
- Announcing dispatch of naval squadron to Beirut, Turkey, 6870.
- Announcing earthquake in Martinique, 6679.
- Anthracite coal industry investigation recommended, 7668.
- Anti-trust law, amendment to, urged, 7723.
- Anti-trust legislation urged, 7511, 7577.
- Argument in favor of use of secret service agents by executive, 7629.
- Asking appropriation to keep up the "Hermitage," the house of Andrew Jackson, 7484.
- Asking authority to cancel part of the indemnity exacted of China in 1900 as condition for withdrawing troops, 7503.
- Attacked by representatives of predatory wealth, 7515.
- Attitude of Administration toward wealthy malefactors, 7517.
- Battle fleet should be shifted from Atlantic to Pacific occasionally, but not divided, 7494.
- Beef-packers, proceedings against, discussed, 7676.
- Bespeaking liberal treatment for officers and enlisted men of the Navy, 7495.
- Biographical sketch of, 6637.
- Brief summary of foreign policy, 7498.
- Brownsville, attack on citizens of, by colored soldiers, 7710.
  - Colored troops stationed at, mustered out, 7709.
  - Crimes in, charged to colored soldiers, 7718.
    - Report of Secretary of War, on, 7717.
    - Report of special investigation of, 7727.
- Calling attention to, discussing, and recommending legislation in regard to—
  - Admission of States, 7400, 7609.
  - Alaska, 6765, 6866, 6873, 7048, 7399, 7432, 7483.
  - Alaska-Yukon Exposition, 7483.
  - Aliens, protection under treaties, 7435.
  - America's example in disarmament, 7057.
  - Anarchy, 6641.
  - Anti-trust law, 7511, 7577.
  - Arid lands, irrigation and reclamation of, 6656, 6764, 6875, 7038, 7384.
  - Arbitration in labor disputes, 7469.
  - Army, 6669, 6761, 7379, 7449, 7490, 7492, 7614.
  - Biological survey, 7486.
  - Buffalo herds, making provision for, 7393.
  - Business prosperity, 6643.
  - Cable to Hawaii, 6661.
  - Care for graves of Confederate dead, 7386.
  - Census, 6674, 7608.
  - Charleston (S. C.) exhibition, 6673.
  - Child labor, 7028, 7363, 7416, 7722.
  - Chinese indemnity, authority to remit, asked, 7503.

Roosevelt, Theodore—*Continued.*
- Chinese relations, 6676, 6871, 7503.
- Citizenship for Porto Ricans, 7431.
- Civil service, 6671, 6877, 7390, 7482.
- Coal supply, 6754, 7418, 7480.
- Coast fortifications, 7057, 7380, 7494, 7664.
- Compensation for government employees injured while at work, 7506, 7508.
- Consular service, 6671, 6871, 7043.
- Contagious diseases of animals, 7078.
- Copyright, 7391.
- Corporal punishment for wife-beaters, 7035.
- Corporations and trusts, 6645, 6751, 6859, 7029, 7354, 7403, 7509, 7512, 7523, 7571, 7579.
- Cotton weevil, 6876.
- Cruise of the battle-ship fleet around the world, 7617.
- Cuban affairs, 6658, 6781, 7577, 7614.
- Currency question, 6755, 6861, 7044, 7369, 7430, 7461.
- Department of Justice, 6864.
- Departments of Government, 6653, 6756, 6858, 7035, 7370, 7402, 7485, 7608.
- District of Columbia affairs, 6768, 6878, 7073, 7416, 7736, 7737.
- Economy of expeditions, 7368.
- Education, national, 7608.
- Eight-hour law, 6648, 7468, 7588.
- Employers' liability law for District of Columbia and navy yards, 7026, 7362, 7416, 7467, 7506, 7722.
- Erection of monuments to John Paul Jones and John Barry, 7076.
- Executive mansion, 6769.
- Expositions:
  - Charleston (S. C.), 6673.
  - Jamestown, 7043, 7386.
  - Japanese, 7501.
  - Lewis and Clark, 6872.
  - Louisiana Purchase, 6673, 6769, 6811, 6872.
  - Pan-American at Buffalo, 6673.
- Extradition for bribery, 6865.
- Farmers' welfare, 6767.
- Federal incorporation law, 7453.
- Federal statutes, 7048, 7383, 7403, 7406, 7435, 7598.
- Finances, 6652, 6861, 7368, 7578.
- Foreign mail service, 7487.
- Foreign policy, 7051, 7498, 7610.
- Forest reservations, 6653, 7038, 7040, 7385, 7598.
- Friar lands and church property, 7396.
- Free trade with Philippines, 7397.
- Gambling in territories, 7400.
- Game protection, 6764, 7041.
- General staff for army, navy, and national guard, 6878, 6880.
- Government employees, 6648, 7026, 7362, 7416, 7506.
- Government printing office, 6768, 7044.
- Grazing homestead, 7384.
- Gunnery practice in navy, 6762.
- Half-holidays for government employees in summer, 7588.
- Hawaiian development, 6658, 6661, 6758, 6873, 7398, 7431, 7484, 7611.
- Health boards, Federal aid to, 7484.
- Hospital ships for navy, 7617.
- Hours of labor for railroad employees, 7362.
- Immigration laws, 6649, 6755, 6862, 7045, 7386.
- Incorporation law, Federal, 7453.
- Incorporation laws of District of Columbia, 7073.
- Indian affairs, 6672, 6766, 6876, 7041, 7394.
- Industrial and social conditions, 7353, 7723.
- Industrial legislation for District of Columbia, 7034.
- Injunctions in labor disputes, 7350, 7363, 7406, 7466, 7508, 7593, 7722.
- Inheritance and income taxes, 7422, 7463.
- Inland waterways, 7602.
- Insular possessions, 7399, 7666, 7681.
- Insurance supervision, 7366, 7670.
- International spirit of good-will, 6678.
- Interstate Commerce, 6653, 7450, 7454, 7510, 7667, 7722.
- Interstate fisheries, 7609.
- International agreement on exemption of private property at sea, 6869.
- Irrigation, 6656, 7384, 7475.
- Invitation to Interparliamentary Union for International Arbitration to meet at St. Louis in 1904, 6870.
- Japan, 7433, 7435.
- Japan Exposition, 7501.
- Jamestown Exposition, 7043, 7386.
- Judicial integrity, 7521.
- Labor and capital, 6755, 6860, 7025, 7028, 7034, 7353, 7363, 7415, 7469, 7585, 7590, 7593.
- Latin-American Republics, 7611.
- Law's delays, 7383.
- Lessons from Russo-Japanese naval warfare, 7056.
- Lewis and Clark Exposition, 6872.
- Library expansion, 6674.

Roosevelt, Theodore—*Continued.*
  Life-saving service, pensions, 7393.
  Liquor supplied to Indians, 7394.
  Louisiana Purchase Exhibition, 6673, 6769, 6811, 6872.
  Lynching, epidemic of, 7409.
  Marriage and divorce, 7072, 7428.
  Medical corps (army), 7491.
  Mexico, 6677, 7504.
  Military system, 6761.
  Mines, 7484.
  Mississippi River levees, aid for, 7385.
  Money standard, 6652.
  Monroe Doctrine, 6663, 7375.
  Morocco, 7442.
  National conservation commission, 7648.
  National Gallery of Art, 7486.
  National Guard and Military system, 6761, 7616.
  National Parks, 7604.
  Naturalization, 6863, 7047, 7382, 7435.
  Naval monument in Vicksburg National Park, 7484.
  Naval affairs, 6762, 6765, 6880, 7055, 7381, 7447, 7527, 7616.
  Negro lynchings, 7410.
  Panama Canal, 6662, 6758, 6881, 6901, 7401, 7480, 7611, 7648, 7667, 7728.
  Pan-American Congress, 6677, 7505.
  Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, 6673.
  Parcel post extension, 7482, 7607.
  Patents, 6876.
  Paul Jones, 7076.
  Peace attitude of Government, 7371.
  Peace conference, 7505.
  Pensions, 6877, 7041, 7386.
  Philippine affairs, 6659, 6873, 6880, 7058, 7395, 7397, 7430, 7612.
  Political contributions by corporations, 7370.
  Political expenses, 7486.
  Postal Savings Banks, 7482, 7606, 7726.
  Postal Service, 6675, 6763, 6872, 7043, 7482.
  Protective system, 6650, 7463.
  Public health, 7608.
  Public Lands, 6765, 6874, 7077, 7384, 7476, 7682.
  Puerto Rico's progress, 6658, 6760, 7398, 7613.
  Pure food laws, 7392.
  Punishment for breach of trust by Government employees, 7383.
  Quarantine, 7044.
  Railroads, 7027, 7032, 7356, 7362, 7454, 7467, 7509, 7570, 7675.
  Rape, lynchings for, 7410.
  Rebates by transportation companies, 7032, 7357.
  Reclamation of arid lands, 6656, 6764, 6875, 7038, 7384.
  Risk of trade, 7416.
  Reward for heroic service in commercial and industrial employment, 7026.
  Reciprocity, 6650, 6680, 6718, 6757, 7502.
  Rifle practice, 7450, 7616.
  Rural free delivery service, 6872.
  Safety appliances on railroads, 6768, 6877, 7027, 7362.
  Santo Domingo treaty, 7080, 7376.
  Seal destruction, 7443.
  Secret Service, 7605, 7606, 7625, 7629, 7633.
  Shipping interests, 6651, 6862, 7044, 7385, 7429, 7611.
  Smithsonian Institution, 6674, 6767, 7044.
  Standard Oil and Santa Fé statements declared untruthful, 7513.
  Tariff, 6650, 7463, 7726.
  Trade with South American Republics, 7385.
  Trade with the Orient, 7044, 7432.
  The Hague Conference, 6662, 7371.
  Unions of workingmen in Government employ, 7027.
  Useless printing, 7044.
  Venezuelan claims settlement, 6868.
  Veterans of Civil and Spanish-American wars, 6670.
  Wageworkers' welfare, 6647, 7032, 7586, 7592.
  Wealthy law-breakers, 7517.
  Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove, gift of, 7392.
Canal Zone, visit to, described, 7685.
Chesapeake Bay, defenses for, recommended, 7666.
Child labor law for District of Columbia recommended, 7722.
Coal and oil rates, instructions to Interstate Commerce Commission regarding, 7667.
Coast defenses discussed, 7664.
Colored men, appointment of, to offices, defended, 7717.
Colored troops mustered out without honor, 7709.
Dependent children, care of, discussed, 7738.
  Conference to consider, 7738.
District of Columbia, affairs of, discussed, 7737.
  Change in government of, recommended, 7736.
Employees of government and common carriers injured in service, compensation for, urged, 7722.
Employers' liability law recommended, 7722.
Endicott board, plan for coast defenses submitted by, 7764.

Roosevelt, Theodore—*Continued.*
  Executive Orders of, 6740, 6749, 6851, 6858, 7018, 7024, 7350-7353.
  Freight rates, investigation of, by Bureau of Corporations, 7673.
  Germany, reciprocity with, 7663.
  Humphries, Judge, decision in beef-packers' cases a miscarriage of justice, 7671.
  Inaugural address of:
    As President, 7060.
    As Vice-President, 6638.
  Industrial combinations discussed, 7723.
  Injunctions in labor disputes, amendment of law covering, recommended, 7722.
  Insular possessions, placing of governments of, under one department, recommended, 7681.
    Coast defenses for, 7666.
  Insurance convention, report of, submitted, 7670.
    Legation on lines of, recommended, 7670.
  International Water Ways Commission, report submitted, 7669.
  Interstate Commerce Commission to examine railroad discriminations in coal and oil rates, 7667.
  Interstate Commerce law, amendment to, urged, 7722.
  Isthmian Canal, progress of work on, 7660.
    Rumors of jobbery and inefficiency on, denied, 7661.
    Salaries and wages paid on, discussed, 7662.
    Work done on, commended, 7662.
  Isthmus of Panama, visit to, described, 7685.
  Japanese Boycott in San Francisco, discussed, 7742.
  Japanese war, lessons from, 7667.
  Judges' decision in beef-packers' cases criticised, 7672.
  Message on employment of secret service in land frauds explained and justified, 7620.
  Messages of:
    Annual, 6639, 6749, 6858, 7024, 7353, 7403, 7450.
    Special, 6678-6683, 6769-6812, 6889-6941, 7062-7081, 7506-7660.
  Negro question, discussed, 7716.
  Niagara Falls, preservation of, recommended, 7669.
  Oil industry, investigation of, recommended, 7668.
  Panama Canal, acquisition of title of French Company to, 7728.
    Rumors of corruption in connection with, denied, 7728.
    Defense of, 7667.
  Porto Rico, visit to, described, 7679.
  Portrait of, 6637.
  Postal Savings Banks, recommended, 7726.
  Proclamations of:
    Announcing assassination of President McKinley, 6684.
    Announcing death of ex-President Cleveland, 7339.
    Announcing death of John Hay, Secretary of State, 7250.
    Celebration at Jamestown of first settlement of white man in America, 7095.
    Centennial anniversary of birth of Abraham Lincoln, 7344.
    Establishing and defining the boundaries of the following forest reserves:
      Absaroka, 6737.
      Alexander Archipelago, 6735.
      Aquarius, 6844.
      Baker City, 6950.
      Battlement Mesa, 6986, 7203.
      Big Belt, 7315.
      Big Horn, 6701, 7081.
      Bitter Root, 7157.
      Cassia, 7207.
      Cave Hills, 6957.
      Chesinmnus, 7112.
      Chiricahua, 6727.
      Cochetopah, 7235.
      Diamond Mountain, 7256.
      Dismal River, 6695.
      Dixie, 7299.
      Elkhorn, 7131.
      Fish Lake, 6963,
      Garden City, 7286.
      Gila, 7269.
      Grand Cañon, 7104.
      Grantsville, 6977.
      Gunnison, 7126.
      Hell-Gate, 7337.
      Henry's Lake, 7167.
      Highwood Mountains, 6941.
      Holy Cross, 7296.
      Jemez, 7346.
      Klamath, 7101.
      Lassen Peak, 7187.
      Leadville, 7117.
      Lewis and Clark, 6833.
      Lincoln, 6725, 7311.
      Little Belt, 7303.
      Little Belt Mountains, 6731.
      Logan, 6827.
      Luquillo, 6818.
      Madison, 6733, 7093, 7334.
      Manti, 6830.
      Maury Mountain, 7184.
      Medicine Bow, 6703, 6723, 7150.
      Modoc, 7013.
      Montezuma, 7242.
      Niobrara, 6693.
      Park Range, 7218.
      Payette, 7191.
      Payson, 6848, 7273.

Roosevelt, Theodore—*Continued.*
      Pike's Peak, 7136.
      Pinal Mountains, 7087.
      Plumas, 7093.
      Pocatello, 6842.
      Portales, 7301.
      Salt Lake, 6998.
      San Francisco Mountains, 6690.
      San Isabel, 6887, 7212.
      San Juan, 7195.
      Santa Barbara, 6944.
      Santa Catalina, 6716.
      Sawtooth, 7179.
      Sevier, 7115.
      Shasta, 7327.
      Short Pine, 7276.
      Sierra, 7278.
      Slim Buttes, 6955.
      South Platte, 7016.
      Tahoe, 7307.
      Teton, 6705.
      Tonto, 7323.
      Trinity, 7096.
      Uintah, 7260.
      Uncompahgre, 7246.
      Wallowa, 7107.
      Warner Mountains, 7007.
      Washington, 7224.
      Weiser, 7171.
      Wenaha, 7133.
      Wet Mountains, 7209.
      White River, 6989.
      Yellowstone, 6704, 6709, 6819, 6996, 7164.
      Yuba, 7349.
    Exempting Cuban ships and cargoes from tonnage duties, 6718.
    Extending copyright reciprocity to Cuba, 6850; to Norway, 7249.
    Fixing date for opening of Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 6715.
    Forbidding export of arms to Dominican Republic from United States or Puerto Rico, 7347.
    Game preserve for Wichita Forest Reserve, 7186.
    Granting amnesty to insurgents in Philippines, 6719.
    Granting Fort Marcy Military Reservation to Santa Fé Board of Education, 6948, 6960.
    Granting part of Fort Sherman Military Reservation to town of Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, 7106.
    Neutrality of the United States in the war between Japan and Russia, 6950.
    Opening to entry and settlement lands in—
      Fort Hall Indian Reservation, 6697.
      Devil's Lake Indian Reservation in North Dakota, 6998.
      Rosebud Indian Reservation, 6979.
      Uintah Indian Reservation, 7251, 7264.
    Peace should be righteous, 7445.
    Possession of light-house property in Hawaii, 6947.
  Public land laws, frauds under, discussed, 7682.
  Railroads, power to unite for proper purposes, recommended, 7675.
    Ratifying agreement with Creek Indians, 6730.
  Receiverships for common carriers, recommendations concerning, 7723.
  Reciprocity with—
    Germany, 7663.
    The Netherlands, 7339.
    Spain, 7344.
  Reserving lands—
    Idaho, for town sites, 6962.
    Puerto Rico, for public purposes, 6839.
    For naval purposes, 6837.
    Uintah Indian Reservation, for reservoir site, 7292.
    For town site, 7289.
  Restoring to public domain—
    Fort Sill Indian Agency, 6736.
    Indian lands in Oklahoma, 6711.
    Lands of the Sioux Indian Reservation on Cheyenne River, 6826.
    Lands of Jacob Kühner, 6708.
    Part of Cherokee Outlet, Okla., 7005.
    Part of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, 6841.
    Part of White River Plateau Timber Land Reserve, 6711.
  Suspending tonnage duties and imposts on vessels and cargoes from Republic of Panama, 7148.
  Special session of Senate, 7345.
  Standard Oil Co.—
    Competition crushed out by, 7676.
    Secret rates of, discussed, 7674.
  Stock yards, government inspection of, recommended, at cost of packing companies, 7678.
    Report of investigating committee submitted and discussed, 7676.
    Unclean condition of, 7677.
  Tariff revision recommended, 7726.
  Thanksgiving proclamations of, 6685, 6739, 6847, 7006, 7342, 7348.
  Trade agreements, encouragement of, suggested, 7725.
  Trade unions discussed, 7725.
  Veto messages of:
    Additional terms of courts in western district of South Carolina, 6812.
    Allowance of claims of citizens of Virginia for damages to property incident to military operations, 6814.

Roosevelt, Theodore—*Continued.*
    - Consent to N. F. Thompson and others to erect dam at Mussel Shoals, Ala., 6817.
    - Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, 7106.
    - Dam across James River, in Missouri, 7531.
    - Promotion and retirement of Edward L. Bailey, 6815.
    - Relief of Francis S. Davidson, 6813.
    - Relief of Katie A. Nolan, 6812.
    - Relief of Levi L. Reed, 6814.
    - Removing charge of desertion from Ephraim H. Gallion, 6683.
    - Removing charge of desertion from John Glass, 6678.
    - Thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, 7556.
  - War justifiable and imperative, 7445.
  - Water power rights, charges for, to be fixed and collected by government, 7726.
  - Water Ways Commission, action to make permanent, urged, 7726.

Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota, opened for settlement, 6979.

Rough Riders, referred to, 6637.

Round Island, assemblage on, dispersed, 2585.

Round Valley Reservation, Cal.:
  - Allotments of land to Indians on, 4955.
  - Payment for improvements, 4692, 4781.
  - Reduction of, discussed, 5178, 5494.

Rouses Point, N. Y., mentioned, 2859.

Rover, The, crew of, murdered, 3830.

Ruatan Island, convention between Great Britain and Honduras regarding, 2955.

Rum, Romanism and Rebellion.—At a meeting of clergymen of all denominations held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, during the Presidential campaign of 1884, Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, in an address favoring the election of the Republican candidate, described the Democrats as the party of Rum, Romanism and Rebellion. The phrase was immediately taken up and used to alienate many persons otherwise friendly to the Republican party, and as the party in that year suffered defeat by a very small margin many attributed it to the utterance of this alliterative phrase.

Rumania.—Rumania is situated in southeastern Europe, northeast of the Balkan Peninsula, and consists of the eastern territory of Dobrudja, on the Black Sea, the northern territory of Moldavia between the Carpathians and the river Pruth, and the southern territory of Walachia, between the Transylvanian Alps and the river Danube. These territories lie between 43° 25'-48° 15' N. latitude and extend from 22° 25'-29° 40' E. longitude. The political neighbors of Rumania are Russia (Bessarabia) on the east, Hungary on the northwest and north, Servia on the west, and Bulgaria on the south.

Physical Features.—The country lies mainly in the basin of the Danube, the plain consisting of rich pasture and agricultural land, the intermediate region of the vineyard and fruit districts and the higher slopes and valleys of birch, larch and pine forests.

The Danube enters the country at the junction of the Hungarian-Servian-Rumanian boundary in the extreme west, through the Iron Gates between the Balkans and Carpathians (Transylvanian Alps), and forms the southwestern boundary with Servia and the southern boundary with Bulgaria for nearly 300 miles. The "Iron Gates," so called from the numerous rocks in the waterway, have been rendered navigable by blowing up the principal obstructions (see European Commission of the Danube post). The Danube flows northeast and north, and effects a confluence with the Sereth and Pruth before reaching the Black Sea through the delta of north-eastern Dobrudja. Many tributaries join the Danube from the foothills of the northern mountains across the Walachian Plain. The Danube is frozen over every winter, in some years for three months. The climate of Rumania is extreme, with intense cold and fierce summer heat.

History.—The Kingdom of Rumania has its origin in the union of the Danubian Principalities of Walachia and Moldavia and the addition thereto of a strip of southern Bessarabia, under the Treaty of Paris in 1856. The principalities were an integral part of the Turkish Dominions, but for many years a spirit of independence has been exhibited, although tribute was paid to the Sultan. In 1859 the Conventions of the two principalities met at Bucharest and Jassy and elected Prince Alexander John Cuza as ruler, under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza reigned from 1859-1866, in which year he abdicated, and Prince Charles Antony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was elected in his stead. By the Treaty of Berlin, July 13, 1878, the new Principality was recognized as an independent State, and the territory of the Dobrudja was recognized as part of the Principality. Rumania was forced into the Balkan war of 1913, and at its conclusion acquired further territory from Bulgaria. King Charles died in November, 1914, and was succeeded by his nephew, Ferdinand.

Government.—On March 14 (27), 1881, Rumania was raised to a Kingdom, and recognized as such by all the Great Powers, the Prince being crowned at Bucharest on May 9 (22), 1881. The crown is hereditary in the male line of the house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and by a law of March 14 (27), 1889, Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, nephew of the King, was declared heir-presumptive to the throne. Rumania is not a Balkan State and took no part in the war against Turkey in 1912-1913, but secured a readjustment of her southeastern frontier while Bulgaria was at war with Greece and Servia in 1913. Ruler, Carol I, King of Rumania, Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; born April 7 (20), 1839; elected Prince of Rumania April 7 (20), 1866.

Under the Constitution there is a parliament of two houses. The Senate consists of the Heir-Apparent, the two Archbishops and six Bishops, and the Rectors of the Universities of Bucharest and Jassy, with 109 senators, elected for four years by electoral colleges in each constituency. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 183 members, elected by three colleges, the first and second composed of direct electors on a property and educational franchise, the third being formed of the remaining taxpayers, of whom the illiterate vote indirectly, the remainder being direct voters with the other colleges.

Rumania—*Continued.*

The law is based principally upon the Code Napoléon, and the courts consist of communal and circuit courts with appeals to the sessional courts.

The kingdom is divided into thirty-three departments governed by Prefects, and are subdivided into sub-prefectures and communes.

Population.—The population may be estimated at 7,250,000 in 1913 (including the population of the territory ceded by Bulgaria), and of this total over 6,000,000 are Rumanians (Vlachs), the remainder being Jews, Armenians, Gipsies, Greeks, Germans, Turks, Tartars, Magyars, Servians and Bulgarians. The Jews and Armenians increase more rapidly than the Vlach or other racial elements. The Rumanian language is of Latin origin, with many borrowed words from Magyar or Greek sources.

For the army see Armies of the World.

Navy.—The Navy consists (1913) of thirty vessels on the Black Sea and the Danube, and includes one cruiser of 5,000 tons and six gunboats; four torpedo-boat destroyers are being built in Italy. The Navy is manned by 140 officers and 2,200 seamen.

Finance.—The budget for 1913-1914 provided for an expenditure of 532,318,000 leu, in anticipation of a revenue of 511,788,000 leu. The debt in 1913 was stated at 1,814,991,615 leu, the leu, the unit of value, being equivalent to $0.19.3 United States money.

Production and Industry.—The soil of the Walachian Plain, and of the lower districts of Moldavia, is among the most fertile in the world, and the productive vineyards (176,452 acres) had an output of 21,855,614 gallons of wine in 1911. There are close on 1,000,000 acres of meadow land for hay. The Live Stock includes cattle and buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, mules and asses. Since 1886 State control has prevented the further depletion of the forest area, which lies principally in the mountain valleys of northwest Moldavia. Petroleum, salt, lignite and brown coal are found and largely worked, salt being a Government monopoly, while iron, copper, lead, mercury, cinnabar, cobalt, nickel, sulphur, arsenic, and china clay also occur. The petroleum (and ozokerite) industry is reviving, and now assumes first-class importance. Stone, granite, and marble are now largely worked, and amber is found in valuable quantities. There are many mineral springs, and some of the State-supported spas are much frequented, Baltzateshte in particular being a favorite resort for invalids from eastern Europe.

Railways.—In 1910 there were 3,755 kilometers of line open for traffic, almost the entire system being State owned. There are five lines from the northern to the southern boundaries and there are east-west lines through the capital.

An International Commission was created by the Treaty of Paris (1856) with enlarged powers under the Treaty of Berlin (1878) for the control of the navigation of the Danube. The Commission exercises sovereign powers over the navigation of the river, the headquarters being at Galatz. The cost of administration is met by dues and amounts to about £60,000 annually. A large dock has been opened (1892) at Braila, and the Iron Gates were rendered navigable in 1896 by the destruction of the dangerous rocks in the waterway.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Rumania from the United States for the year 1913 was $2,417,591, and goods to the value of $348,481 were sent thither—a balance of $2,069,110 in favor of the United States.

Rumania:
- Consular convention with, 4622, 4627.
  - Referred to, 4757.
- Diplomatic relations with, 3989, 3994.
- Independence of, announced, 4562.
- Persecution of Israelites in, 4017, 4121, 4122.
- Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 4667.
- Treaty with, 4658.

Rumania, Treaties with. (For details of the consular convention of 1881 see Consular Conventions.)

Russia.—The Russian Empire, which covers nearly eight and a half million square miles of the land surface of the globe, extends from the west limits of Poland, in 17° E. longitude, to East Cape, the extremity of the Continent of Asia, in 191° E. (169° W.) longitude, and from Cape Chelyuskin, in the Taimyr Peninsula (77° 40′ N. latitude), to the frontier of Afghanistan, 35° N. latitude. Of this vast area Russia in Europe is bounded on the north by the Barents Sea; on the west by Scandinavia, the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic Sea, and by the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires and Rumania; on the south by the Black Sea and the Caucasus; and on the east by the Caspian Sea and the Ural Mountains.

European Russia has an area exceeding 2,000,000 square miles, and is 1,700 miles from north to south, and 1,400 miles from east to west. Asiatic Russia has an area of close on 6,500,000 square miles, and is 4,000 miles from east to west, and 2,400 miles from north to south (from the Kara Sea to the Pamir boundary).

In the Gulf of Bothnia are the Karlo, East Kvarken and Aland Islands of Finland; Dagö and Osel in the Baltic; Novaya Zemlya, Koiguyev and Vaigach, in the Barents Sea; the New Siberian Islands, Bear Islands, and Wrangel Land, in the Arctic Ocean; the Commander Islands off Kamchatka; and the Shantar Islands and the northern part af Sakhalin, in the Sea of Okhotsk.

Physical Features.—European Russia consists of a vast plain, the eastern Lowland of Europe, between the Ural Mountains and the Caucasus of the east and south and the Carpathians of the southwest. The Ural Mountains, which divide the Continents of Europe and Asia, and extend from the Kara Sea to the Caspian, culminate in Tollposs-is (5,400 feet), but the Caucasus, which run from the Black Sea to the Caspian, reach to 18,526 feet in Mount Elburz and 16,546 feet in Mount Kazbek.

Asiatic Russia is enclosed by mountain ranges within which lie the Plains of Turkestan and Siberia. The principal rivers of European Russia are the Volga, Don, Dnieper, Bug and Dniester, the Vistula, Niemen and Duna, the Neva, Onega, Dvina and Mezen, and the Pechora. Asiatic Russia contains the four great rivers, Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur. Finland and the Baltic provinces contain innumerable lakes, Ladoga being the largest lake of Europe. East of the Ural Mountains are several lakes, of which Baikal is the largest freshwater lake of Asia.

The climate of European Russia is typical of the most extreme Continental conditions, Moscow having a winter temperature of 12° F., while the summer temperature of the eastern portion is above 68° F. At Verkhoyansk the soil has been

Russia—*Continued.*

found to be permanently frozen to a depth of nearly 400 feet, although the summer mean temperature is higher than that of Paris.

History.—The vast Russian Empire is the outcome of the Tsardom of Muscovy, founded in the latter part of the fifteenth century by Ivan the Great, of the house of Rurik, who reigned from 1462 to 1505, and enlarged the Principality of Moscow into an autocratic kingdom over a wide territory. In 1613 the throne passed to a collateral branch of the house, Michael Romanov (1613-1645) being elected Tsar by the National Assembly. Since the accession of the Romanovs the boundaries of the Empire have been constantly extended. Little Russia, or the Ukraine, was annexed in 1667, and under Peter the Great (1689-1725) an outlet was acquired on the Black Sea by the capture of Azov from the Turks, and the Baltic Provinces and part of Finland were captured from the Swedes. The capital was transferred from Moscow to St. Petersburg in 1711, and Peter the Great was proclaimed Emperor of All Russia. At the close of the eighteenth century the Empire extended from Courland to the Urals, and from the Arctic to the Black Sea. In the nineteenth century Russian rule was extended over the basin of the Amur and from the Caspian Sea to Chinese Turkestan, and at the beginning of the twentieth century the present limits from the Baltic to the Pacific, and from the Arctic to the Asiatic Plateau, were prevented from spreading to the Yellow Sea by the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905.

Government.—From the establishment of the Principality of Moscow, which became the dominant force in Russian affairs at the downfall of the Tartar rule (1238-1462), until the beginning of the present century the government of Russia was an unlimited autocracy. Certain reforms were introduced from time to time. Serfdom was abolished in 1861, and elective provincial and municipal assemblies were created in 1864-1870, while the legal system was purged of many of its gravest abuses. The unsuccessful termination of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 led to the expression of a national feeling in favor of representative institutions, and on October 17 (30), 1905, the Tsar issued a manifesto promising a constitution. In 1906 the "Imperial Duma" was opened by the Tsar, but its demands were regarded as excessive, and it was dissolved. The second Duma (1907) met with a similar fate, and before the third Duma was elected the franchise and methods of representation were modified. The third Duma was elected on Nov. 1 (14), 1907, for five years, and has proved to be less revolutionary in character than its predecessors.

The crown is hereditary in the house of Romanov-Holstein-Gottorp. The Emperor must belong to the Orthodox Church, and must not wear a crown involving residence outside the boundaries of the Empire. But the Imperial theory that limits set to the power of the crown by imperial concession may be revoked by imperial decree scarcely justifies the term "Constitutional Monarchy." Many topics are withheld from discussion by the legislature, so that parliamentary government is far from complete, while the franchise is highly restricted, elections to the Duma are indirect, and ministers are responsible not to the legislature but to the Tsar. Ruler: Nicholas II. Alexandrovitch, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Tsar of Moscow, Kiev, Vladimir, Novgorod, Kazan, Astrakhan, Poland, Siberia, Tauric Chersonese, and of Georgia, Lord of Pskov, Grand Duke of Smolensk, Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia and Finland, etc.; born at St. Petersburg, May 6 (19), 1868; came to the throne Oct. 20 (Nov. 2), 1894.

By Imperial rescript of Oct. 17 (30), 1905, the Emperor declared his intention of sharing the legislative power with an elected national assembly, or Imperial Duma, and by a proclamation of Feb. 20 (March 5), 1906, the Council of the Empire was associated with the Duma, as an Upper Chamber. The Council of the Empire consists of ninety-eight members appointed by the Emperor, and ninety-eight members elected by various bodies for nine years and one-third renewable triennially (six are elected by orthodox clergy, forty by provincial assemblies, sixteen by landowners, eighteen by the nobility, six by the Academy of Sciences and the universities, and twelve by commercial and industrial corporations). The judicial system consists of four sets of tribunals and a supreme court. (For the army see Armies of the World and for the navy see Navies of the World.)

AREA AND POPULATION

Divisions	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population Jan. 1 (14) 1912
European Russia (the 50 Provinces)	1,862,524	122,550,700
Poland	49,018	12,776,100
Finland	144,178	3,140,100
Caucasia	180,703	12,288,100
Central Asia	1,325,530	10,727,000
Siberia	4,786,730	9,577,900
Inland Seas and Lakes	317,468	......
Khiva (Khiva)	26,028	800,000
Bokhara (Bokhara)	78,524	1,500,000
Total	8,770,703	173,359,900

Education.—There are universities at St. Petersburg (with 9,000 students) and at Moscow, with the modern Shaniavski University of Moscow, and at Kasan, Kiev, Kharkov, Odessa, Saratov, Tomsk, Warsaw, and Yuriev, with a total of about 41,000 students.

Production and Industry.—The land area of the Russian Empire is estimated at 5,300,000,000 English statute acres, of which about 70 per cent is unfit for cultivation, 20 per cent is covered with forests, and 10 per cent is cultivated land. The total area under cereals, potatoes, etc., in 1912 was 361,045,636 acres. The number of live stock in 1912 was: Cattle, 48,896,000; sheep and lambs, and goats, 74,066,000; pigs, 13,508,000; horses, 33,169,000.

The area of woods and forests is estimated at close on 1,000,000,000 acres. Of the total area about 60,000,000 acres are under exploitation, yielding a net profit to the State in 1909 of 46,000,000 roubles. The fisheries are an important industry, on account of the numerous fast days in the Orthodox Church calendar.

The Obdorsk and Ural Mountains contain great mineral riches, and are the principal seat of the mining and metallic industries, producing gold, platinum, copper and iron of very superior quality. Silver, gold and lead are also obtained in large quantities from the mines in the Altai Mountains. Among the non-metallic minerals are petroleum, coal, rock-salt, marble and kaolin or china clay. Russia is now the largest producer of petroleum in the world, the output amounting to 530,000,000 poods (of thirty-six pounds) in 1910 and to 515,620,000 poods in 1911. An immense bed of coal, both steam and anthracite, and apparently inexhaustible, has been discovered in the basin of the Donetz (between the rivers Donetz and Dnieper). The coal

Russia—*Continued.*

output for the whole of Russia in 1911 was 1,420,160,000 poods (62 = 1 ton). Other mineral products in 1910 were gold ore (schlich), producing 3,606 poods of pure gold, platinum 335 poods, pig iron (171,000,000 poods in 1908), steel and rails (2,000,000 tons in 1906), copper (14,401,000 poods in 1907), and quicksilver (325 tons in 1904).

In 1910 the number of factories and works of all kinds open was 32,503, employing 2,080,896 hands. The principal manufactures are cottons, flax and silk, sugar, distilling (a Government monopoly) and brewing, tanning, shoes and gloves, furniture, paper, flour, tobacco and hemp. Other carving, metalwork, etc., and agricultural machinery is now manufactured on a large scale. The imports consist principally of raw materials and machinery; the exports are mainly food products and minerals. Home manufactures are protected by prohibitive duties on manufactured articles, but their development awaits cheaper fuel and improved transport services.

A great deal of the internal trade is carried on by itinerant vendors, but the principal agency is the fair, over 16,000 fairs being held annually, of which 85 per cent are in European Russia. The largest and most famous is that of Nijni-Novgorod, with a turnover of some 200,000,000 roubles, other large fairs being held at Irbit, Kharkov, and Menzelinsk in European Russia, and at Omsk and Ishim in Siberia.

Finance.—The budget for 1914 called for an expenditure of 3,558,261,499 roubles. The national debt of the empire was stated on Jan. 1, 1914, as 8,811,380,139 roubles. The amount of gold held by the Bank of Russia was 1,673,577,241 roubles. The free balance in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1913, was 434,000,000 roubles. The rouble, the unit of value, consists of 100 kopecks, and is equivalent to $0.31,5 United States money.

Railways.—The total length of lines open for regular traffic on Jan. 1, 1913, was 46,839 miles (Russian Government 29,316 miles, private companies 14,096 miles, Finland 2,347 miles, Eastern China Railway 1,079 miles). Exclusive of Finland (*q. v.*) there are in European Russia about 150,000 miles of navigable rivers and canals and lakes. In Asiatic Russia there are 85,000 miles of waterway, of which 20,000 miles are navigable. Some 175,000 persons are engaged in the traffic.

Shipping.—The sea-going Mercantile Marine on Jan. 1, 1913, consisted of 716 steamers (790,075 tons) and 500 sailing vessels (184,105 tons), the steam fleet being valued at £15,300,000 and the sailing fleet at £1,700,000. Steam fleet was manned by 17,157 persons, the sailing ships by 12,333 persons.

Cities.—Capital, St. Petersburg (name ordered changed to Petrograd during the war with Germany in 1914), on the Neva. Estimated population (1913), 2,018,596. In 1910 there were in the Russian Empire 25 towns with a population exceeding 100,000 (European Russia 20, Asiatic Russia 5), 59 with a population between 50,000 and 100,000 (European Russia 46, Asiatic Russia 13), and 63 with a population between 30,000 and 50,000.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Russia from the United States for the year 1913 was $25,363,795, and goods to the value of $26,958,690 were sent thither—a balance of $1,594,895 in favor of Russia.

FINLAND.—The Grand Duchy of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland and Bothnia, was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and finally annexed in 1809. The country was formerly governed by the Imperial Finnish Senate, of twenty-two members, with a Diet of four estates elected by the people. This form of government gave way on Jan. 1, 1907, to a new Constitution involving a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. Women are likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland is thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it has been gained without agitation.

Education in Finland is on a very different footing from the remainder of the Russian Empire. Primary education is compulsory and free between the ages of seven to fifteen, and the schools are well attended. Special schools make a feature of cattle farming, dairying, and agricultural instruction. The University of Helsingfors has about 3,000 students.

BOKHARA is a vassal state of the Russian Empire in Central Asia, and lies between 37°-41° N. latitude and 62°-72° E. longitude. Rice, wheat and other cereals, and tobacco, flax, fruits and hemp are grown, and large quantities of cotton are produced in the irrigated western plain. Silk is also a flourishing industry, cottons, silks and woolens are manufactured in addition to leather and saddlery, and salt is produced in considerable quantities. The exports are mainly to Russia, and consist of raw cotton and silk, skins and hides, and carpets; the imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar from Russia, and cotton goods, tea, shawls, and indigo from British India. Trade is carried on mainly by camels and pack animals.

THE KHANATE OF KHIVA, a central Asian dependency of the Russian Empire, lies to the south of Amir Darya between Bokhara and Russian Trans-Caspia. As in Bokhara the Mohammedan Uzbegs are the dominant race. Native industries are leather work and embroideries of cotton and silk, and the manufacture of rough cottons and woolens. A considerable export trade is carried on with Russia.

Russia:
- Aid furnished Greeks by. (See Greece.)
- American insurance companies, treatment of, in, discussed, 5961.
- Bering Sea fisheries discussed. (See Bering Sea Fisheries.)
- Cession of territory of, to United States. (See Alaska.)
- Claims of, against United States, payment of, recommended, 6336.
- Claims of United States against, 3826, 6336.
- Coined silver money and products of, referred to, 5908.
- Colony from, to emigrate to United States, discussed, 4207.
- Commercial relations with, 820, 1068, 1113, 1369, 1704.
- Confederate envoys sent to Great Britain and France referred to. (See Mason and Slidell.)
- Conference with in relation to treaty of 1832, 8049.
- Consuls of, in United States, authentication of passports to Jews denied by, discussed, 6067.

Russia—*Continued.*
- Consuls of United States in, 165.
- Convention with, 834.
- Czar of—
  - Assassination of, resolutions of condolence on, 4626.
  - Coronation of, at Moscow discussed, 4758, 6067.
  - Death of, referred to, 5960.
  - Proposition of, for reduction of military establishment discussed, and action of United States regarding, 6335.
- Emperor of—
  - Accepts umpirage of first article of treaty of Ghent, 645, 672.
    - Decision of, 756.
    - Ratification of, 767.
  - Accession of, to throne, 950.
  - Assassination of, attempted, referred to, 3653, 3658, 3669.
  - Death of, discussed, 916.
  - Intervention of, regarding independence of South American provinces, 892.
  - Meditation of, for peace between United States and Great Britain offered, 511.
    - Accepted by United States, 511.
    - Declined by Great Britain, 519, 532.
  - Son of, visits United States, 4099.
  - South American Independence, 892.
- Famine in, recommendations regarding supplies to be sent, 5648.
- Friendly disposition of, toward United States, 449, 478, 503, 613, 638, 1068, 1113, 4714.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 5398, 5871.
- Grand Duke of, visits America, 4099.
- Hemp from import duties on, referred to, 3990.
- Imprisonment of American citizens by, 4162, 4789, 4793.
- Israelites in—
  - Condition of, referred to, 4690, 4714.
  - Measures enforced against, and subsequent banishment of, discussed, 5623.
  - Proscriptive edicts against, 5518.
- Jeannette Polar Expedition, survivors of, aided by subjects of. (See Jeannette Polar Expedition.)
- Minister of, to United States—
  - Appointed, 950.
  - Elevation of mission announced, 5874.
  - Recall of, requested by President Grant, 4099.
    - Referred to, 4110.
  - Received, 4718.
  - Title of ambassador conferred upon, 6335.
    - Referred to, 5874.
- Minister of United States to, 272, 456, 557, 1068, 1114, 1592.
  - Death of, referred to, 4825.
  - Title of ambassador conferred upon, 6335.
- Naturalization questions with, 5961.
- Neutrality of United States in war with—
  - Germany, 8349.
  - Austria-Hungary, 8354.
- Neutrality preserved by the United States in war with, 4418.
- Neutral rights, treaty with, regarding, 2777.
  - Referred to, 2809.
- Pacific telegraph referred to, 3329, 3382, 3445, 3564.
- Relations with, 778.
- Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 3887, 4220, 4247.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—
  - Adams, John, 272.
  - Cleveland, 5398, 5871.
  - Jackson, 1199, 1241, 1269.
  - Johnson, 3719, 3722, 3798.
  - Monroe, 820, 849.
  - Pierce, 2777.
  - Expiration of, referred to and renewal of, recommended, 1369.
  - Renewal of, declined by Russia, 1704.
  - Turkey's, with, referred to, 1008.
- Vessels of, detained by United States, appropriation for, recommended, 6336.
- Vessels of United States seized or interfered with by, 3794, 6336.
- War with—
  - Great Britain—
    - Attempts of Great Britain to draw recruits from United States discussed, 2864.
    - Neutrality maintained by United States in, 2864.
  - Japan, discussed by President Roosevelt, 7056, 7368, 7381.
    - Neutrality of United States proclaimed, 6950, 7020.
  - Turkey—
    - Discussed by President—
      - Adams, J. Q., 973.
      - Hayes, 4418.
    - Neutrality preserved by United States in, 4418.
    - Threatening aspect of, discussed, 762.
    - Treaty of peace referred to, 1008.
- Whaling vessels of United States interfered with by, 3794.

Russia, Treaties with.—The convention as to the Pacific Ocean and the northwest coast of America was concluded in 1824. Free and unmolested fishing and trading rights in those parts of the Pacific Ocean as yet unoccupied are to be mutually en-

Russia, Treaties with—*Continued.* joyed by both nations. Where stations are located, citizens of the one country may not resort for trade or fishing to the establishments of the other without express permission. Citizens of the United States may not erect any establishment on the northwest coast of America to the north of, nor shall Russia to the south of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes of north latitude. Spirituous liquors and firearms and other munitions of war are declared to be prohibited articles of sale to the natives or to others within the territory covered by this convention. Punishment for infraction of this article to be at the discretion of the contracting powers or their officers.

The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1832 conferred freedom of commerce, reciprocal treatment of vessels without discriminating duties by reason of the nationality of the carrying vessel, freedom of export and import (excepting the coastwise trade), the appointment of consular officers in terms of the usual consular conventions, with powers over deserters from ships and in the administration of affairs of deceased citizens, and, in general, the extension of large commercial privileges upon the most favored-nation terms. The conditions of the treaty were applicable to Poland in so far as possible.

As certain especial privileges had been extended to Sweden and Norway in regard to Poland and Finland, it is specified that such preferential conditions shall not extend to the United States.

The treaty of 1854 established the rights of neutrals at sea on the principle that free ships make free goods and that the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel shall not be subject to confiscation. The provisions of this treaty are to be extended to all powers formally recognizing the principles and expressing a desire to accede to the treaty.

Alaska Cession.—The treaty of 1867 ceded Alaska to the United States. The details of the boundaries contained in the first article gave rise to the long disputes between the United States and Canada over the location of the boundaries which were the subject of later treaties with Great Britain. With the territory, Russia ceded all public property in Alaska with the records and archives of the government pertaining to affairs in Alaska, but reserved the right to make exact copies of them at any time. Citizens of Alaska who desired to retain their allegiance to Russia might return to that country within three years from the date of cession. The native tribes were to be subjected to such laws as the United States might in their interests and its own discretion make for their government. In consideration of the cession of territory and rights over it, the United States agreed to pay within ten months after ratification the sum of seven million two hundred thousand dollars in gold to Russia, at Washington. (For extradition agreements, see Extradition Treaties.)

In 1894 a *modus vivendi* was arranged in relation to the fur-seal fisheries in Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, by which it was agreed that citizens of the United States might not fish within a zone of ten nautical miles from the shores of Russian possessions in Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean, nor within thirty nautical miles of the Commander Islands and Robben Island. Vessels of the United States so infringing are to be seized by duly qualified Russian officers and handed over as soon as practicable to the United States authorities, who shall cause the cases to be tried by the ordinary courts. The Russian government agreed to limit the seal catch for the year 1894 in the vicinity of the islands named to thirty thousand head. The provisions of this treaty are in nowise retroactive.

Oct. 22, 1911, Russia became a party to the convention for the preservation of fur seals by signing the agreement with Great Britain, Japan and the United States.

In June, 1904, it was agreed that corporations having a legal existence in either country should be recognized in the other, and in 1906 an agreement for the protection of trade-marks was effected.

Russian America. (See Alaska.)

Russian Colony, desire of representatives of, to emigrate to United States discussed, 4207.

Russo-Japanese War.—Russia's occupation of Manchuria after the uprising of the Boxers (q. v.) was a matter of vital importance to Japan, as it endangered the independence of Korea, and brought Russia into dangerous proximity to Japan on the shores of the China and Japan seas. In April, 1902, Russia had promised to withdraw from Manchuria in eighteen months, but in September, 1903, she informed the Powers that it would be impossible for her to withdraw at the time specified.

In June, 1904, the Japanese Government opened negotiations with Russia, looking to the latter's withdrawal from Manchuria; but, losing patience at what she regarded as the dilatory tactics of the Russian officials, on Feb. 6, 1904, Japan broke off diplomatic relations with Russia, and four days later attacked the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, damaging several ships and driving the Russians into the harbor.

From that time until the fall of the port, Jan. 2, 1905, the Japanese fleet under Admiral Togo blockaded and bombarded Port Arthur, losing two battleships and several smaller vessels, but inflicting still more damage on the Russians.

Japan formally declared war on Feb. 11, 1904, and China and the United States issued proclamations of neutrality. Japanese troops at once occupied Korea, and on May 1 forced the passage of the Yalu River. Three days later the Japanese began to land troops on the Liao Tung Peninsula, north of Port Arthur, and moving down the peninsula defeated the Russians at Nanshan Hill and Kinchau, seizing Dalny at the end of the month. A Russian force from the north under Stackelberg, attempting a diversion in favor of Port Arthur, was decisively defeated at Vafangow, June 15, and while Generals Kuroki and Oku followed up the retreating Russians, General Nogi after driving General Stoessel, the Russian commander, from his outlying positions, laid siege to Port Arthur at the end of July. On Aug. 10, the Russian fleet in the harbor of Port Arthur, finding its position desperate, attempted to break out, a part of the vessels succeeding in reaching neutral ports, but the greater number being driven back into the port. Four days later the Russian squadron from Vladivostok, which had been making desultory raids on Japanese commerce, was defeated by a Japanese fleet, under Admiral Kamimura, one Russian vessel being sunk and the rest badly damaged. On Aug. 16, General Nogi demanded the surrender of Port Arthur, and, on General Stoessel's refusal, began an unsuccessful general assault which cost the Japanese 14,000 men. While Nogi's forces pressed the siege of the fortress the Japanese armies in the north, under the command of Marshal Oyama, the Japanese commander-in chief,

Russo-Japanese War—*Continued.*
drove the Russians under Kuropatkin from Liao-Yang (Sept. 4), and checked a last attempt to relieve the city by repulsing a Russian advance over the Sha River (Oct. 14). By assaults and siege operations the Japanese steadily advanced upon Port Arthur, the capture of 203-meter Hill (Nov. 30) enabling them to bombard the fleet in the harbor, and on Dec. 31 they broke through the inner line of defenses. On Jan. 2, 1905, General Stoessel surrendered the city with 47,000 men. The Japanese loss during the siege was 50,000; the Russian not less than 20,000. The fall of Port Arthur left Nogi's forces free to join the army of the north under Oyama. After repulsing a Russian forward movement at the Hun River (Jan. 28), the Japanese assumed the offensive and again defeated Kuropatkin in a fifteen days' battle (Feb. 23-March 10) near Mukden, the ancient capital of Manchuria, and entered the city. About 750,000 men were engaged in this battle, operating on a front eighty miles long. The Russian loss was 90,000 killed and wounded, and 40,000 prisoners, the Japanese loss being less than half that of the Russian.

Meanwhile the Russian Baltic fleet, under Admiral Rogestvensky—their last naval resource, for the Black Sea fleet was confined within the Dardanelles by treaty stipulations, and demoralized by a mutiny of its sailors—had sailed from Libau (October, 1904), and was making its way to the East in several divisions by way of the Suez Canal and Cape of Good Hope. An attack on an English fishing fleet in the North Sea (Oct. 21)—the Russians mistaking the fishing boats for Japanese torpedo boats—nearly involved Russia in war with England, the affair being finally settled by arbitration; and the prolonged stay of the Russians off Madagascar and in Kamranh Bay, Saigon, led to a protest from Japan to the French Government.

On May 27 the Russian fleet encountered the Japanese under Admiral Togo, at the entrance to the Sea of Japan, and was practically annihilated, only 1 cruiser escaping to Vladivostok, and 3 to Manila, where they were interned. Six battleships, a coast defense battleship, and 4 cruisers were sunk; 2 battleships and 2 coast defense battleships surrendered; many torpedo boats and smaller vessels were sunk or captured; Admirals Rogestvensky and Nebotatoff were taken, with 3,000 of their men; and 14,000 Russians perished. The Japanese losses were inconsiderable. Shortly after the battle a Japanese force occupied the Island of Sakhalin.

On June 11, President Roosevelt, after conference with the Japanese minister and the Russian ambassador, sent to Tokyo and St. Petersburg identical notes, urging the two governments to open direct peace negotiations with each other. This action resulted in the ending of the war by the Treaty of Portsmouth (q. v.). Dissatisfaction with the result of the negotiations led to some rioting in Japanese cities.

Sabina, The, American seamen rescued by, compensation for, requested by owners of, 2005.

Sabine Cross-Roads (La.), Battle of.—Gen. N. P. Banks's army, which had been concentrated at Alexandria, La., advanced up the Red River March 25, 1864, by way of Natchitoches, Pleasant Hill, and Mansfield, toward Shreveport. April 8, arriving at Sabine Cross-Roads, on the Sabine River, the Federals encountered a part of the Confederate army under Gen. Kirby Smith, commanded by Gen. Richard Taylor. The Confederates attacked and Banks was badly defeated, losing 3,000 in killed, wounded, and missing. The Confederates captured 19 guns and an immense amount of ammunition and stores. The Confederate loss was reported by Gen. E. Kirby Smith as over 2,000 killed and wounded.

Sac and Fox Reservation, Okla.:
- Cession of portion of, to United States proclaimed, 5591.
- Sale of—
  - Bill providing for, referred to, 4959.
  - Referred to, 4972.

Sac Indians (see Indian Tribes):
- Treaty with, 4001.
- War with. (See Indian Wars.)

Sacketts Harbor (N. Y.), Attack on.—May 29, 1813, a British force of 1,000 or 1,200 regulars and a large body of Indians was convoyed from Kingston, Canada, to Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., by a squadron under Sir James Yeo, the whole expedition being under the command of Sir George Prevost, Governor-General of Canada. The Americans, mostly raw militia, were at first forced back, but later rallied and the British were driven to their boats, leaving their dead upon the field.

Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.:
- Barracks built at, 653.
- British attack on, repulsed, 524.

Sacramento Pass (N. Mex.), Battle of.—When Gen. Kearny had established the supremacy of the United States authority at Santa Fé he dispatched Col. Donipran with 800 men to join Wool in an expedition against Chihuahua. Dec. 27, 1846, Doniphan reached El Paso del Norte, a town of about 5,000 inhabitants on the road to Chihuahua, at one of the principal crossings of the Rio Grande. Here he was joined by Wightman's artillery, consisting of 100 men. He then proceeded toward the Sacramento River. Where the road to Chihuahua crosses the river the Mexican General Heredia was posted with 1,575 men. Feb. 28, 1847, he was attacked by the Americans and driven from his position with a loss of 110 pieces of artillery. Col. Doniphan and his little army entered the city of Chihuahua March 1 and 2.

Safety-Appliance Law:
- Judgment of Supreme Court on, 7362.
- Discussed, 6877, 7027.
- Position of Government inspectors under, 7362.

Safety Fund.—Owing to the unstable character of the currency issued and the insecurity of deposits of State banks, the New York legislature in 1829, upon the suggestion of Martin Van Buren, passed a law known as the safety-fund act. Under the provisions of this law banks chartered by the state were required to pay into the state treasury a certain percentage of their capital stock to serve as a fund out of which the liabilities of any of them that might fail should be made good. This was the beginning of reform in the banking system. Under this law there were ten bank failures, resulting in a loss of all their capital, amounting to $2,500,000, which proved conclusively the inadequacy of the safety fund. In 1838 the free-banking system was adopted.

Sag Harbor, N. Y., survey of, referred to, 1043.

Saganaw Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Saginaw, Mich., bill to provide for purchase of site and erection of public buildings at, returned, 5571.

Sa-heh-wamish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Sah-ku-méhu Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Sailors Creek (Va.), Battle of.—After the Confederate defeat at Five Forks and the retreat of Lee's army from Richmond and Petersburg, Lee made his way due west and reached the Danville Railroad at Amelia Court-House on April 4, 1865. Sheridan passed him and reached the railroad at Jetersville, 7 miles southwest. Lee, finding retreat cut off in this direction, moved westward toward Farmville. At Sailors Creek, April 6, Custer, joined by Crook and Devin, succeeded in piercing the Confederate column, took 16 guns, 400 wagons, and many prisoners. Ewell's corps and part of Pickett's division were thus cut off. The cavalry detained this force of between 6,000 and 8,000 until, having been surrounded by Wright with the Sixth Corps, Ewell surrendered. Five generals, more than 7,000 prisoners, several hundred wagons, and many guns were taken.

St. Albans, Vt., privileges of other ports granted, by proclamation, 2473.

St. Augustine, Fla., harbor of, referred to, 1040.

St. Bartholomews, unlawful expedition planned in, 769.

St. Clair Flats, acts making appropriations for deepening channel over, vetoed, 2919, 3130.

St. Domingo. (See Santo Domingo.)

St. Elizabeth Asylum. (See Government Hospital for Insane.)

St. John Island, treaty concluded with Denmark for cession of, to United States transmitted and discussed, 3777, 3779, 3796, 3886.

St. John River, navigation of, referred to, 2273, 2675.

St. Lawrence River, navigation of:
- Correspondence with Great Britain regarding, 960.
- Referred to, 2675.
- Right to exclude American citizens from, claim of, by Canada discussed, 4058.

St. Louis, The:
- Mentioned, 6313.
- Refuge given Gen. Miller and Vice-President of Peru by, 1133.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co., application of, for right of way across Indian Territory, 4653.
  Bill granting, referred to, 4655.
St. Louis Harbor, survey of, referred to, 2135.
St. Marys Falls Canal, toll imposed upon vessels passing through, by United States as retaliatory measure, proclaimed, 5725.
  Referred to, 5749.
  Revoked by proclamation, 5812.
St. Marys River:
  Act making appropriation for deepening channel over flats of, in the State of Michigan vetoed, 2920.
St. Paul, The, mentioned, 6391.
St. Petersburg, Russia:
  Fourth International Prison Congress at, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5117.
  International Statistical Congress in, 4221.
St. Pierre, destruction of city of, 6679.

St. Regis, Capture of.—At the outbreak of the War of 1812 it was agreed between the British and Americans that the village of St. Regis, on the boundary line between Canada and New York, occupied by Christian Indians, should remain neutral. In violation of this agreement the Canadian commander-in-chief put a garrison in the place and many of the Indians were induced to join the British army. On the morning of Oct. 22, 1812, Maj. Young, with about 200 men, surprised this garrison and took 40 prisoners, some muskets, and a quantity of blankets, after killing 7 men. None of the American force was injured.

St. Regis Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
St. Thomas Island, treaty with Denmark for cession of, to United States transmitted and discussed, 3777, 3779, 3796, 3886.

Salaries, Congressional.—Under the Articles of Confederation each state paid its own members of Congress, but the Convention of 1787 made the members independent of the states in this respect. The first clause of Article I., section 6, of the Constitution provides that "the Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United States." Members of the First Congress were paid $6 per day and $6 for each twenty miles of travel going and coming. The salaries have frequently been changed. From 1789 to 1815 they were $6 per day; from 1815 to 1817, $1.500 per year; from 1817 to 1855, $8 per day; from 1855 to 1865, $3,000 per year; from 1865 to 1871, $5,000 per year; from 1871 to 1874, $7,500 per year; from 1874 to 1908, $5,000 per year. A mileage of twenty cents is allowed both ways. Senators and representatives have received the same salaries except during 1795, when senators received $7 per day while members received but $6. At present members of both houses receive $7,500 per annum. The speaker of the House receives $12,000 per year.

Salaries, Executive.—Sept. 24, 1789, Congress fixed the salary of the President of the United States at $25,000 per annum, at which figure it remained until 1873, when it was increased to $50,000. The Constitution provides that the salary of the President shall not be diminished during his term of office, and for this reason that part of the "salary-grab" act of 1873, which increased his salary was not repealed in 1874 with the other provisions of that act. The salary of the Vice-President, placed at $5,000 in 1789, was raised to $8,000 in 1853, to $10,000 in 1873, reduced to $8,000 in 1874, and in 1908 increased to $12,000, and the President's salary was fixed at $75,000.

Of the Cabinet officers the Secretaries of State and the Treasury received in 1789 salaries of $3,500 each, the Secretary of War $3,000, the Attorney-General $1,500, and the Postmaster-General $2,000. In 1819 the pay of the four Secretaries (State, Treasury, War, and Navy) was made $6,000, that of the Postmaster-General $4,000, and that of the Attorney-General $3,500. The Cabinet officers and Vice-President now receive $12,000 per year. Washington at first declined to receive any pecuniary compensation as President. He asked that the estimates for his station be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good might be thought to require (page 45).

Salaries, Judicial.—In 1789, when the United States courts were organized, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was paid $4,000 and the associate justices $3,500 each. The district judges received from $1,000 to $1,800. These salaries have been increased from time to time. At the present time (1914) the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court receives $15,000, the associate justices $14,500, the circuit court judges $7,000, and the district court judges $6,000. The Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims receives $6,500 and the four associate judges $6,000 each. The Constitution provides that the salaries of Federal judges may not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Salaries of Public Officers (see also the several officers):
  Commissions claimed by, referred to, 1730.
  Fee system, abolition of, as applicable to certain officials discussed, 6161.
    Recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968.
  Fixed salaries recommended, 1387, 4718, 4838, 4922, 4939, 5879, 5968.
  Increase for head of Secret Service recommended, 7633.
  Increase in, recommended, 4107.
  Mode of paying, referred to, 1954.
  Recommendations regarding, 195, 198, 4107.
  Referred to, 1807.
  Tariff of fees for clerks, marshals, etc., recommended, 2666, 2714, 4770, 4836, 4939, 5103.

Salary Grab.—A popular name for the act of March 3, 1873, whereby the salaries of the President and Vice-President, members of Congress, justices of the Supreme Court and other Federal officials were materially increased. The provisions for the increase were introduced by Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and made a rider to the

Salary Grab—*Continued.*
appropriation bill. By this law the President's salary was increased from $25,000 to $50,000 per year; that of the Chief Justice from $8,500 to $10,500; those of the Vice-President, Cabinet officers, associate justices, and Speaker of the House from $8,000 to $10,000, and of Senators and Representatives from $5,000 to $7,500. Another act, passed the next day, made that part of the law relating to salaries of members of Congress retroactive, thus giving themselves $7,500 instead of $5,000 a year from March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1873, and following years. This excited the indignation of the people to such an extent that the laws were repealed the following year, except such provisions as related to the President and justices of the Supreme Court.

Salt, duties on, discussed, 397, 1470.

Salt Lake Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6998.

Salt Springs:
- Cession of, to United States, 342.
- Referred to, 803, 892.

Salt Works in Kentucky, act for relief of owners of, vetoed, 4170.

Salvador.—Salvador occupies part of the south coast of Central America, between Guatemala and Nicaragua (Gulf of Fonseca), the northern boundary being conterminous with the Republic of Honduras, and the southern boundary being the Pacific Ocean. It is situated approximately between 13°-14° 20′ N. latitude and 87° 45′-90° W. longitude, and is about 140 miles from east to west, and about 60 miles from north to south. The area is about 7,225 square miles.

Physical Features.—There are distinct areas in the low alluvial plains of the coast and the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of about 2,000 feet, broken in many places by volcanic cones, of which the highest are Santa Ana (8,300 feet) and San Miguel (7,120 feet). The lowlands are generally hot and unhealthy, but the climate of the plateau and mountain slopes is temperate and healthy. There is a wet season from May to October, and a dry season from November to April.

Hydrography.—The principal river is the Lempa, which rises in Guatemala and flows into the Pacific, being navigable for most of its course by small steamers. In the eastern districts the Rio San Miguel rises near the Honduras boundary and flows into the Bay of Fonseca, and in the center of the Republic is the large volcanic lake Ilopango.

History.—Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States.

Government.—The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of 1864 (revised in 1886), the President and Vice-President being elected for four years by direct vote of the people, the President being ineligible for a successive term in either office. President (Feb. 9, 1913-1915), Carlos Melendez, born Feb. 1, 1861.

The National Assembly, consisting of a single chamber of forty-two Deputies (three for each Department) elected for one year by the direct vote of all adult male Salvadorians, meets annually from February to May, and elects a President and Vice-President for each session.

There are local courts of first instance, district courts, and a supreme court at the capital. Each of the fourteen Departments has a governor appointed by the central executive, but the municipalities have elective magistrates and officials.

For the army see Armies of the World.

Population.—There are fourteen departments with an estimated population of 1,200,000. Of the total population about 10 per cent are creoles and foreigners, 50 per cent half-castes, and 40 per cent Indians, the negro element being negligible. The language of the country is Spanish.

Production and Industry.—The principal products are coffee, sugar, indigo, "Peruvian" balsam (grown in Salvador, but formerly shipped from Callao in Peru), tobacco, cocoa, rice, cereals, and fruits. Cotton is being grown under a Government subsidy.

Gold, silver, copper, mercury, and lead are found, and there are indications of coal and iron, but only gold and silver are systematically worked, mainly in the department of Morazan.

Finance.—The average annual expenditure for the five years ending with 1913 were 13,230,002 pesos and the average revenue for the same period was 13,575,217 pesos. The national debt was stated on June 1, 1913, as $6,917,000. The peso, the unit of value, is worth $0.40 in United States money.

The capital is San Salvador, with a population of 60,000.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Salvador from the United States for the year 1913 was $2,389,971, and goods to the value of $1,371,568 were sent thither—a balance of $1,018,403 in favor of the United States.

Salvador:
- Commercial relations with, 5663.
- Consular convention with, 4070, 4212, 4880.
- Difficulties of, with Great Britain, 2643.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4033, 4212, 4247.
  - Questions arising under, discussed, 5961.
- Insurrection in, and refuge on board American vessels sought by insurgents discussed, 5961.
- President of, confirmed, 5544.
- Report of Thomas C. Reynolds on, transmitted, 5116.
- Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5684, 5800.
  - Discussed, 5747.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 2572, 2694, 3280, 4033, 4070, 4212, 4247.
- Vessel condemned by, subsequently presented to United States, recommendations regarding, 4988.
- War with Guatemala, 5543.

Salvador, Treaties with.—Our earliest treaty with Salvador, then known as the Republic of San Salvador, was a convention of amity, navigation and commerce, which was proclaimed April 18, 1853. This was superseded by the treaty of Dec. 6, 1870, which provided for reciprocal privileges in business, religious freedom, protection of persons and property in each country by the

Salvador, Treaties with—*Continued.* government of the other, consular prerogatives, and the usual restrictions of neutrality in case of war. It also contained the most favored nation clause. On notice given by Salvador this treaty was abrogated May 30, 1893. Dec. 19, 1901, a protocol for the arbitration of certain claims against Salvador by citizens of the United States was signed. Naturalization and arbitration conventions were concluded in 1908. The arbitration convention, which was for five years, was extended in 1914 for another five years. Salvador also became a party to the convention between the United States and the several republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claims and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 and proclaimed in Washington, July 29, 1914. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

Sam-ahmish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Samana Bay:
- Convention with Dominican Republic for—
  - Lease of, 3999.
  - Transfer of, 3799.
- Possession of, desired by European powers, 4015.
- Proposition of foreign power to purchase right to, referred to, 4017.

Samoan Islands.—A group of fourteen islands in the South Pacific Ocean. The principal islands are Savaii, Upolu, and Tutuila. The United States has a coaling station in the harbor of Pago-Pago, granted in 1872. The neutrality of the islands was guaranteed by the United States, Great Britain, and Germany in 1889 by treaty. This convention of treaty between the three countries provided for a foreign court of justice, a municipal council for the district of Apia, the chief town, with a foreign president thereof, authorized to advise the King; a tribunal for the settlement of native and foreign land titles, and a revenue system for the Kingdom.

In 1899 the kingship was abolished, and by the Anglo-German agreement of Nov. 14, accepted Jan. 14, 1900, by the United States, Great Britain and Germany renounced in favor of the United States all rights in the Island of Tutuila and others of the Samoan group east of 171° east, the islands to the west of that meridian being assigned to Germany. (See also Tutuila.)

Samoan Islands:
- Affairs of, and policy of United States regarding—
  - Discussed by President—
    - Cleveland, 5088, 5389, 5391, 5397, 5871, 5963, 6067.
    - Harrison, Benj., 5469, 5545.
    - McKinley, 6414.
  - Reports on, transmitted, 5197, 5367, 5385, 5392, 5395, 5397, 5909, 5911, 6001.
- Application of inhabitants of, for protection of United States, 4116, 4421, 5089.
- Application of Tutuila Island for protection of United States, and offer of naval station by, 4122.
- Autonomy and independence of, should be preserved, 5390.
- Conference regarding, at—
  - Berlin discussed, 5391, 5397, 5469, 5871, 5963.
  - Washington referred to, 5469.
- Government of, discussed, 4563, 6336.
- Insurrection in, discussed, 5871, 5963, 6375, 6428.
- King of, death of, 6336.
- Privileges ceded to United States in harbor of Pago-Pago by—
  - Discussed, 4449, 4522.
  - Referred to, 5367.
- Report on, referred, 4217, 4473.
- Settlement of questions regarding, referred to, 5747.
- Special agent to, power of, referred to, 4315, 5382.
- Treaty between United States, Great Britain, and Germany regarding, 5469, 5545.
  - Discussed, 5871, 5963, 6067.
  - Referred to, 6336.
- Treaty with, 4433, 4449.
- Vessels of United States—
  - Disabled and destroyed at, 5479.
  - Sent to, 5390, 5871.
- Weakness of, discussed, 5088.

Samoan Islands, Treaties with.—In 1899 a convention was made between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, relating to settlement of claims of American citizens, German, and British subjects, for damage sustained by unwarranted military action in Samoa. It was agreed that the King of Sweden and Norway should be invited to act as arbitrator therein, and that his decision in the premises be final, and that the three governments be bound to make good the losses in accordance therewith. Oct. 14, 1902, Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, as arbitrator, rendered his decision, in which he found the action of the United States culpable in bringing back the Malietoans after deportation, and supplying them with arms and ammunition without the knowledge of the German consul. For this and for other reasons, King Oscar held the British and United States responsible for damages.

The convention of 1899 contained the renunciation by Germany in favor of the United States of all claims and rights in respect to the Island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171 degrees west. The United States renounced all claims and rights in favor of Germany of the islands of Upolu, Savaii, and all other islands of the Samoan group west of longitude 171 degress west. The three signatory nations continue to enjoy equal rights in respect of commerce and commercial vessels in the islands. (See also Germany.)

San Carlos Reservation, Ariz., coal lands on, referred to, 4683.

San Domingo. (See Santo Domingo.)

San Fernando, The, seizure of, and claims arising out of, 4114, 5198, 5547, 5673, 5873, 5962.
- Award in case of, 6070.

San Francisco, Cal.:
- Cable communication between Pacific coast and Hawaiian Islands recommended. (See Ocean Cables.)
- Presidio of, appropriations for buildings at, recommended, 4161.

San Francisco Bay, Cal., floating dock to be constructed at, 2669.

San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, establishment of, 6692.

San Gabriel (Cal.), Battle of.—Dec. 29, 1846, Gen. Kearny with 500 men left San Diego for Los Angeles, 145 miles away. Jan. 8, 1847, Flores, acting governor and captain-general, with 600 men and 4 pieces of artillery, was encountered on the commanding heights of San Gabriel, prepared to dispute the passage of the Rio de los Angeles by the Americans. The baggage train and artillery crossed under a harassing fire and then the enemy was charged, and in 10 minutes Kearny was master of the field. One seaman, acting as an artilleryman, was killed and 1 volunteer and 8 seamen wounded, 2 mortally.,

San Isabel Forest Reserve:
- Enlarged, 7213.
- Proclaimed, 6687.

San Jacinto, The:
- Collision of, with the *Jules et Marie*, appropriation for owners of latter, recommended, 3343.
- Removal by, of Confederate envoys from British vessel *Trent*. (See Mason and Slidell.)

San Juan (Cuba), Battle of. (See Santiago (Cuba), Battle of.)

San Juan, Cuba, captured by American troops, 6317.

San Juan de Fuca Explorations.—Certain explorations on which are based the American claims to possession of territory bordering on the Pacific. The portion of the Pacific Coast between the parallels of lat. 40° and 50° north was visited on behalf of Spain in 1592 by a Greek pilot named De Fuca, in 1640 by Admiral Fonte, and subsequently by other explorers, and maps of the coast line had been made. The treaty of 1790 between Spain and Great Britain only gave the latter fishing and trading rights in the vicinity of Puget Sound. The discovery and exploration of Columbia River by Capt. Gray, an American; the purchase from France in 1803 of the Louisiana territory; the exploration of Columbia River by Lewis and Clark, by order of the United States, in 1804-5, and the treaty of limits concluded with Spain in 1819, by which all the territory north of lat. 42° north was expressly declared to belong to the United States, were held to be sufficient proofs of the latter's title to the territory. Great Britain nevertheless claimed a large portion of the region, while the United States claimed the country to lat. 54° 40′ north. In 1846 the boundary was settled at the forty-ninth parallel as far as the channel between Vancouver Island and the mainland, and from that point on a line through the middle of that channel and the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the Pacific. (See Northwestern Boundary.) Navigation of the channel was to be free to both countries. Under this treaty the United States claimed the Canal de Haro as the channel through which the boundary was to run, and Great Britain claimed Rosario Straits. San Juan and other islands were thus in dispute. To avoid conflict, the occupation by both nations of the Island of San Juan at opposite ends was agreed upon. The Emperor of Germany, who was selected as arbitrator of the dispute, decided in favor of the United States in 1872 (4140). (See also "Fifty-four Forty or Fight.")

San Juan Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7203.

San Juan Hill, Battle of, referred to, 6637.

San Juan Island:
- Conflicting claims of Great Britain and United States to, discussed, 3092, 3171, 3197.
  - Settlement of, by arbitration, 4139.
    - Recommended, 3198, 3213.
- Gen. Scott sent to, 3094.
  - Correspondence of, referred to, 3110.
- Joint occupancy of, 3659.
- Military force placed on, 3093.
- Possession of, awarded United States, 4140.
- Referred to, 3110, 3171, 3819.

San Juan, Nicaragua:
- Bombardment of, 2778.
- Military expedition under authority of Great Britain landed at, discussed, 2903.
- Transactions between Capt. Hollins and authorities of, 2760.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, shelled by American fleet, 6316.

San Juan Question. (See San Juan de Fuca Explorations.)

San Juan River:
- Survey of, to be made, 3444.
- Territorial controversies between States bordering on, 2736.

San Nicolas Island, referred to, 6742.

San Salvador. (See Salvador.)

Sanders Creek (S. C.), Battle of.—Generally known as the battle of Camden. In the summer of 1780 Gen. Gates had been appointed to the command of the Southern army, and, reenforced by Baron De Kalb, Armand's Legion, Porterfield's Virginia regiment, and Rutherford's North Carolina militia, his force numbered over 4,000, of whom less than 1,000 were regulars. Cornwallis, with about 2,000 British and Tories, of whom 1,500 were regulars, proposed to surprise Gates's army. Gates had determined to surprise Cornwallis. Both advancing, the two armies unexpectedly met at Sanders Creek, near Camden, S. C., on the night of Aug. 16, 1780. After some skirmishing hostilities were suspended until the morning, when, with the first British attack, the Virginia and South Carolina militia fled, after a feeble resistance, due in part to an imprudent order by Gen. Gates. Baron De Kalb bore the brunt of the battle and fell, being wounded 12 times. The American defeat eventually became a rout. Their loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was upward of 2,000. The British lost 325 men, 68 of whom were killed. Previous to this action Sumter, with about 400 men, captured a British convoy with stores and 200 prisoners, but was himself

Sanders Creek (S. C.), Battle of—*Cont'd.* surprised the next day by Tarleton, who recaptured the stores, killed 100 men, and took 300 prisoners. The British, in the Camden battle, came into possession of 7 pieces of artillery, 2,000 muskets, the entire baggage train, and nearly 1,000 prisoners, including Generals De Kalb, Gregory, and Rutherford.

Sandusky, Ohio, British attack on, repulsed, 524.

Sandwich Islands. (See Hawaiian Islands.)

Sandy Bay, Mass., harbor of, referred to, 1040.

Sandy Creek (N. Y.), Battle of.—May 19, 1814, while the British squadron on Lake Ontario was blockading Sacketts Harbor, where Commodore Chauncey was fitting out a squadron for active service, certain heavy guns and cables destined for some of the American ships were yet at Oswego Falls. The blockade preventing their being convoyed by water to the harbor, Capt. Woolsey, commander of the *Oneida*, volunteered to transport them by way of the Big Sandy Creek, partly overland, to their destination. Sir James Yeo, of the blockading squadron, sent 2 gunboats, 3 cutters, and a gig to intercept Woolsey. The latter had detailed 130 riflemen and the same number of Oneida Indians to proceed along the banks of the creek to assist in repelling any possible attack. May 30 the British gunboats sighted Woolsey's flotilla and began firing. Within 10 minutes the British squadrons, with officers and men to the number of 170, were prisoners and prizes. Not a single American life was lost. The British loss was 18 killed and 50 wounded. The cannon and cables were safely landed at Sacketts Harbor.

Sandy Hook, N. Y., lands at, vested in United States, referred to, 6780.

Sanitary Bureau, International, appropriation to, 6898.

Sanitary Conference, International, at—
  Rome, 4898, 4918.
  Washington, 4564, 4622, 4631, 6777.

San Marino, the smallest republic in the world, is situated on the Adriatic, 14 miles southwest of Rimini, in northern Italy. It has an area of 2 English square miles. Population (1910), 10,655. It is named in consequence of its traditional foundation by Saint Marinus, in the reign of the Emperor Diocletian (284-305 A. D.) and possesses a monastery founded in the ninth century. The independence of the republic has survived all attempts at suppression and is secured by a treaty with the King of Italy. The supreme power resides in the Arringo, or general assembly, which meets twice a year at the capital, the executive being entrusted to two *Capitani Reggenti*, selected every six months from the sixty members of the Great Council, who are elected by universal suffrage in three classes (twenty from the nobility, twenty from the landowners and twenty from the people) for nine years, and are renewable as to one-third every three years. A committee of twelve members of the Great Council assists the Captains Regent. There is a defence force of about 1,200 men, and all citizens between the ages of sixteen and sixty are liable for service. The revenue in 1909-1910 amounted to 398,900 lire. The exports are wine, cattle and stone. The Capital (San Marino, population 1,500) stands on Mount Titain, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A. D., a fine church, containing the bones of the founder of the State, a Government palace and a theater. The republic issues copper coins and postage stamps. The language of the people is Italian, and their religion Roman Catholic.

Santa Barbara Forest Reserve, Cal., proclaimed, 6944.

Santa Catalina Forest Reserve, Ariz., proclaimed, 6716.

Santa Fé, N. Mex., capitol at, appropriation for completion of, recommendation regarding, 5872.
  Grant of land to, 6948, 6960.

Santa Maria, The, presented to United States by Spain discussed and recommendation regarding, 5872.

Santa Rita Forest Reserve, Ariz., proclaimed, 6690.

Santa Rosa Island (Fla.), Battle of.—Oct. 9, 1861, a force of 1,500 or 2,000 Confederates landed on Santa Rosa Island, Pensacola Harbor, Fla., and surprised the camp of Wilson's Zouaves about a mile from the fort. Maj. Vogdes was sent to the relief of the camp with two companies. He was captured, but the assailants retired to their boats under the heavy fire of the regulars after setting fire to the camp. The Federal loss was 60 killed and wounded. The Confederate loss was not reported.

Santa Ynez Forest Reserve, mentioned, 6944.

Santiago, Cuba:
  American army under Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter lands near, 6317.
  American interests in, confided to British consul, 6331.
  Movement against and subsequent capitulation of, discussed, 6317.
    Thanks of President tendered commander and men, 6574, 6577.
  Postal communication with, order regarding, 6577.

Santiago (Cuba), Battle of.—On Monday, June 20, 1898, the American fleet of about 55 ships, including the naval convoy which had left Tampa, Fla., on June 7, came within sight of the town of Daiquiri, about fifteen miles east of Santiago, which was the point selected for the landing. Upon landing at Daiquiri, Gen. Wheeler's command of cavalry was ordered to take position on the road to Siboney. Gen. Young's brigade (about 965 men), during the night of June 23-24, passed Gen. Lawton's division, which was on the road from Siboney to Santiago.

About three miles from the former place, near Las Guasimas, June 24, they encountered the enemy posted in a strong natural position. The Spanish forces occupied a range of hills in the form of obtuse angles, with the salient toward Siboney. The attack, says Gen. Young, of both wings was simultaneous, and the junction of the two lines occurred near the apex of the angle, on the ridge, which had been fortified with stone breastworks flanked by blockhouses. The Spanish were driven from their position and fled precipitately toward Santiago. The American forces

Santiago (Cuba), Battle of—*Continued.* numbered about 965, the Spanish 2,000 to 2,500. American losses, 1 officer and 15 men killed; 6 officers and 46 men wounded. Forty-two dead Spanish soldiers were found on the field, while the Santiago (Spanish) papers the day after the battle gave their loss as 77 killed.

After this battle the Spaniards retired to the outer defenses of Santiago. These were the village of El Caney to the northeast, and the San Juan Hill extending south from that village and forming a natural barrier to the eastward of the city. July 1 these defenses were attacked by forces under Gen. Lawton, who was expected to take El Caney and then move toward Santiago and support the attack of Wheeler's and Kent's divisions upon the main Spanish army. The battle began at 6 A. M. and soon became general. The enemy fought with much obstinacy, but were slowly driven back. After Lawton had become well engaged, Grimes's battery, from the heights of El Poso, opened fire on the San Juan blockhouses, and Wheeler's and Kent's divisions moved forward, crossed the river, and formed for an attack on San Juan Hill. During this formation Col. Wikoff was killed. The command of the Second Brigade then devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Worth, who was soon severely wounded, and then upon Lieut.-Col. Liscum, who fell a few minutes later, and Lieut.-Col. Ewers took command. The Spaniards strongly intrenched upon the hills in front of the American forces, San Juan Hill and Fort San Juan, the latter position being a few hundred yards nearer Santiago.

The American forces charged up San Juan Hill in the face of a heavy fire, captured this point, crossed the plain below, and charged Fort San Juan, driving the enemy before them. At midnight of July 1 Gen. Bates arrived with reenforcements, and at daylight on the 2d his brigade was placed on the ridge to the left of the American lines. Gen. Lawton's forces were placed on the right. All day a brisk fire was kept up by the two armies, part of the time in a drenching rain. At nightfall the firing ceased, but at 9 P. M. a vigorous assault was made all along the lines, which was repulsed, the Spaniards retiring to their trenches. The following morning firing was resumed and continued until near noon, when a white flag was displayed by the enemy.

The total losses of the American forces during the three days' fighting (July 1, 2, and 3) were: Officers killed, 13; privates, 87; officers wounded, 36; privates, 561; missing, 62. The entire strength of the command which fought the battle of San Juan was 362 officers and 7,391 privates. The defenses of Santiago were constructed with much engineering skill, as were also the batteries in the harbor. The city was at once surrounded by the American army, so that the Spaniards could not escape. The ridge upon which the Americans were stationed was favorably located and overlooked the city. The fortifications and barbed wire fences could easily be seen. The Spaniards seemed to realize that their condition was hopeless, and on Sunday morning, July 3, their fleet steamed out of the harbor. The destruction of this fleet was complete.

On the 16th Gen. Toral informed the American commander that the Spanish Government at Madrid had authorized the surrender, and thereupon final terms of absolute capitulation were duly signed. The conditions of the surrender included all forces and war material in the division of Santiago. The United States agreed to transport, without unnecessary delay, all the Spanish troops in the district to Spain. Officers were to retain their side arms and officers and men their personal property. The Spanish commander was authorized to take the military archives of the district. The Spanish forces were to march out of Santiago with honors of war and deposit their arms at a point to be mutually agreed upon, to await the disposition of the United States Government, etc. The troops surrendered and returned to Spain were about 24,000.

Santiago Harbor, Cuba:
- Forts at mouth of, shelled by American squadron, 6316.
- Spanish fleet in, 6316.
  - Attempting to escape, destroyed by American squadron, 6317. (See also encyclopedic article, Santiago Harbor, Battle of.)
    - Thanks of President tendered officers and men of American squadron, 6573.
- The *Merrimac* sank in, by Lieut. Hobson, 6305, 6316.
  - Naval Cadet Powell to be made ensign for attempting to rescue force of, 6306.
  - Thanks of President to Lieut. Hobson and promotion of, recommended, 6306.

Santiago Harbor (Cuba), Battle of.—This engagement, which is also known as the battle of July 3, was the decisive naval combat of the Spanish-American War. For six weeks the Spanish fleet under Rear-Admiral Pascual Cervera had been imprisoned in the harbor of Santiago by the American blockading squadron in command of Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson. On the morning of July 3, 1898, at about 9.30 o'clock, while the men of the American vessels were at Sunday quarters for inspection, the Spanish fleet, consisting of the *Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Pluton,* and *Furor,* attempted to escape. The ships, coming out of the harbor at the rate of eight or ten knots an hour, passed without difficulty the collier *Merrimac,* which had been sunk in the channel by Lieut. Hobson. Signals were at once made from the United States vessels, "Enemy's ships escaping," and general quarters were sounded. Rear-Admiral Sampson being about seven miles from the scene of battle, the command of the American vessels during the engagement devolved upon Commodore Schley. Under his direction, the squadron closed in on the fleeing vessels, and in about two hours the entire Spanish fleet was destroyed. The Spanish losses were 600 killed and about 1,400 prisoners, including the admiral. The loss on the American side was 1 killed and 1 wounded, while not a vessel was materially damaged. From this crushing defeat Spain was unable to recover, and her effort upon the ocean ceased.

Santo Domingo.—The Republic occupies the eastern part of the island of Haiti, covering 18,045 square miles of its total area of 28,000 square miles, or rather more than two-thirds of the whole island, the remainder forming the Republic of Haiti (*q. v.*), and lies between 17° 37′-20° N. latitude and 72°-68° 20′ W. longitude.

Santo Domingo—*Continued.*

Pnysical Features and Climate.—Santo Domingo is distinctly mountainous. The highest point in the republic is Loma Tina (10,300 feet), an isolated mountain in the south of the island. Between the Sierra de Monti Cristi in the north and that of Cibao in the center is a vast well-watered plain, known as the Vega Real, from Samaná Bay in the east to Manzanillo Bay in the west, a distance of close on 150 miles. In the southeast is another great plain, stretching from Ozanam River to the east coast, about 100 miles distant.

The principal rivers are the Yaqui del Norte and the Yaqui del Sur, which rise on either side of the central range and flow into the Bays of Manzanillo (northwest) and Neyba (south), and the Yuna, which drains the Vega Real and flows into Samaná Bay; the Ozama, upon which the capital stands, is the most important of the lesser streams. The republic lies entirely with the tropics, but the climate has a wide range on account of the diversity of levels, and the capital, in particular, is healthy and comparatively cool. Rainfall is abundant and the wet and dry seasons are clearly marked. The prevailing wind is from the east, and the island is generally free from hurricanes.

History.—The Dominican Republic is the Spanish portion of the island of Haiti (or Santo Domingo), which was discovered by Columbus in 1492 and peopled by the Spaniards with imported African slaves, who soon exterminated the Indian tribes. In 1821 an independent republic was proclaimed and the Spaniards abandoned the country, but from 1822-1844 the territory was made part of the neighboring republic of Haiti.

There are twelve provinces with a total area of 18,045 square miles and an estimated population of 700,000.

Government.—In 1844 the Dominican Republic was founded, the present constitution resting upon a fundamental law of Nov. 6, 1844, since modified in many instances. The President is elected for six years by indirect vote. Provisional President of the Republic, José Bordas (elected by Congress, April, 1913).

Congress consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate contains one member from each province, and the Chamber twice that number, the houses thus numbering twelve and twenty-four, elected in each case by indirect vote, Senators for six years, one-third renewable every two years, Deputies for four years, one-half so renewable.

Each of the twelve Provinces is administered by a Governor appointed by the President. The governing classes are mainly white.

There are three main elements in the population, the most numerous being mulattoes of Spanish-Negro descent, with many full-blooded negro descendants of slaves imported by Spain from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, and native-born and settled whites, principally Spanish, but partly French and English, with a few Turkish Christians from Turkey. The religion of the country is Roman Catholic, but all creeds are tolerated. Spanish is the language of the Republic, with a sprinkling of French and English in the towns.

Finance.—In 1907 the Republic ratified a treaty with the United States, under which the latter country collects the customs and acts as an intermediary between the Dominican Republic and its foreign creditors. The Debt was stated on Jan. 1, 1912, at $20,000,000.

The revenue and expenditure for the years 1908-1912 are stated as follows:

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1908	$3,984,300	$3,990,000
1909	4,520,120	4,530,000
1910	4,700,000	4,650,000
1911	4,860,000	4,806,000
1912	5,809,785	5,845,994

Production and Industry.—The plains of the Republic and, in particular, the Vega Real and Santiago valley in the north, and Los Llanos or the plain of Seybo in the southeast, are well watered and extraordinarily fertile, and contain the finest sugar lands in the West India Islands, while the mountainous districts are especially suited to the culture of coffee, and tropical fruits may be grown throughout the Republic with a minimum of attention. The sugar industry is in a flourishing condition, and the exports are increasing and cacao is now the second most important industry; coffee, cotton, tobacco, and rice are grown with variable success. The country abounds in timber, including mahogany and other cabinet woods and dye-woods, but the industry is undeveloped and transport facilities are lacking. Live Stock.—The treeless prairies, or savannahs, are capable of supporting large herds of cattle, but they are mainly in a state of nature.

Gold and silver were formerly exported in large quantities, and platinum is known to exist, while iron, copper, tin, antimony, and manganese are also found; but copper is the only metal now produced, and one gold-washing plant is in course of construction. Of the non-metallic minerals the principal production is salt, of which great quantities exist in the Neyba district of the south.

Exports.—The principal exports in 1912 were sugar $5,841,357, cacao $4,248,724, and tobacco $370,637; the principal imports being cottons $1,608,465, breadstuffs, rice and provisions $1,710,892, and iron and steel manufactures $1,626,800. Sixty per cent of the total trade is with the United States, the share of Germany being 16 per cent. While the bulk of the sugar is entered in the Customs statistics as going to the United States, it is nearly all reexported, the United Kingdom receiving about 50 per cent and Canada 25 per cent.

Railways.—There were (1911) about 500 miles of railway open, of which 150 miles are government line, 80 miles belong to an English company and the remainder are private lines on the various plantations.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine consists of a few small sailing vessels and two small coasting steamers. In 1912, 1,076 vessels (783,893 tons) engaged in the foreign trade entered and cleared at the ports of the Republic. There is an excellent roadstead in Samaná Bay on the northeast coast.

Cities.—Capital, Santo Domingo, a sixteenth-century Spanish town at the mouth of the river Ozama, with a cathedral, built in 1510-1520, containing the reputed tomb of Christopher Columbus. The chief cities are Santo Domingo, Santiago, Porto Plata, Macoris, La Vega, Seybo, Monti Cristi, Samaná, Sanchez and Azna.

The unit of value is the United States gold dollar.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Santo Domingo from the United States for the year 1913 was $5,802,767, and goods to the value of $3,728,774 were sent thither—a balance of $2,073,993 in favor of the United States.

Santo Domingo:
- Annexation of, to United States—
  - Discussed by President—
    - Grant, 4006, 4015, 4053, 4082, 4176, 4365.
    - Johnson, 3886.
    - Roosevelt, 7376.
  - Report of Secretary of State on, transmitted, 4072.
  - Treaty for, submitted, 4000, 4015.
    - Failure of ratification of, discussed, 4053, 4176, 4365.
    - President declines to communicate privileges relating to, 4012.
    - Referred to, 4006, 4082.
  - Views of Cabral on, communicated to Senate, 4071.
- Application of, to United States to exercise protectorate over, referred to, 4193.
- Claim of United States against, 6329.
- Claims of citizens of United States to guano on Alta Vela Island, 3827.
- Colony of negroes on coast of, order regarding return of, 3433.
- Commerce with restraints on, removed, 278, 280, 285, 292, 294.
  - Complaints of France against, 379.
- Commercial relations with, 287, 773, 5663.
- Condition and resources of, report on, 4009, 4070, 4071.
- Customs of, taken over by United States, 7377, 7379.
- Diplomatic intercourse with, provision for, recommended, 4083.
- Economic condition of, 7377.
- Export of coal and arms to, forbidden, 7347.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 3669.
- Imprisonment of American citizens by authorities of, 4004, 4013.
- Incorporation of, with Spanish Monarchy referred to, 3233.
- Instructions to naval officers in command on coast of, referred to, 4023, 4075.
- Minister of United States to, nominated, 2909.
- Payment of moneys claimed to be due, from United States referred to, 4382.
- Peace concluded between contending parties in, 2658.
- Political condition of, referred to, 773.
- Proposition of foreign power to purchase, referred to, 4017.
- Report of George B. McClellan on, transmitted, 4071.
- Revolution in, referred to, 3826, 6427.
- Samaná Bay, convention for transfer of. (See Samaná Bay.)
- Social condition of, discussed, 3885.
- Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of proclaimed, 5587.
  - Referred to, 5615, 5747.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 3669, 4826, 4842, 4921, 7080, 7081.
  - Withdrawn, 4888, 4922.
- Vessel of United States fired upon at Azua, 6095.
- War in, discussed, 2619, 3445, 6365.
  - Peace concluded, 2658.

Santo Domingo, Treaties with.—A convention of amity, commerce and navigation and for the surrender of fugitive criminals was concluded with the Dominican Republic in 1867. This provided for reciprocal privileges of citizens and the exchange of diplomatic and consular officers, and the extradition of criminals. This convention terminated Jan. 13, 1898, on notice from the Dominican Republic.

In 1903, by an arbitration protocol the claim of the San Domingo Improvement Company of New York was submitted to a board of arbitrators consisting of John G. Carlisle, Manuel de J. Galvan and Judge George Gray. These rendered an award July 14, 1904, providing for the redelivery of the various properties to the Dominican Republic and the payment by the republic of $4,481,250 in monthly instalments to the financial agent of the United States and for the security for such payments the customs revenues and customs houses of Puerto Plata, Sanchez, Samaná and Montecristy, and all other ports of entry or custom houses now existing or as might thereafter be established on the coast or in the interior north of eighteen degrees and forty-five minutes and east of the Haitian boundary, were to be assigned and designated, which custom houses were to be turned over to a financial agent, to be appointed by the United States, who was to have entire charge of such custom houses and of the collection of the revenues therefrom.

Receiver of Customs.—In 1907 a convention was concluded providing for the assistance of the United States in the collection and application of the customs revenues of the republic. In the preamble to this treaty it is stated that owing to the disturbed political conditions of the country, debts and claims had been created to the amount of more than $30,000,000, and that these same conditions had prevented the peaceable and continuous collection of revenue, and that the debts were continually increasing. Fiscal agents of the republic effected a compromise whereby all its foreign creditors agreed to accept $12,407,000 for debts and claims amounting to about $21,184,000 of nominal or face value, and the holders of internal debts or claims of about $2,028,258 nominal or face value agreed to accept about $645,817 therefor, and the remaining holders of internal debts or claims on the same basis as the assents already given will receive about $2,400,000 therefor, which sum the Dominican Government fixed upon as the amount which it will pay to such remaining internal debt-holders; making the total payments under such adjustment and settlement, including interest as adjusted and claims not yet liquidated, amount to not more than about $17,000,000.

Part of the plan of settlement was the issue and sale of bonds of the Dominican Republic to the amount of $20,000,000, bearing five per cent interest payable in

Santo Domingo, Treaties with—*Cont'd.* fifty years and redeemable after ten years at 102½. It was agreed that the President of the United States should appoint a receiver to collect all the customs duties accruing in the several custom houses of the Dominican Republic until the payment and retirement of any and all bonds thus issued. It is also provided that until the whole of the public debt is paid no further obligations shall be incurred and no modification of internal or customs duties shall be made, except with the consent of the President of the United States.

Santo Dominigo also became a party to the convention between the United States and the several republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claims and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 and proclaimed in Washington July 29, 1914. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

Santo Domingo City, building of Ozama River bridge at, by American citizens, 5784.

Saratoga, Battle of. (See Bemis Heights.)

Sardinia:

Commercial relations with, 820.

Treaty with, 1729, 1749, 1916.

Sassacus, The, engagement with the *Albemarle* referred to, 3411.

Sault Ste. Marie Canal, passage of English or Canadian steamer through, referred to, 4014. (See also Canals.)

Savages Station (Va.), Battle of.—One of the Seven Days' Battles before Richmond. June 29, 1862, Sumner and Heintzelman retired from Fair Oaks and took up a position near Savages Station, on the Richmond and York River Railroad. After destroying the supplies there, Heintzelman moved south across the swamp. Magruder, in pursuit, finding Fair Oaks abandoned, advanced to Savages Station and made an attack on Sumner's corps in the afternoon. The latter maintained his ground till dark. During the night he retreated into the White Oak Swamp, leaving 2,500 sick and wounded in the hospital at the station.

Savannah (Ga.), British Occupation of. —Nov. 27, 1778, Commodore Hyde Parker convoyed a fleet of transports to Savannah, which carried about 3,500 British soldiers. The troops landed at Tybee Island, fifteen miles from Savannah, and captured the city Dec. 29. The American force under Gen. Robert Howe consisted of about 800 Continentals and 400 militia. The British loss was officially reported as 3 killed and 10 wounded. Eighty-three American dead and 11 wounded were found on the field. Some 450 were taken prisoners, while the others retreated up the Savannah River and reached South Carolina. Forty-eight cannon, 23 mortars, 94 barrels of powder, and a large quantity of provisions fell into the hands of the British.

Savannah (Ga.), Fall of. (See Fort McAllister, Ga.)

Savannah (Ga.), Siege of.—In 1779 Washington sent Gen. Lincoln to take command of the army in the South, and requested Count d'Estaing, in command of the French fleet in American waters, to cooperate in an effort to retake Savannah, Ga., Sept. 16, 1779; the latter appeared off Savannah with 33 vessels and 6,000 men. After the capture of 2 frigates and 2 storeships a regular siege was commenced by the allies. The city was defended by a force of about 3,000 British troops under Gen. Prevost. On the morning of Oct. 9, 1779, about 3,500 French and 850 Americans advanced to the attack. The fighting was fierce for nearly an hour, when the assailants gave way after a loss of nearly 1,000 men. Count Pulaski was killed and Count d'Estaing was wounded. The loss to the garrison was only 56 in killed and wounded. Next to Bunker Hill this fight was the bloodiest of the war.

Savannah River, survey of, referred to, 1128.

Savings Banks. (See Banks, Savings.)

Sawtooth Forest Reserve, Idaho, proclaimed, 7184.

Saxony.—A Kingdom of the German Empire, bounded on the north and east by Prussia, on the south by Bohemia, and on the west by Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and Reuss. It is noted for its rich mines of coal, silver, tin, lead, iron, etc. For its size, Saxony is the busiest industrial state in the German Empire. It manufactures extensively machinery, textiles, tools, porcelain, glass, foundry products, beer and spirits. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, administered by a King, an upper chamber, and a lower chamber of eighty-two deputies. Saxony sends four representatives to the Bundesrat and twenty-three to the Reichstag. It entered the North German Confederation in 1866 and became a state of the German Empire in 1871. Area, 5,787 square miles; population (1910), 4,508,601.

Saxony, convention with, 2267.

Saxony, Treaties with.—The convention of 1845 abolished the *droit d'aubaine* and all other taxes on emigration; provided for a period of two years in which an alien may close up the affairs of a legator from whom by alienage he is unable to inherit or hold property; settled questions of the disposal and holding of property by aliens, and the settlement of disputes concerning the same. (See German Empire.)

Schedule K. (See Tariff, Wool.)

Scheldt Dues, discussed and treaty regarding, 3381, 3395, 3459.

Schleswig-Holstein War, neutrality of United States in, discussed, 2548.

Schools. (See Education; Indian Schools.)

Schuylkill Arsenal, at Philadelphia, appropriation for, recommended, 4785.

Science and Art:

Promotion of advocated, 58, 60, 61, 194, 878.

Tariff discriminations against foreign works of art, 4794, 4824, 4826, 5091, 6291.

Sciences, National Academy of. (See National Academy of Sciences.)

Scotan Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Sea Witch, The, wreck of, near Cuba, 2907.

Seacoast Defenses. (See Defenses, Public.)

Seal Fisheries. (See Alaska, Bering Sea Fisheries, Great Britain, claims against, and Russia, claims against.)

Seal of United States.—Immediately after the declaration of independence a committee was appointed to prepare a device for the great seal of the United States. The committee consisted of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson. They reported various devices during several years. William Barton, of Philadelphia, was appointed to submit designs. Sir John Prestwich, an English antiquarian, suggested a design to John Adams in 1779. It was not until June 20, 1782, however, that a seal was adopted. This was by the Congress of the Confederation. It was a combination of the various designs of Barton and Prestwich, and consisted of: Arms—Paleways of thirteen pieces argent and gules; a chief azure; the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, and in his beak a scroll with the motto *E Pluribus Unum* (out of many, one). Crest—A glory *or* (gold) breaking through a cloud proper and surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation *argent* (silver) on an azure field. Reverse—A pyramid unfinished, symbolizing the strength and growth of the states; in the zenith an eye in a triangle surrounded with a glory proper; over the eye, around the rim, the words *Annuis coeptis* (God has favored the undertaking); beneath the pyramid MDCCLXXVI and the words *Novus ordo sæclorum* (a new order of things). This seal has never been changed, and is in charge of the Secretary of State.

The seal is stamped upon all signatures of the President, attested by the Secretary of State.

Accompanying the report and adopted by Congress, were the following remarks and explanation: "The escutcheon is composed of the chief and pale, the two most honorable ordinaries. The pieces pales represent the several states all joined in one solid compact entire, supporting a chief which unites the whole and represents Congress. The motto alludes to this union. The pales in the arms are kept closely united by the chief. and the chief depends on that union and the strength resulting from it for its support, to denote the confederacy of the United States of America and the preservation of their union through Congress. The colors of the pales are those used in the flag of the United States of America; white signifies purity and innocence; red, hardiness and valor; and blue, the color of the chief, signifies vigilant perseverance and justice. The olive branch and arrows denote the power of peace and war, which is exclusively vested in Congress. The constellation denotes a new state taking its place and rank among other sovereign powers. The escutcheon is borne on the breast of an American eagle without any other supporters, to denote that the United States of America ought to rely on their own virtue. The pyramid on the reverse signifies strength and duration. The eye over it and the motto allude to the many signal interpositions of Providence in favor of the American cause. The date underneath is that of the Declaration of Independence, and the words under it signify the beginning of the new American era which commences from that date."

Seamen, American:
- Appropriation for relief of, 472.
- Captured by Tripolitans, 356.
- Impressment of, by—
  - Chile, 2772.
  - Great Britain, 383, 430, 495, 934, 2016.
    - Account of J. B. Cutting for expenditures incurred in liberating, 108.
    - Japan, convention with regarding shipwrecked seamen, 4561.
    - Tripolitans captured by captain and crew of the frigate *Philadelphia*, 356.
- Maltreatment of, on ships plying between New York and Aspinwall, 3413.
- Number of, on vessels, referred to, 374.
- Outrages committed upon, by pirates in West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, 765.
  - Pirates, outrages on, 765.
- Protection for, measure providing, proposed, 6348.
- Relief of—
  - Agent appointed for, 192.
  - Appropriation for, recommended, 472.
  - Convention with Japan regarding shipwrecked seamen, 4561.
  - Provision for, 343.
    - Recommended, 6333.
    - When discharged abroad recommended, 331.
- Shipment and discharge of, or payment of extra wages to, referred to, 4740.

Seamew, The, satisfaction due for detention of, admitted by Great Britain, 2111.

Seaport Towns, protection for. (See Defenses, Public, provision for.)

Search, Right of. (See Right of Search.)

Seat of Government:
- Boundaries of, referred to and proclaimed, 86, 192, 194.
- Removal of, from Philadelphia to Washington, 281, 295, 298, 299, 300.

Sebois River, referred to, 1128.

Secession.—The act of going aside or withdrawing, as from a religious or political organization. The word has received world-wide notoriety from its use in connection with the secession of certain of the United States from the Union in 1860 and 1861. After the adoption of the Constitution in 1787 the idea of the sovereignty of the individual states remained familiar to the minds of many Americans. The Federalists of New England made threats of secession in 1811 and 1814, and secession was generally looked upon as an available remedy for Federal aggression. This claim has been advanced, directly or indirectly by many of the states in turn and has on such occasions usually been condemned by the others as treasonable. It was involved in or explicitly put forward by the Kentucky Resolutions, the Hartford Convention, and the South Carolina Nullification Ordinance (q. v.). While Jefferson condemned "scission," some of his writings admitted it to be a remedy of the last resort. As agitation against slavery became more intense secession was looked upon as the right and

Secession—*Continued.*
destiny of the southern states. South Carolina was ready to secede in 1850. The Nullification Ordinance of 1832 and other measures passed by that state were early steps in that direction.

Gen. Jackson, then President, felt that such a power lodged in a state would be fatal to the Union and altogether unconstitutional. His emphatic opposition, as expressed in his military preparations, as well as his strong message and proclamation on nullification, in 1833 (1166, 1203), checked this feeling for a time, but the postponement to a final test was perhaps chiefly due to the unpopularity of the nullification doctrine among the states-rights people themselves. Another reason why the South Carolina nullification movement was stopped was the adoption by Congress of the Clay-Calhoun compromise tariff bill, which gave satisfaction to the nullifiers and their states-rights friends in the south who did not accept nullification as a rightful or expedient remedy.

The secession doctrine was revived on the election of Lincoln in 1860. Many of the southern people felt that the triumph of the Republican party meant the adoption of a policy of such interference with the institution of slavery as to make it impossible for the southern states any longer to secure and enjoy their constitutional rights, within the Union.

Accordingly, Dec. 20, 1860, after the election of Lincoln, South Carolina, by convention, passed an ordinance repealing her adoption of the Constitution in 1788, and reviving her independence. Mississippi seceded Jan. 9, 1861; Florida, Jan. 10; Alabama, Jan. 11; Georgia, Jan. 19; Louisiana, Jan. 26; Texas, Feb. 1; Virginia, April 17; Arkansas, May 6; North Carolina, May 20; Tennessee, June 8, all by conventions. Opposition to secession in many states was based rather upon the ground of inexpediency than unconstitutionality. The National Government never recognized the validity of the ordinances of secession adopted by the southern states.

Secession, right of States regarding, discussed by President—
- Buchanan, 3159, 3186.
- Lincoln, 3206, 3221.

Second Class Mail Matter, Commission on, report of, 8113.

Secret Lodges, proclamation against lawless incursions of, on northern frontier, 1925.

Secret Service:
- Amendment to law a benefit to criminals, 7605.
- Assertion that Congress did not wish to be investigated by, 7606.
- Complaint of amendments to law, 7605.
- Defense of use of Secret Service men in discovering land frauds, 7625.
- Evidence of land and timber frauds secured by, 7605.
- Increase in salary of chief of, recommended, 7633.
- Land frauds investigated by, 7629.
- Report of special committee on President's message relating to, 7618.
- Senator and member of Congress indicted on evidence secured by, 7606.

Secretaries.—By a series of acts passed in the early part of 1781 Congress organized the Government under several Departments, at the head of which were placed secretaries with duties similar to those of the secretaries of the British Government. The Secretary of the Navy was originally the Secretary of Marine. The Secretary of the Treasury was originally the Superintendent of Finance. Now all the heads of Departments, nine in number, are denominated secretaries, except the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General. (See also Cabinet; Presidential Succession, and Administration.)

Secretaries. (See the several Department Secretaries.)

Sedition Law.—In 1798, when war between the United States and France was imminent, there were in the United States by estimate 30,000 Frenchmen organized into clubs, and 50,000 sympathizers with France, who had been English subjects. Many of the newspapers of the country at the time were controlled by aliens, mostly French, English, Irish, and Scotch refugees. Those alien residents who sympathized with France—the larger number—attacked the Government fiercely through the press for its attitude toward that country. In order to restrain this feeling, which excited bitter animosity among those Americans who resented the French attitude toward the United States, the Federalists in control of Congress passed the famous alien and sedition acts. The sedition act of July 14, 1798, was modeled on two English acts of 1795. It provided heavy fines and imprisonment for any who should combine or conspire against the operations of the Government, or should write, print, or publish any "false, scandalous, and malicious writings" against it or either House of Congress or the President, with intent to bring contempt upon them or to stir up sedition.

The penalties imposed were fines of $5,000 and five years' imprisonment, and $2,000 and two years' imprisonment, respectively. This, as well as the alien act, was regarded by the Republican party as unconstitutional and subversive of the liberty of press and speech. They called forth the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions (q. v.). The sedition act expired in 1801. (See also Alien and Sedition Laws.)

Seed Distribution:
- Act making special, in draught-stricken counties in Texas, vetoed, 5142.
- Recommendations regarding, 5888, 5982, 6171.

Seigniorage:
- Act for coinage of, vetoed, 5915.
- Discussed, 5875.

Seizures. (See Vessels, United States.)

Selden, Withers & Co., reimbursement of Indians on account of failure of, recommended, 2836.

Seminaries of Learning (see also Education; National University):
- Establishment of, discussed and recommended, 470, 878.
- Power to establish should be conferred upon Congress, 587.

Seminole Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Seminole Wars.—After the War of 1812 the combined British and Indian stronghold known as the Negro Fort, on the Appalachicola River, was a constant menace to the Georgia settlers. During 1817 there were several massacres of whites. Gen. E. P. Gaines was intrusted with the task of subjugating the Indians. He destroyed an Indian village on the refusal of the inhabitants to surrender certain murderers, and the Indians retaliated by waylaying a boat ascending the Appalachicola with supplies for Fort Scott and killing 34 men and a number of women. Gen. Jackson took the field against the Indians in January, 1818, and in a sharp campaign of six months defeated them completely, destroying their villages and driving them from every stronghold. Among the prisoners taken were two English subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, who were charged with inciting the Indians to hostilities. These were tried by court-martial and hanged.

Jackson pursued the Indians into Florida, which was then Spanish territory, captured Pensacola and St. Marks, deposed the Spanish government, and set up an American administration. This territory was later returned to Spain, but the outgrowth of the incident was the cession of Florida to the United States in satisfaction of the latter's claims, and the payment to Spain besides of $5,000,000 The second Seminole war was the most stubborn and bloody in all the Indian wars. It originated in the refusal of part of the tribe to cede their lands to the whites and remove to the Indian Territory. Osceola, one of the chiefs opposed to immigration, was placed in irons by Gen. Thompson, an agent of the United States. Osceola regained his liberty, killed Thompson and others at Fort King, and cut to pieces a body of troops. Operations against Osceola and his warriors were conducted with great severity, but with varying success, under Scott, Call, Jesup, Taylor, and others. The Indians were supposed to be subjugated in 1837, but Osceola fled and renewed the struggle. He was taken by treachery in 1842 and the war ended.

Seminole Wars:
- American forces in, and officers commanding, discussed, 611, 1472, 1833.
- Appropriation for suppression of, recommended, 1473.
- Brevet nominations for army officers participating in, 2008.
- Discussed, 600, 611, 617, 1447, 1448, 1453, 1472, 1508, 1511, 1833, 1933, 2007, 2051, 2583.
- Massacre of Maj. Dade's command, 1834.
- Origin of, referred to, 1944.
- Spain furnishes aid to Indians in, 611.
- Termination of, 1417.
- Troops in, rations furnished, referred to, 611.

Senate.—The upper branch of the legislature of the United States. The Senate is composed of two representatives from each state, until 1913 chosen by the state legislature for a period of six years; accordingly the membership has varied in number, from time to time, from twenty-two members representing eleven states in the First Congress to ninety-six members representing forty-eight states in the sixty-third Congress. Senators must be thirty years of age, residents of the state they represent, and must have been citizens of the United States for at least nine years; they receive a salary of $7,500 per annum and a small allowance for stationery and mileage. Should a vacancy occur in the Senate during a recess of the state legislature, the governor of the state makes a temporary appointment which is valid until the next meeting of the legislature. The Constitution provides that the terms of Senators shall so overlap that one-third of the members retire every two years. The presiding officer of the Senate is the Vice-President of the United States who votes only in case of the votes being equally divided. Besides the legislative functions, the Senate ratifies or rejects all treaties negotiated by the President; confirms or rejects all appointments to the higher Federal offices; exercises the functions of high-court of impeachment; and in case the electors fail to make a choice, elects the Vice-President of the United States from the two candidates receiving the largest number of electoral votes. The exercise of these wide powers given to it by the Constitution, has rendered the Senate more powerful than the House; the reverse being usually the case with upper houses.

In the Constitution adopted by Virginia in 1776 the name Senate was given to the Virginian upper chamber, but the term was not applied to the upper house of the Federal Congress until Aug. 6, 1787; which up to that time had been known as the "second branch." Since the name has been adopted in the Congress of the United States it has spread to all states whose legislatures are divided into two chambers.

The composition of the Senate is due to one of the most important proposals in the constitutional convention at Philadelphia, known as the "Connecticut Compromise" which was brought forward by Oliver Ellsworth and Roger Sherman. This compromise settled the conflicting claims of the large and small states by providing for equal representation of states in the Senate, the House being chosen on a population basis. The seventeenth amendment to the Constitution, adopted May 31, 1913, provides for the election of senators by direct vote of the people, instead of by the legislatures of the states as formerly. Some of the states had already, before the adoption of this amendment, provided for the election of their senators by direct vote of the people.

Senatorial Courtesy.—In order that the dignity of the body may be preserved, the Senate gives considerable attention to the personal wishes of its members. In addition to the observance of courteous address, polite language, and the exercise of those acts of kindness which tend to lighten official duties and render social life a pleasure, there is a tacit understanding as to the conventional privileges to be accorded to each in the official deliberations. Should the name of any former member of the Senate be presented to that body by the President for their advice as to his appointment to a Federal office, Senatorial courtesy requires immediate confirmation without reference to a committee. The privileges of speaking as long as he may choose on any question before the Senate is a courtesy granted each Senator, and though it is charged that undue advantage has sometimes been taken of this privilege it has never been abridged. There is no previous question provided in the rules of the Senate.

Senators of United States:
  Appointments to office, relation of, to. (See Executive Nominations.)
  Constitutional amendment regarding election of, recommended, 3840, 3889.
  Loyal Representatives and, denial of seats in Congress to, discussed, 3644.
Seneca Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Sequoia National Park. (See Parks, National.)
Serbia. (See Servia.)

Servia.—Servia is situated in the north of the Balkan Peninsula and is bounded on the north by Hungary, on the south by Greece, on the east by Rumania and Bulgaria, and on the west by Bosnia, Montenegro, and Albania.

Physical Features.—The country is generally mountainous, and consists of extensive forest-clad slopes, uncultivated heaths, and fertile meadows and valleys. The Transylvania Alps, the Balkans and the Rhodope ranges extend from Rumania and Bulgaria into eastern Servia, while outliers of the Bosnian and Albanian highlands cross the western border. In the north the Drina and Save effect a confluence at Belgrade with the Danube, which forms the remainder of the northern (and part of the northeastern) frontier, and is joined in the northeast by the Timok, which is also a frontier river for part of its course. The chief inland river is the Morava, which rises in Bulgaria and flows through Servia, from south to north, into the Danube. The valleys of these rivers contain the most fertile districts of the kingdom. The principal river of Macedonian Servia is the Vardar, which rises in the Shar Mountains on the Albanian frontier and flows southward to the Greek frontier and thence to the Gulf of Salonica. The climate is generally mild, but is subject to the continental extremes.

History.—The earlier Serb kingdom was extinguished by the Turks at the battle of Kossovo in 1389, and from that date until the early years of the nineteenth century the country formed a Turkish pashalik. After heroic struggles the pashalik was recognized as an autonomous principality by the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), and by the Treaties of San Stefano and Berlin (1879) the complete independence of the country was recognized, a kingdom being proclaimed on March 6, 1882. On May 29 (June 11), 1903, the descendant of the Obrenovich dynasty, which had ruled Servia as Princes and Kings since 1830, was assassinated, and a grandson of Karageorge, a national hero of the risings of the early nineteenth century, was elected King by the Skupshtina and Senate, and was crowned in September, 1904.

Oct. 19, 1912, the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro and Greece) waged a successful war against the Ottoman Empire; in 1913 Bulgaria was engaged in a war with the other members of the League on a question as to the division of the conquered territories. Servia also became involved in a dispute about her western (Albanian) frontier, but withdrew her claims on the representations of the European powers. By the Treaty of Bucharest the Serbo-Bulgarian boundary was delineated, and agreement was also reached with Greece as to the line of the southern boundary.

July 28, 1914, following the assassination of the Austrian Archduke and his wife by a Bosnian student, said to have been incited by Servian societies and with Servian official connivance, Austria declared war against Servia. The government evacuated Belgrade, which was soon occupied by the Austrians.

AREA AND POPULATION

Departments	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population 1910
City of Belgrade	5	89,876
Belgrade	782	155,815
Chachak	1,465	138,922
Kragojevatz	887	189,025
Kraïna	1,119	112,142
Krutchevatz	1,046	167,371
Morava	1,117	203,638
Nish	988	198,768
Pirot	933	112,314
Podjeravatz	1,606	259,906
Podrinyi	1,293	238,275
Rudnik	606	85,340
Smederevo	493	143,216
Timok	1,235	149,538
Toplitza	1,095	110,218
Ujitsi	1,269	146,763
Valievo	947	157,648
Vranya	1,675	252,937
Conquered Territory (about)	16,000	....
Total	34,561	2,911,701

Ethnography.—In 1910 the total population of 2,911,701 was composed of 2,250,000 Servians (Serbo-Croatian Slavonians), 160,000 Rumanians, 47,000 Gypsies, 8,000 Austro-Hungarians and Germans, and 6,000 Jews. The bulk of the Servians belong to the national (Orthodox Eastern) Church, there being 8,500 Roman Catholics and a small number of Protestant Christians. In the territory acquired in 1913 are large numbers of Mohammadans.

Government.—By the constitution of 1889, re-established by the present sovereign, the crown is hereditary in the male posterity of the Karageorgevitch dynasty, but the right of succession has been renounced by the King's eldest son. Ruler: Peter I., King of Servia, born at Belgrade June 29 (July 12), 1844, son of Alexander I., Karageorgevitch, Prince Regnant of Servia 1842-1859.

The National Assembly (Narodna Skupshtina) is composed of 160 members elected for three years by the direct vote of all adult male Servians paying fifteen dinars in direct taxes. The Assembly meets in annual session. There is also a Council of State of sixteen members (half of whom are appointed by the sovereign and half elected by the legislature with certain advisory functions).

Each of the seventeen departments is under a prefect, under whom is a subprefect for each district, which again is subdivided into communes or municipalities under a salaried mayor, who presides over an elective communal or municipal council. State taxes are levied by these councils and transmitted to the treasury. The supreme judicial authority is the Court of Cassation at the capital.

Education.—Primary education is free and compulsory, but there is much difficulty in securing attendances, and in 1910 only 17 per cent of the inhabitants could read and write. The "Velika Schola" (or great school) of Belgrade was raised to the status of a University in 1905, and has faculties of theology, philosophy, law, medicine and engineering.

For the army see Armies of the World.

Production and Industry. — The common cereal crops are cultivated, besides pota-

Servia—*Continued.*

toes, onions, garlic, cabbage, beet-root for sugar, flax and hemp; while 86,146 acres of vineyard produced (1907) 11,794,046 gallons of wine, and 354,381 acres of orchards produced (1908) 10,430,859 cwt. of plums and 1,210,287 cwt. of other fruit. In 1908, 778,979 acres of meadows produced 206,506 tons of hay. The live stock includes cattle, horses, sheep, buffaloes, goats, mules and asses.

The present forest area is estimated at close on 4,000,000 acres, of which 1,650,000 acres belong to the communes, 1,380,000 acres to the State, and the remainder to private owners. The oak, beech, and pine are the principal trees, and recent efforts have stayed the profligate waste of the past.

The mineral wealth of Servia awaits development. Gold, silver, antimony, nickel, mercury, manganese, graphite, copper, iron, lead, and zinc are found, and coal, marble, sulphur and oil are won in small quantities. Mineral springs abound. The industrial population is small, the sixty principal establishments in 1910 employing 5,000 hands. The State offers special facilities to commercial enterprise and encourages foreign mining or industrial capitalists. The chief local industries are meat-packing, flour-milling, weaving, tanning and brewing, and there are iron foundries, potteries, and sugar, tobacco, and celluloid factories.

Finance.—The average of public expenditures for the five years ending with 1912 was 112,649,773 dinars, and the revenues for the same period averaged 115,109,500 dinars. The national debt stated on Jan. 1, 1912, was 669,679,000 dinars. The dinar, the unit of value, is equivalent to $0.19,3 United States money.

Railways, etc.—About 580 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1911, the main lines crossing the Danube at Belgrade-Semendria, and uniting in a single route as far as Nish, whence they run via Pirot to the Bulgarian boundary and Sofia, and via Vranya across the Turkish frontier, both lines leading to Constantinople. In the territory acquired in 1913 a line runs along the Vardar valley to Salonica (Greece), with eastern and western branches to Bulgaria and Albania.

Capital, Belgrade (White Fortress) at the confluence of the Save and Danube, now a modern European city, with electric tramways and light, wide streets, containing the university, national museum and library, and the old Turkish citadel. Population (1910) 91,000.

The principal towns in the territories acquired in 1913 are Monastir, Prisrend, Uskub, Prilip, Istip or Shtip, Kalkandelen or Tetovo, Kopríli or Veles, Dibra, Pristina, Kumanovo, Ochrida, and Novi Bazar.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Servia and Montenegro from the United States for the year 1913 was $7,616, and goods to the value of $694,393 were sent thither—a balance of $686,777 in favor of Servia and Montenegro.

Servia:
- Consular convention with, 4627, 4658.
  - Referred to, 4757.
- Diplomatic relations with, referred to, 4522, 4718.
- Neutrality of United States in war with—
  - Austria-Hungary, 8349.
- Treaty with, 4658.

Servia, Treaties with.—The convention of commerce and navigation of 1881 provided for freedom of commerce, navigation, and trade upon full, equitable, and reciprocal bases; established the rights of real and personal property holders; conferred trade privileges; restricted the prohibition of imports; exempted citizens of the one country from enforced military service or contributions in the country of the other; granted terms of the most favored nation in matters of import and export duties; exempted goods from any form of transit duty; goods for the one country to be conveyed over the railroads of the other on terms equal to those of the citizens of the country. (For terms of the consular convention of 1881, see Consular Conventions. For terms of the extradition treaty of 1901, see Extradition Treaties.)

Sessions of Congress. (See Extraordinary Sessions of Congress.)

Seven Days' Battles.—A series of battles fought in the Peninsular campaign, in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., between the Army of the Potomac, under McClellan, and the Confederate army under Lee. The first conflict occurred on June 25, 1862, and a battle was fought each succeeding day but one to July 1. June 25 McClellan's army before Richmond, numbering 115,102, received orders to advance. Lee's army on both sides of the Chickahominy aggregated 80,835. Hooker advanced beyond Fair Oaks and secured his ground. Meantime the Confederates had placed Richmond in a state of security and determined upon aggressive movements. Lee had succeeded Johnston in command, and it was determined to bring the mass of the army down the Chickahominy and threaten McClellan's communications with the York River. Jackson had moved out of the Shenandoah Valley and was at Hanover Court House, ready to render what assistance might be required. Some Federal historians say that McClellan determined to change his base of operations to the James River, seventeen miles south of Fair Oaks. The writers on the Southern side deny this. The retreat was accomplished with a loss to the Federal army of 15,249 men. The operations of the two armies are described under the headings Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Savages Station, Frayser's Farm, and Malvern Hill. A few weeks later the Federal army was withdrawn from the James and the Peninsular campaign was ended.

Seven Nations. (See Indian Tribes.)

Seven Pines and Fair Oaks (Va.), Battle of.—From Williamsburg to Richmond, Va., the distance is about fifty miles. By May 30, 1862, Casey's and Couch's divisions of Keyes's corps of McClellan's army had crossed the Chickahominy and advanced respectively to Fair Oaks and Seven Pines, six and seven miles, respectively, from Richmond. Heintzelman's corps had also crossed and was encamped several miles to the rear of Couch on the Williamsburg road, and Sumner was ready to make the passage of the stream when a heavy rain, which occurred on the night of May 30, rendered this impracticable. Joseph E. Johnston, who was in command of the Confederate forces, sent Generals Longstreet, Huger, D. H. Hill and Gustavus W. Smith to attack this advance guard of the invading army. The fighting began at 1 P. M., May 31. The Federals gradually fell back. At 4:30 the arrival of Sedgwick's division of Sumner's corps turned

Seven Pines and Fair Oaks—*Continued.* the tide of battle. At sunset Gen. Johnston was severely wounded by a piece of shell, and the command devolved upon Gen. Smith. In the morning the Confederates renewed the attack. They were finally repulsed about noon. The Confederates lost 4,233. The Federals lost 5,739, of whom 890 were killed. Gen. Lee assumed command of the Confederate army the day following the battle.

Sevier Forest Reserve, Utah, proclaimed, 7117.

Sewells Point, Va., evacuation of batteries on, referred to, 3313.

Shadrach Case.—One of many exciting fugitive slave cases of ante-bellum days. In May, 1850, Frederic Wilkins, a Virginian slave, made his escape and found his way to Boston, where he obtained employment under the name of Shadrach. Subsequently he was arrested and imprisoned in the United States court-house, pending trial. He was liberated by a body of colored people and assisted to Canada. Intense excitement prevailed in Boston, which spread over the entire country when Congress turned its attention to the infringement of the law. Clay introduced a resolution requesting the President to inform Congress of the facts in the case. President Fillmore issued a proclamation (2645) announcing the facts and calling upon the people to prevent future disturbances.

Sharpsburg (Md.), Battle of. (See Antietam (Md.), Battle of.)

Shasta Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7334.

Shawanese Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Shawnee Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Shays's Rebellion.—An insurrection of some people of western Massachusetts against the state government in 1786-87, under the leadership of Daniel Shays. After the close of the Revolution much discontent and actual want prevailed throughout New England, especially in Massachusetts. The annual state tax amounted to $1,000,000. Riots and armed mobs were frequent. The chief grievances complained of were that the governor's salary was too high; that the senate was aristocratic; that lawyers' fees were extortionate and the taxes burdensome. The relief demanded was the issue by the state of paper money. This was refused. Shays, at the head of 1,000 armed men, took possession of Worcester, Dec. 5, 1786, and prevented the session of the Supreme Court. The court having adjourned to Springfield, the same men attempted to prevent the session there, but were forestalled by the militia. In January, 1787, three bodies of insurgents, under Shays, Luke Day, and Eli Parsons, marched upon Springfield with the purpose of capturing the Continental arsenal. Shays's army, numbering about 1,000, was attacked by about 4,000 militia under Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, and was put to flight with a loss of 3 killed and 1 wounded. Shays and some of his followers joined Parson's force, but were dispersed by the militia at Petersham in February, 1787. Shays escaped, but 150 others were captured and their leaders sentenced to death. All, however, were ultimately pardoned on laying down their arms.

Sheep Husbandry, report of Commissioner of Agriculture on, transmitted, 4462.

Sheepeater Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Shell Castle Island, N. C., beacon to be erected on, 182.

Shenandoah, The.—Notwithstanding the provisions of the British foreign enlistment act of 1819, which forbids the equipment of any land or naval forces within British dominions to operate against any friendly nation, the *Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Shenandoah,* and other Confederate vessels were allowed to escape in spite of the protest of the United States minister. The *Shenandoah* sailed from London as the *Sea King* Oct. 8, 1864, commanded by Capt. James Iredell Waddell, of the Confederate navy. Making for Madeira her name was changed to *Shenandoah.* From Madeira she sailed for Melbourne, destroying a number of United States merchant ships on the way. Thence she went to Bering Sea and did great damage to whaling vessels. At the close of the war the *Shenandoah* was surrendered to the British Government, and later turned over to the United States. The depredations of the *Shenandoah* were made a part of the Alabama claims against Great Britain. (See also Alabama Claims.)

Shenandoah, The (see also Alabama Claims):
- Judgments rendered by claims commission on claims arising from captures by, referred to, 4322.
- Reported surrender of, referred to, 3575.

Sherman Act.—A compromise financial measure introduced into Congress by Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, and passed July 14, 1890. It repealed the Bland-Allison Act of 1878 and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion to the amount of 4,500,000 ounces per month, at the market rate, issuing Treasury notes in payment therefor. These notes were to be redeemed in coin at the Treasury on demand. The act also directed the coinage each month of 2,000,000 ounces of the bullion into standard silver dollars. The repeal of the Sherman Act was frequently urged. In the summer of 1893 the law was claimed to be a leading cause of the business depression, and President Cleveland summoned Congress to meet in special session Aug. 7. Congress, after a long debate, passed Nov. 1 the Voorhees bill, repealing the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman Act, but affirming bimetallism as a national policy.

Sherman Act:
- Discussed, 5548, 5628.
- Repeal of purchasing clause of, discussed, 5875, 6073, 6074.
  - Recommended, 5833.

Shilling.—The name of a coin in use in several European states, varying in its value. The English shilling is one-twentieth of a pound sterling, the Danish copper shilling is one-ninety-sixth of a rixdaler, and equal to one-fourth of a penny of English money. The Swedish shilling is twice the value of the Danish. In some parts of Germany the shilling is used as a fractional coin of the value of one penny sterling. In America this coin was first issued from the mint at Boston. The first struck were known as the New England shilling, Willow Tree, Oak Tree, and Pine Tree coins. One of the earliest coins used in America was the Bermuda shilling. Lord

Shilling—*Continued.*
Baltimore had shillings coined in London for use in Maryland. As money of account the shilling varied greatly in the Colonies.

Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing (Tenn.), Battle of.—One of the most hotly contested battles of the Civil War. After the first line of Confederate defenses in the West had been broken by Grant, Gen. Beauregard was sent to establish another. He selected the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The Confederate army to the number of 45,000 was concentrated at Corinth, Miss., under command of Albert Sidney Johnston. Polk, Bragg, Hardee, and Breckenridge were there with their corps, and Van Dorn and Price were on the way from Arkansas with 30,000 more. After taking Fort Donelson, the Federal army under Grant proceeded up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, a point 219 miles from its mouth, on the west bank, near the intersection of the state lines of Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and about twenty miles from the Confederate camp at Corinth. Five divisions of Grant's army, under Generals W. T. Sherman, Hurlbut, W. H. L. Wallace, McClernand, and Prentiss, were here encamped, and, including Gen. Lew. Wallace's division, about seven miles down the river, numbered 40,000 men. Buell's army of 40,000 was expected to reenforce them here, and it was the intention upon his arrival to proceed against Johnston at Corinth. The latter, however, without waiting for his own reenforcements, resolved to attack Grant before the arrival of Buell's forces. April 3, 1862, Johnston marched his army from Corinth and on the 6th attacked the Federal army. After a day's hard fighting Grant's army was driven back from the vicinity of Shiloh Church nearly to the river, a distance of three miles. A part of the expected reenforcements arrived just in time to help to check the last charge of the victorious Confederates. The battle was reopened on the morning of the 7th by Buell, who had arrived during the night with 20,000 men. The second day's fighting was as stubborn as the first had been, but the Confederates were outnumbered. At 2 P. M. Beauregard ordered preparations made for the retreat, which by 4 o'clock was under way. He was not pursued. The casualties were: Confederates—killed, 1,728; wounded, 8,012; prisoners, 959; total, 10.699. Federals—killed, 1,735; wounded, 7,882; prisoners, 3,956; total, 13,573. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston was killed on the first day of the battle and was succeeded by Gen. Beauregard in the command of the Confederate army.

Ship Canals. (See Canals.)

Ship Island, utility of forts on, for protection of Mississippi coast, 2266, 2293.

Shipbuilding:
- Consular returns on, in foreign countries, referred to, 2955.
- Decline in American, discussed, 4200.
- Encouragement to American, recommended, 4060, 4255, 4727, 5984.

Shipping, American. (See Commerce discussed.)

Ships of War. (See Vessels, United States; Navy.)

Shire.—A division of the Kingdom of Great Britain, dating back to the time of the Saxon invasion. It is now taken to mean almost the same as county, as most of the English county names terminate in the word shire. The shire has been extended to Scotland and Wales. In 1643 the general court of Massachusetts Bay Colony ordered that the whole Colony, which then included the present State of New Hampshire, be divided into four shires—Essex. Middlesex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. The name was used for county in all the Colonies.

S'Homamish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Short Ballot. (See Ballot.)

Short Pine Forest Reserve, So. Dak., proclaimed, 7278.

Shoshone Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Treaty with, 3397, 3898.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., agreement for cession of portion of, 5649.

Siam.—Siam occupies the central portion of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, and lies between 4° 20′-20° 15′ N. latitude and 96° 30′-106° E. longitude. The area is stated at 195,000 square miles. It is bounded on the north by British India and French Laos, east by French Laos and Cambodia, south by the Gulf of Siam and the British Malay States, and west by British India. East and west are Spheres of Influence, in which the French and British governments, while disclaiming any intention of annexing territory (Agreement of April, 1904), are entitled to obtain concession from Siam. Between these spheres is a Neutral Zone, which is declared to be inviolable by France and Britain.

Physical Features.—Northern Siam, which is occupied by Laos States under the suzerainty of the King of Siam, contains a series of parallel ranges of no great mean elevation, but with precipitous heights in the extreme north. These hills are covered with forests, from which most of the teak is obtained. Eastern Siam, which also contains Laos States, conquered by Siam about a hundred years ago, consists of a vast river basin encircled by hills, the central portions being sandy desert. Central Siam is also a great plain flanked on the west by high mountains (Mulai 6,886 feet), and contains the richest and most fertile tracts of the kingdom. Southern Siam extends down the Malay Peninsula, which has a broken range of mountains parallel with the coasts, and consists principally of dense and valuable forests.

The principal Siamese river is the Menam (Menam Chao Phaya), which rises in the northern hills and flows into the Gulf of Siam at the port of Bangkok. For six months in every year the river overflows its banks, leaving rich deposits of silt, which provide the most fertile tracts of the kingdom. The wet season lasts from May to October, when the heat is not excessive, and in the dry season (November to April) the nights are cool.

History.—The Kingdom of Siam is believed to have been founded some time in the sixth century A. D., by a race that had migrated many years earlier from southwest China. The kingdom was extended over the Malay Peninsula toward the close of the twelfth century. Intercourse with Europe was first established at the beginning of the sixteenth century when the Portuguese conquered part of the Malay Peninsula and the French and English have gradually worked their way to the borders of the kingdom, relations with the latter having been always friendly, while the rival claims of France and Siam over the fron-

Siam—*Continued.*
tiers of Annam led to a Franco-Siamese war in 1893.

Ethnology.—The number of inhabitants was in (1912) 8,149,487. The bulk of the population is Siamese and Lao. There is, however, a large number of Chinese and, in the south, Malays. There are no reliable figures showing the proportion of each race. The foreign residents number about 2,000, of whom nearly one-half are British, with 244 Germans, 218 French, 163 Danes, 135 Americans, 123 Italians. The Siamese, Laos and Cambodians, are Buddhists, but the Malays of the peninsula are almost all Muhammadans. The language of the central districts is Siamese; in the eastern and northern districts the Laos have their own tongue, and the peninsular montons and states are partly Malay speaking.

Government.—The kingdom is now secured from further aggression by the Anglo-French Convention of 1896, under which Central Siam is declared to be inviolable, and each Power renounces the right to annex territory adjoining its borders, although preserving the right of commercial penetration. The Government is an absolute monarchy, and the sovereign appoints his successor from among the male members of the Royal Family. Ruler: Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Vajiravudh Mongkut Klao (King of Northern and Southern Siam and of all its Dependencies, and of the Laos, Malays and Karens), born Jan. 1, 1880; succeeded his father King Chulalongkorn, Oct. 23, 1910.

The Kingdom is divided into 17 Provinces or Montons, each under a High Commissioner controlled by the Minister of the Interior. These comprise several sub-provinces, which are subdivided into districts. Sub-divisions of the district are under village headmen. Bangkok is directly governed by the Minister of Local Government.

Recent reforms, including the final abolition of slavery in 1905, have brought into existence an organized system of local and divisional courts, with magistrates trained at a school of law and assisted by European advisers.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory, and although the law is only partially applied there is a standing army of about 25,000 men.

Education.—Education is generally in the hands of the priests from the Buddhist monasteries scattered all over the country, and scarcely any adult Siamese are illiterate. Government effort is not only coordinate but is directed toward a general advance in the system practised by the monasteries. An estimate of the pupils of the various schools states their number at close on 160,000 throughout the Kingdom, exclusive of the capital, while government effort has provided accommodation for some 15,000 others, including secondary, special and technical schools. The English language is very generally taught in the capital and there are three English schools with English masters, while many Siamese are educated in Europe, particularly in England.

Production and Industry.—The principal industry is the cultivation of rice, which is the national food and principal commodity exported. Irrigation is bringing large areas of northern Siam into cultivation, and the standard of cultivation is being systematically raised. Siamese rice is in great demand abroad. Other crops are tobacco, pepper, coco-nuts, cotton and maize, while fruit is abundantly grown. The forests are preserved and the teak industry is maintaining its importance.

Gold, silver, rubies and sapphires are won and exported, and tin, copper, iron, zinc, coal and other minerals are known to exist, the tin exports exceeding 5,000 tons annually, almost entirely from Mouthon Puket. In 1911-1912 export of tin = 5,199 tons.

Finances.—The average annual revenue for the five years ending with 1913 was 61,076,000 ticals. The expenditure for 1913 was 61,581,897 ticals. The national debt consists of an Anglo-French loan of £1,000,000, an Anglo-French-German loan of £3,000,000, and a federated Malay States loan of £4,000,000. The tical, the unit of value, is equivalent to $3,70,8 of United States money.

Railways.—On Nov. 1, 1913, there were 721 miles open for traffic, the principal line running from Bangkok along the Menam to a terminus at Dem Chai, near the town of Phré. A network of railways and canals affords easy communication throughout Central Siam, and the traffic is enormous. Northern and eastern Siam are less favorably situated, but southern Siam is to have a compensating system of railways.

Siam:
- American representative at coronation of King of, 8047.
- Claim of United States against, 6184.
  - Adjustment of, 6336.
- Diplomatic relations with, 6336.
  - Appropriation for, recommended, 4799.
- Gifts received from, referred to, 3267.
- Legation of United States in, premises for, presented by Government of, 4823, 4825, 4923.
  - Appropriation for erection of building on, recommended, 5494.
- Liquor traffic in, agreement with, for regulation of, 4803.
- Minister of United States to, mission created, 4718, 4761, 4825.
- Treaty with, 1272, 1457, 1593, 2951, 3061, 3834.

Siam, Treaties with.—The convention of amity and commerce of 1833 was modified in some directions by the treaty of 1856. Freedom of commerce was extended to citizens of the United States except in importation of arms and munitions of war, and opium, and in the exportation of rice, which is prohibited. The duties payable on ships, it was agreed, should be those paid by the most favored nation; and should there be in the future any diminution in the same in favor of any foreign nation, the United States should share the favor. Humane treatment of shipwrecked mariners was provided for.

A subject of Siam in debt to a citizen of the United States or a citizen of the United States in debt to a subject of Siam shall be obliged to bring all of his goods for sale and apply the proceeds to the payment thereof; should the proceeds be insufficient, the debtor shall not be liable for the balance. Merchants from the United States may rent houses in Siam, but shall rent the king's factories and pay the usual rent therefor. Goods brought to Siam by merchants shall be reported in detail to the king, but no duty shall be charged thereon. Should any foreign country other than Portugal be privileged to appoint consuls

Siam Treaties with—*Continued.*
at Siam, that privilege shall also be accorded to the United States.

The treaty of 1856 afforded full protection to merchants of the United States in Siam. As Siam has no ships of war, it was agreed that the vessels of war of the United States meeting a Siamese vessel at sea should render to it all possible aid not in violation of the laws of neutrality; and American consuls in foreign ports out of Siam shall render aid to the captains of Siamese vessels in such ports. Provision is made for the appointment of a consul at Bangkok. (See Consular Conventions.) American merchants may trade freely in any port of Siam, but shall reside permanently at Bangkok, where they may rent land, but may not purchase land within two hundred seng (four English miles) of the city walls until they have lived for ten years in Siam or have permission so to buy. Apart from this, American merchants may buy or rent houses anywhere within twenty-four hours' journey from Siam, measured at the rate of speed at which boats travel. Freedom of conscience is allowed to all.

Vessels of war of the United States may enter the river and anchor at Paknam, but only with special permission may proceed to the docks. On articles of import the duty shall be three per cent, payable either in money or in goods. Unsalable and re-exported goods shall be entitled to a drawback. Opium may be imported free of duty, but may not be sold to the opium farmer or his agents. It may be re-exported without impost or duty levied upon it. In times of threatened scarcity the Siamese government may prohibit the export of salt, rice, and fish, on thirty days' notice.

By an agreement of 1884 it is permitted to sell in Siam liquors of a strength allowed to be manufactured in Siam. Beers and wines may be sold on an import duty not to exceed ten per cent. The strength of liquors shall be tested by a Siamese official. The Siamese government may at any time stop the importation of liquors or spirits which, in their opinion, prove deleterious to the health of the people.

Siberia, survivors of *Jeannette* expedition aided by people of. (See *Jeannette* Polar Expedition.)

Sibyl, The, English schooner, appropriation for, recommended, 3890.

Sicily (see also Italy):
- Claims of United States against, 1113.
  - Act to authorize Secretary of Treasury to compromise, vetoed, 1365.
  - Commissioner appointed to consider, 1244.
  - Convention regarding, 1269.
  - Payment of, 1317, 1368.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2870.
- Neutral rights, treaty with, regarding, 2836.
- Relations opened with United States, 1706.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 1170, 1196, 1244, 2271, 2479, 2836, 2870, 2884.

Sierra Forest Reserve, Cal., mentioned, 7278.

Signal Service:
- Building for, recommended, 4657.
- Chief Signal Officer. (See Chief Signal Officer.)
- Discussed, 4148.
- Establishment and organization of, discussed, 4304, 4934.
- Reorganization of, recommended, 5487.
- Separate organization of, recommended, 4637, 4934.
- Services of, in Spanish-American War, discussed, 6314.

Silkworms, memorial from Count de Bronno Bronski regarding introduction of, into United States, 2584.

Silver.—One of the precious metals and the one most in use during historic times, both in the arts and as a medium of exchange. In the earliest ages, even before there was a record, as in prehistoric Greece and Italy, silver mines were worked, and the refined metal obtained from the ores was employed in ornamental and useful arts. It was not so early used as a money metal, and when finally its use as such was begun it was made into bars or rings and sold by weight. Shekels, or pieces of silver, are alluded to in the book of Genesis. Abraham, in the land of Canaan, bought a field for sepulture and paid for it in silver. But the best authorities state that the first regular coinage of either gold or silver was in Asia Minor, in Phrygia or Lydia. The Egyptians did not have coins in the earliest times, although otherwise their civilization was advanced. In ancient times silver was plentiful in Spain. Hannibal, it is stated, obtained 300 pounds per day from the mines there during the Carthaginian occupation of that country. At a much earlier day the Athenians had valuable silver mines at Laurium, in the territory of Attica. Silver, as well as gold, was employed in the erection of Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem. Silver drinking cups and silver ornaments on horn or ivory drinking cups were in use among the Vikings. In fact, all the civilized and semi-civilized nations and tribes of antiquity made free use of this metal. It was more common even then than gold, and therefore less precious. At a later period the Incas in Peru, the Toltecs and Aztecas in Mexico, and the Mayas in Yucantan employed it for ornamental purposes and for objects of utility, both in their temples and palaces. Among modern civilized and enlightened peoples its use is so common as to require no special remark.

The metal itself is found in almost every part of the globe, usually in combination with other metals. Take the whole historical period and it is found that the South American mines are the richest. Mulhall is authority for the statement that Mexico has produced more silver since 1523 than any other country within the last 500 years. He values the total output there for the period at $3,050,000,000. Mexico has also the largest annual output, producing 60,808,978 oz. fine, valued at $35,269,200; the United States follows next with 57,682,800 oz. fine, worth $33,456,000. Large masses have been found in nuggets, as one of 370 pounds at La Paz, Bolivia, in 1749; another of 560 pounds at Königsberg, Norway, and still another of 800

Silver—*Continued.*
pounds at Huantaya, Peru. Sonora, Mexico, however, claims to have extracted a huge lump of silver weighing 2,700 pounds.

The subject has entered into American politics, the Democratic party in 1896 having declared for the free coinage of the metals at the former ratio of 16 to 1. The French ratio was at 15½ to 1. The repeal in 1873 of the law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver was the beginning of an agitation for the restoration of bimetallism. (See also Bland-Allison Act; Coinage Laws; Sherman Act.)

SILVER PRODUCTION FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES: 1792 TO 1913

(From Reports of the Director of the Mint, Treasury Department)

Calendar Year	Fine Ounces (Troy)	Commercial Value
April 2, 1792–July 31, 1834.		Insignificant
July 31, 1834–Dec. 31, 1855	619,100	$816,000
1856	38,700	52,000
1857	38,700	52,400
1858	38,700	52,000
1859	77,300	105,100
1860	116,000	156,800
1861	1,546,900	2,062,000
1862	3,480,500	4,684,800
1863	6,574,200	8,842,300
1864	8,507,800	11,443,000
1865	8,701,200	11,642,200
1866	7,734,400	10,356,400
1867	10,441,400	13,866,200
1868	9,281,200	12,306,900
1869	9,281,200	12,297,600
1870	12,375,000	16,434,000
1871	17,789,100	23,588,300
1872	22,236,300	29,396,400
1873	27,650,400	35,881,600
1874	28,868,200	36,917,500
1875	24,539,300	30,485,900
1876	29,996,200	34,919,800
1877	30,777,800	36,991,500
1878	35,022,300	40,401,000
1879	31,565,500	35,477,100
1880	30,318,700	34,717,000
1881	33,257,800	37,657,500
1882	36,196,900	41,105,900
1883	35,732,800	39,618,400
1884	37,743,800	41,921,300
1885	39,909,400	42,503,500
1886	39,694,000	39,482,400
1887	41,721,600	40,887,200
1888	45,792,700	43,045,100
1889	50,094,500	46,838,400
1890	54,516,300	57,242,100
1891	58,330,000	57,630,000
1892	63,500,000	55,662,500
1893	60,000,000	46,800,000
1894	49,500,000	31,422,100
1895	55,727,000	36,445,500
1896	58,834,800	39,654,600
1897	53,860,000	32,316,000
1898	54,438,000	32,118,400
1899	54,764,500	32,858,700
1900	57,647,000	35,741,100
1901	55,214,000	33,128,400
1902	55,500,000	29,415,000
1903	54,300,000	29,322,000
1904	57,682,800	33,456,024
1905	56,101,600	34,221,976
1906	56,517,900	38,256,400
1907	56,514,700	37,299,700
1908	52,440,800	28,050,600
1909	54,721,500	28,455,200
1910	57,137,900	30,854,500
1911	60,399,400	32,615,700
1912	63,766,800	39,197,400
1913	67,601,111	40,864,871

PRODUCTION OF SILVER, CALENDAR YEAR 1912

States and Territories	Fine Ounces	Commercial Value
Alabama	200	$100
Alaska	539,700	331,800
Arizona	3,445,500	2,118,000
California	1,384,800	851,200
Colorado	7,933,100	4,876,500
Georgia	200	100
Idaho	7,862,900	4,833,400
Illinois	1,800	1,100
Maryland	700	400
Michigan	543,500	334,100
Missouri	30,000	18,400
Montana	12,524,000	7,698,500
Nevada	13,851,400	8,514,400
New Mexico	1,460,800	898,000
North Carolina	2,300	1,400
Oregon	54,000	33,200
Philippine Islands	5,800	3,600
Porto Rico	......	......
South Carolina	......	......
South Dakota	205,800	126,500
Tennessee	112,000	68,800
Texas	379,800	233,500
Utah	13,076,700	8,038,300
Virginia	700	400
Washington	350,800	215,600
Wyomimg	300	200
Total	63,766,800	$39,197,500

These figures compare with a production in 1911 of 60,399,400 fine ounces.

The ratio of silver to gold has varied greatly. 1,000 B. C. it was 12 to 1, if the best figures obtainable are to be relied upon. At the Christian era it was 9 to 1. 500 A. D., just twenty-four years after the downfall of the Western Empire of Rome, the ratio was 18 to 1, but in 1100 A. D. it had fallen to 8 to 1. At the close of the seventeenth century it was 10 to 1, and at the end of the last century 15 to 1. In 1850 the ratio was 15.4 to 1; in 1870, 18.40 to 1; in 1893, 26.49; 1909, 35.75. In the coinage of the United States mints the ratio of 15,988 to 1 of gold is maintained.

Silver. (See Gold and Silver.)
Silver Certificates:
  Discussed, 5474.
  Repeal of act for issuance of, recommended, 4633, 4720.
  Suspension of issuance of, recommended, 4830.
Silver Coinage. (See Coins and Coinage.)
Single Standard. (See Monometallism.)

Single Tax.—The following statement of the single tax principle was written by Henry George, Sr.: We are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, state, county, and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and all the obligations of all forms of direct and indirect taxation. Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied and commensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, state government, and the general government, as the revenue from direct tax is now divided between the local and state governments, or by a direct assessment being made by the

Single Tax—*Continued.*
general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner. The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor. It is a tax not on land, but on the value of land. Then it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax not on the use and improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who, on a city lot, erected a valuable building, would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant. The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use. The single tax, therefore, would: First. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts, where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities, where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre. Second. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government, and greatly reduce its cost. Third. Do away with the fraud, corruption, and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other. Fourth. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade, as now exists between the states of the Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave every one free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion. Fifth. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure, and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization, in securing to each individual equal right to the use of the earth. It is also a proper function of society to maintain and control all public ways for the transportation of persons and property, and the transmission of intelligence; and also to maintain and control all public ways in cities for furnishing water, gas, and all other things that necessarily require the use of such common ways.

Sinking Fund.—An account or fund set aside for the payment of a debt or obligation. It is formed by successively appropriating or setting aside sums for the designated purpose. Alexander Hamilton made an unsuccessful attempt under the Confederation to establish a sinking fund for the liquidation of the national debt. The first national sinking fund in this country was created by act of Congress Aug. 2, 1790. The present sinking fund to retire the national debt was established by an act of Feb. 25, 1862, and amended by later acts. It sets apart annually a special fund for the payment of interest on and for the purchase of a given per cent of the national debt. Bonds so redeemed are to be canceled and deducted from the outstanding indebtedness of the Government. In addition there is to be purchased annually an amount of Government bonds equal to the annual interest on bonds previously bought for the sinking fund. The sinking fund is thus, as far as interest is concerned, in the position of any other holder of the Government's obligations receiving interest on the bonds that have been purchased for its account, except that the bonds belonging to it have been canceled and the debt considered reduced by that amount. An act of April 17, 1876, provides that fractional currency, redeemed by the Treasury, shall constitute a part of the sinking fund.

Sinking Fund, repeal of law recommended, 5754.
Sioune Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Sioux City, Iowa, acts for erection of public building at, vetoed, 5015, 5301.
Sioux Commission:
  Discussed, 5480.
  Report of, discussed, 5496.
Sioux Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Sioux Reservation, Dakota:
  Division of portion of, into separate reservations proclaimed, 5529.
    Compensation to, for losses sustained in, referred to, 5568.
  Lands granted to Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., declared forfeited by Proclamation, 5944.
  Opened to settlement, 6826, 6861, 6998.
  Purchase of portion of, recommended, 4837.
  Restoration of to public domain, order regarding, declared void, 4890.
    Discussed, 4943.
  Right of way for railroad through, 4775, 4780.

Sioux Wars discussed, 3333, 4360, 5636.

Sir Robert Pell, The, outrages committed on, 1695.

Sisseton Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Sitka, Alaska, port of entry, order regarding, 3865.

Sivewright, Bacon & Co., compensation to, 6774, 6933.

Six Nations of Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Skagit Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Skai-wha-mish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Skipwith, Fulwar, consul-general to France, nomination of and reasons therefor, 170.

S'Klallams Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Skope-áhmish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Sk-táh-le-jum Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Sk-táhl-mish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Slaughterhouse Cases.—A series of five cases bearing upon the creation of monopolies or trusts and defining the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Crescent City Live Stock, Landing and Slaughterhouse Co. was incorporated by the Louisiana legislature March 8, 1869. The Butchers' Development Association protested against this act of the legislature on the ground that it created a monopoly. Suit was brought against the State by Paul Esteben and others on the ground that their business was injured. It was claimed by the plaintiffs that the creation of a monopoly of this sort by the State legislature was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution which prohibits State legislatures from enforcing laws "which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States." The Supreme Court of Louisiana decided that the law did not conflict with the amendment to the Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States, April 14, 1873, and Jan. 24, 1887, affirmed the decision. In these celebrated cases the Supreme Court likewise decided that the fundamental character of the Government had not been changed in any way by the Civil War. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana was not entirely affirmed in the last case mentioned, that of the Crescent Live Stock Co. *vs.* Butchers' Union. That part which constituted a judgment against the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Co. solely, for damages for the malicious prosecution, was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings. In that case Justice Matthews delivered the opinion, and there was no dissenting opinion. In the other cases Justic Miller rendered the court's judgment. Justice Field, for himself, and Justices Swayne and Bradley, delivered a dissenting opinion.

Slave Representation.—One of the most difficult problems encountered by the framers of the Constitution was the representation to be accorded in Congress to those portions of the country whose population consisted partly of slaves. It was contended, on the one hand, that, being persons, they should be represented, and, on the other hand, that, being property, they should be made the object of taxation. A compromise was finally reached providing that for purposes of reckoning a state's proportion of representatives, as well as its direct taxes, its population should be "determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons"—i. e., slaves. This method of computing population was first suggested in 1783 by the Continental Congress as a basis for the apportionment of contribution from the states, to be agreed upon as an amendment to the Articles of Confederation. It remained in force until the abolition of slavery.

Slave Trade. (See African Slave Trade.)

Slavery.—A slave is defined as a person who is the chattel or property of another and is wholly subject to his will. Slavery probably originated at an early period of the world's history in the accident of capture in war. It existed in all the ancient Oriental nations of which we have any record. In the Homeric poems it was the ordinary destiny of prisoners of war. The prevalence of Christianity tended to ameliorate the condition of the slave. Laws respecting the sale of slaves in England were made by Alfred the Great. The English peasantry were commonly sold for slaves in Saxon and Norman times; children were sold in Bristol market like cattle for exportation, many being sent to Ireland and Scotland. In 1574 Queen Elizabeth ordered her bondsmen in the western countries made free at easy rates, and in 1660 serfdom was finally extinguished in England. By the decision of Lord Mansfield, of the Court of King's bench, in the Sommersett case (q. v.), slavery was declared illegal in England. In Scotland bondage to the soil was not gotten rid of until the close of the last century.

Parliament abolished trade in negro slaves in 1807, and in 1833 an act was passed abolishing slavery throughout the British colonies. In pursuance of this act 770,280 negroes became free Aug. 1, 1834. About the time of the American Revolution societies of prominent men were formed for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the negro slaves. Pennsylvania was the first state to organize such a society, in 1787, with Benjamin Franklin as president. New York followed with a similar society, John Jay as its first president and Alexander Hamilton as its second. Immediately after came Rhode Island, and Maryland in 1789, with such members as Samuel Chase and Luther Martin; Delaware, with James A. Bayard and C. A. Rodney; Connecticut, in 1790; Virginia, 1791, and New Jersey, in 1792. The most that was accomplished by these societies was the suppression of the slave trade in 1808. Pennslyvania provided for the gradual emancipation of her slaves in 1780; Massachusetts, by a bill of rights prefixed to her constitution, the same year; New Hampshire, by her constitution, and Connecticut and Rhode Island by enactment, in 1784; Vermont, by her constitution, and New York and New Jersey by gradual abolition, the former in 1799 and the latter in 1804. In 1817 New York enacted further legislation, decreeing total abolition on July 4, 1827. By this law 10,000 slaves were freed.

Following are some of the important steps leading to the Civil War in America, by which the institution of slavery was

Slavery—*Continued.*

finally abolished: Passage of the ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio containing the unalterable article forbidding slavery, 1787; Quakers present a petition to Congress praying for the abolition of slavery, 1794; important debate in Congress on the abolition of the slave trade, 1806; slave trade abolished, 1808; American Colonization Society organized at Washington to aid emigration to Africa, 1816; Missouri Compromise passed by Congress, 1820; antislavery societies organized in New York and Pennsylvania, 1833; passage of fugitive-slave law and compromise measures, 1850; negroes seized at Boston under fugitive-slave law, 1851; passage of Kansas-Nebraska bill, 1854; repealing of the Missouri Compromise; Kansas war, 1854; Dred Scott decision, 1857; John Brown's insurrection, 1859; election of Lincoln to the Presidency, 1860; secession of South Carolina, December, 1860, followed by other states in 1861; President Lincoln proclaims the abolition of slavery in all parts of the country in rebellion, Jan. 1, 1863 (3358); submission of the southern armies in April, 1865, and official announcement of the final abolition of slavery Dec. 18, 1865.

Slavery (see also African Slave Trade; Compromise Measures of 1850; Kansas-Nebraska Act; Missouri Compromise; Negroes):

- Abolition of (see also Emancipation *post*)—
  - Compensation to States for, recommended, 3255, 3269, 3292, 3334.
    - Draft of bill for, 3285, 3337.
    - Recommendation again to be made, 3297.
  - Constitutional amendment for, recommended by President—
    - Buchanan, 3168.
    - Johnson, 3556.
      - Ratification of, referred to, 3570, 3644.
    - Lincoln, 3453.
- Agitation in States growing out of, discussed, 2874, 2930, 2962, 2981, 3028, 3084, 3157, 3186, 3206.
  - Meditation of Virginia for settlement of, discussed, 3192.
- Compensation to States for the abolition of, recommended, 3255, 3269, 3292, 3334.
- Discussed by President—
  - Buchanan, 2962, 2981, 3028, 3084, 3157, 3186.
  - Lincoln, 3206, 3269, 3335.
  - Pierce, 2874, 2930.
  - Polk, 2456, 2490.
- Emancipation discussed and notice of, given. (See Emancipation; Emancipation Proclamation.)
- Exportation of slaves by Great Britain in contravention of treaty of Ghent, 629.
- Fugitive slaves. (See Fugitive Slaves.)
- International congress at Brussels for abolition of, 5471, 5543, 6360.
- In Brazil, 4100.
    - Abolished, 5369.
  - China, 4539.
  - Cuba and Puerto Rico, 4100, 4143, 4194, 4196.
    - Release of persons held in, discussed, 4194.
  - Portuguese colonies abolished, 4289.
- Incendiary literature to slaves discussed, 1394.
- Introduction of, into Territories of United States discussed, 2490, 2962, 2981, 3002, 3028, 3085, 3160.
  - Supreme Court decision settling right of, 2985, 3029, 3085, 3160.
- Laws to prevent ownership of slaves in foreign lands by citizens of United States recommended, 4100, 4144.
- Negro slaves enslaved. (See Civil War.)
- On coast of Africa referred to, 4160.
- Proposition to Great Britain to abolish mixed courts which had been created for the suppression of, 3989.
- Supreme Court decision regarding slavery in Territories, discussed, 2985, 3029, 3085, 3160.

Slaves, Fugitive. (See Fugitive Slaves.)

Sleswick. (See Schleswig-Holstein War.)

Slim Buttes Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6957.

Smalh-Kamish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Smith Island Reservation for native birds, established, 8339.

Smithsonian Institution.—James Smithson, F. R. S., a natural son of the first Duke of Northumberland, and an eminent English chemist and mineralogist, died in 1829. He bequeathed £105,000 to the Government of the United States in trust to "found at Washington an establishment, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." This bequest became operative in 1835. In 1838 the United States Government received from the court of chancery of Great Britain $515,169, which was increased by investment to $703,000. After the discussion of numerous plans, Congress in 1846 created the present establishment. The Institution has devoted itself to the two lines of work marked out in the terms of the bequest—the prosecution of original research and the publication and distribution of memoirs on subects relating to science. During its existence it has originated many important scientific undertakings, which have later been taken up by the Government and prosecuted on broader lines under the control of special bureaus, some under the direction of the Institution, others independently. Out of its meteorological service the Weather Bureau has grown; in connection with its work in ichthyology the Fish Commission was established.

Under the direction of the Institution are the National Museum, which is the legal custodian of all government collections, the Bureau of International Exchanges, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the Astro-Physical Observatory, and the Zoological

Smithsonian Institute—*Continued.*

Park. The Institution maintains a table at the biological station at Naples, Italy, to which it sends students to conduct investigations. From time to time the Institution sends scientific expeditions, the most recent being those to Alaska to discover remains of mammoths and other large mammals, and to British Columbia to investigate and explore the glaciers there situated. The Institution has a library of 250,000 volumes. The direction of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Board of Regents, consisting of the Chief Justice, the Vice-President, three senators, three representatives, and six other citizens, two of whom shall reside in Washington. The President of the United States and his Cabinet are members of the Institution. The secretary is elected by the Board of Regents. Joseph Henry, the first secretary, served from the founding of the Institution in 1846, till his death in 1878; he was succeeded by Spencer F. Baird, and upon the latter's death in 1887, Samuel P. Langley was placed in charge of the work. He was succeeded as secretary by Charles D. Wolcott. The Institution is located in Washington City and occupies an ornate building of Seneca brown stone, situated in a prominent place in the Mall, which extends from the Capitol to the Washington Monument. In 1904, the remains of James Smithson, who so far as it is known, had never visited this country, were brought from Geneva to Washington and placed in the Institution.

The entire consignment of pickled skins of animals killed in Africa by former President Roosevelt and his son, Kermit, was received at the Smithsonian Institution. Among the animals represented in this collection were rhinoceros, wild beeste bush busk, eland, wart hog, water buck, Impali zebra, giraffe, hyena, lion, Grant's gazelle, leopard, cheetah, reed buck, Thompson's gazelle, steinbuck, dik-ack, baboon, klipper springer and jackal.

Smithsonian Institution:

- Bequest to United States by James Smithson for founding, 1406.
  - Fulfillment of objects of, suggested, 1723, 1942, 2124.
  - Prosecution of claim to, referred to, 1647, 1723.
  - Referred to, 1490, 6674, 6767, 7044.
- Medium for interchange of official publications, 4718.
- Organization of, recommended, 2751.
- Request of regents of, for appropriation for National Museum commended, 4431, 4458.

Smoke Abatement Exhibition at London referred to, 4695.

Smuggling.—In the United States the offense of smuggling is defined as "the act, with the intent to defraud, of bringing into the United States, or, with like intent, attempting to bring into the United States, dutiable articles without passing the same, or the package containing the same, through the custom-house or submitting them to the officers of the revenue for examination." The penalties which may be enforced are a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $5,000, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, seizure and condemnation of the vessel or vehicle used, and various other special penalties. The British navigation laws of the latter part of the seventeenth and first half of the eighteenth centuries induced bold and extensive smuggling into the Colonies. Merchants and prominent public men otherwise respectable felt no hesitation about cheating the revenue by illicit trade with pirates and West Indian merchants. New York was the principal port for smugglers, though Boston, Philadelphia, and Charleston were also enriched by smuggled goods. This led the British Government to enforce the acts of trade which did much to precipitate the Revolution.

Smuggling:

- Pernicious practice of, should be prevented, 644.
- Practice of, criminal in free governments, 480.

Snake Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Sno-ho-mish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Snoqualmoo Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Soc Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Socialist Party.—This party was organized as the Social Democracy in 1897 by Eugene V. Debs, at Chicago. In 1898 the party's candidate polled, chiefly in Massachusetts, 9,545 votes. In 1900 Eugene V. Debs was the party's candidate for President and Job H. Harriman for Vice-President. The platform advocates state ownership of all means of production and distribution, with the public ownership of railways, mines, etc., also the initiative and referendum, and public work for unemployed. In that year the party vote was 84,003, many additions to the party being received from the Socialist Labor party (*q. v.*).

In 1901 at the Indianapolis convention the party formally united with the seceders from the Socialist Labor party, and took the name of Socialist party, except in some states, particularly in New York and Wisconsin, on account of certain provisions in the election laws of those states. In 1902 the party vote was 229,762.

In 1904 Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford were the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, and received 402,283 votes. The Socialist party has at times elected local officers in several states, and at one time had representatives in the Massachusetts legislature. In 1908 Debs polled 420,793 votes for President. The Socialists elected Victor L. Berger to the Sixty-second Congress from Wisconsin. In the Presidential election of 1912 they cast 901,873 votes for Debs.

Socialist Labor Party.—This party took its name at a convention held at Newark, N. J., in 1877. In 1883 a congress of Socialists met at Baltimore, Md., and formed a national party, but the growth of the organization was retarded by the anarchistic outbreak in Chicago in 1886. The party was reorganized in 1889, formally assuming the name Socialist Labor party, and their first national convention was held in New York City August 28, 1892. Simon Wing, of Massachusetts, was nominated for President, and Charles H. Matchett, of New York, for Vice-President. The platform advocated public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs, and other public utilities, the initiative and referendum, the recall of representatives, and the abolition of the Presidency, Vice-Presidency and Senate. In that year the party polled 21,532 votes.

In 1896 Charles H. Matchett was the candidate for President and Matthew Ma-

Socialist Labor Party—*Continued.*
guire for Vice-President. The platform advocated state ownership of all means of production. The vote in this year was 36,274. In 1898 the party in eighteen states cast 82,204 votes. In 1899 the Socialist Labor party split, many of its members going to the Social Democratic party or Social Democracy (now the Socialist party).

The Socialist Labor party has since been on the decline. In 1900 Joseph F. Malloney, its candidate for President, and Valentine Remmel for Vice-President, polled 39,537 votes. In 1902, in state and Congressional elections the party cast 53,763 votes. In 1904 Charles H. Corregan, its candidate for President, and William W. Cox, for Vice-President, polled 31,249 votes. In 1908 the vote was 13,825, and in 1912 Arthur Reimer polled 29,259 votes for President.

Society of American Florists, act incorporating, vetoed, 6010.

Society of Army of the Cumberland, statue of Gen. Garfield to be erected in Washington by, 4795.
  Unveiling ceremonies, order regarding, 5162.

Society of Colonial Wars.—Instituted in 1892 to "perpetuate the memory of these events and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment, defense, and preservation of the American Colonies, and were in truth the founders of the Nation. With this end in view it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the American Colonial period, and to inspire in its members the paternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and in the community respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible." Eligibility is confined to an adult male descendant of an ancestor who fought in battle under Colonial authority, from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., in 1607, to the battle of Lexington, in 1775, or who served as Governor, Deputy-Governor, Member of the Council, or as a military, naval, or marine officer in the service of the Colonies, or under the banner of Great Britain, or was conspicuous in military, official, or legislative life during that period.

Society of Friends:
  Management of Indians committed to, 3992, 4063, 4106, 4154, 4206, 4254, 4307.
  Paper to President, from, on Indian affairs, referred to, 4075.

Societies of Spanish War Veterans.—Astor Battery Association.—Organized December, 1904. Composed of original members of the Astor Battery, which served in the Philippines campaign of 1898. Meets annually, Aug. 13, anniversay of the capture of Manila, at Reunion-Army of the Philippines, and at the annual national encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans.

Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War.—Instituted Feb. 2, 1899. Membership is composed of persons who served on the active list or performed active duty as commissioned officers, regular or volunteer, during the war with Spain, or who participated in the war as naval or military cadets. Membership descends to the eldest male descendant in the order of primogeniture.

Society of the Army of the Philippines.—Composed of American soldiers who fought in any of the campaigns in the Philippine Islands.

Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba.—Organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago de Cuba, July 31, 1898. Annual dues, $1; life membership, $25. No initiation fee. There are branch societies in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, California, and the District of Columbia.

United Spanish War Veterans.—National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans.—Organized April 18, 1904, by the consolidation of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, and the Society of the Service Men of the Spanish War. Soldiers and sailors of the regular and volunteer army, navy and marine corps who served honorably during the war with Spain or in the insurrection in the Philippines are eligible to membership.

United Volunteer Association.—All white soldiers and sailors who served honorably in the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Spain or the incident insurrection in the Philippines are eligible to membership. This society was organized at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1899, and has a membership (1909) of nearly 38,000. It is national in scope and character.

Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, in the State of Maryland.—Organized in 1871, "to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the late war between the Confederate states and the United States of America; to honor the memory of our comrades who have fallen; to cherish the ties of friendship among those who survive, and to fulfil the duties of sacred charity toward those who may stand in need of them." The membership is 925.

Society of the Cincinnati. (See Cincinnati, Society of the.)

Societies of the Union Army of 1861-65.—Society of the Army of the Tennessee.—Organized at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865; the headquarters are at Cincinnati. Army of the Tennessee Association; organized at Washington, D. C., August, 1902; all who served in that army eligible to membership. Society of the Army of the Cumberland; organized in February, 1868, and its present membership is 350. Society of the Army of the Potomac; the Society was organized in 1868; the present membership is over 2,000. Association of the Thirteenth Army Corps; this Association was organized at Milwaukee, August, 1889.

Societies of the War of 1812.—The Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York, Constituting the Military Society of the War of 1812. Instituted as a military society by the officers of the War of 1812, on Jan. 3, 1826, in the City of New York, and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, by the surviving veteran members, Jan. 8, 1892. Consolidated Jan. 8, 1848, with the Veteran Corps of Artillery (instituted by officers of the Revolutionary War, Nov. 25, 1790). Hiram Cronk, last surviving Veteran member War of 1812, born April 29, 1800, died May 13, 1905. The original members com-

Societies of the War of 1812—*Continued.* prise those who actually served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the War of 1812, or on vessels other than merchant ships which sailed under commissions of letters of marque and reprisals from the United States in that war. Eligibility to hereditary membership is confined by law to descendants of those who actually served in the War of 1812, and to descendants of former members.

General Society of the War of 1812.—Is composed of federated state societies, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, the members of each of which state societies are borne upon the membership roll of the general society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812-14 in the army, navy, revenue marine, or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof to the state society to which he makes application, and is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member. In case of failure of lineal descendants of an actual participant in said war, one collateral representative who is deemed worthy may be admitted to membership.

Soils, Bureau of. (See Agriculture, Department of.)

Soldiers' Homes.—*Regular Army*—The National Home for aged and disabled soldiers of the regular army of the United States is situated in Washington, D. C., occupying a beautiful site outside the city limits. It was established in 1851 with money raised by a levy on the City of Mexico during the Mexican War, and is supported by a regular tax on each soldier of the army.

All soldiers who have served twenty years as enlisted men in the army (including volunteer service, if any), or who have served in any war, and all soldiers of less than twenty years' service who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease, or injuries in the line of duty while in the regular army, as unfits them for further service, are entitled to the benefits of the Home.

A pensioner who enters the Home may assign his pension, or any part of it, to his child, wife, or parent, by filing written notice with the agent who pays him. If not so assigned, it is drawn by the treasurer of the Home and held in trust for the pensioner, to whom it is paid in such sums as the governor of the Home deems proper while he is an inmate of the Home, the balance being paid in full when he takes his discharge and leaves the Home.

Inmates are subject to the Rules and Articles of War, the same as soldiers in the army. They are comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed and receive medical attendance and medicine, all without cost to them. There are 1,379 men now receiving the benefits of the Home.

Applications for admission to the Home may be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners, U. S. Soldiers' Home, War Department, Washington, D. C.," and must give date of enlistment and date of discharge, with letter of company and number of regiment for each and every term of service, and rate of pension, if any, and must be accompanied by a medical certificate showing nature and degree of disability if any exists.

Volunteers.—There are National Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers at Dayton, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Hot Springs, S. Dak. The aggregate number of members cared for is about 35,000.

The Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers informs the disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States that Homes have been established, at the places above named, for all such as are unable to earn a living by labor. All the ordinary comforts of a home are provided—chapels for religious services; halls for concerts, etc.; hospitals, with experienced surgeons and nurses; libraries and reading rooms; amusement halls; post and telegraph offices; stores, etc. Good behavior insures kind treatment.

Soldiers and sailors are especially informed that the Home is neither a hospital nor almshouse, but a home, where subsistence, quarters, clothing, religious instruction, employment when possible, and amusements are provided by the Government of the United States. The provision is not a charity, but is a reward to the brave and deserving, and is their right, to be forfeited only by bad conduct at the Home or conviction of heinous crimes. A soldier or sailor desiring admission may apply by letter to either of the managers, whereupon a blank application will be sent to him, and if he be found duly qualified, transportation will be furnished, or he can apply personally or by letter at the branch nearest to his place of residence.

President of the Board of Managers, Maj. James W. Wadsworth, 346 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.; Secretary, John M. Holley, Esq., La Crosse, Wis.

The requirements for admission are: (1) An honorable discharge from the United States service during a war in which it was engaged. (2) Disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor. (3) Applicants for admission will be required to stipulate and agree to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the Board of Managers, or by its order; to perform all duties required of them, and to obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the Home. (4) A soldier or sailor must forward with his application for admission his Discharge Paper and when he is a pensioner, his Pension Certificate, which papers will be retained at the branch to which the applicant is admitted, to be kept there for him, and returned to him when he is discharged. This rule is adopted to prevent the loss of such papers and certificates, and to hinder fraudulent practices; and no application will be considered unless these papers are sent with it. If the original discharge does not exist, a copy of discharge, certified by the War or Navy Department, or by the Adjutant-General of the state, must accompany the application.

State Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers are maintained at the following places:

California—Yountville.
Colorado—Monte Vista.
Connecticut—Noroton H'ts.
Idaho—Boise.
Illinois—Quincy.
Indiana—Lafayette.
Iowa—Marshalltown.
Kansas—Fort Dodge.
Massachusetts—Chelsea.
Michigan—Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Minnehaha.
Missouri—St. James.
Montana—Columbus Falls.
Nebraska { Grand Island. Milford.
New Hampshire—Tilton.
New Jersey { Kearny. Vineland.
New York { Bath. Oxford.
North Dakota—Lisbon.
Ohio { Sandusky. Madison.
Oregon—Roseburg.
Pennsylvania—Erie.
Rhode Island—Bristol.
South Dakota—Hot Springs.
Vermont—Bennington.
Washington { Orting. Port Orchard.
Wisconsin—Waupaca.
Wyoming—Cheyenne.

Soldiers' Home:
Erection of, recommended, 2559, 2624.
Recommendations of board of commissioners regarding, 4777.
Should be under jurisdiction of War Department, 7609.
Site for, selected, 2668.
Solicitor of the Treasury, office of, established, 1090.
Operations of, referred to, 2539.

Sommersett Case.—A negro slave named Sommersett accompanied his master from Boston to London in October, 1769. He became ill and was turned adrift by his master. His condition aroused the compassion of Granville Sharp, who cared for him until he was restored to health. He was then claimed by his master and taken before Lord Mansfield, of the court of King's bench. Here he was discharged on the ground that in England slavery could exist only by positive law, and in the absence of such a law a person could not be deprived of liberty on the ground that he was a slave. This decision determined the future course of England in the delivery of fugitives.

Sons of American Revolution.—A patriotic society composed of lineal descendants of soldiers, sailors, and conspicuous patriots of Revolutionary times. The society was organized in California July 4, 1875. Another society of the same name was organized in New York in 1889 and quickly outrivalled the older society; attempts to unite the two were made unsuccessfully in 1892 and 1897. The Eastern Society has thirty-eight branches in the states and branches in the District of Columbia and Hawaii. The total membership is about 11,000.

Sons of Liberty.—A society organized by the younger and more ardent patriots of Connecticut in 1755, to advance colonial liberty. They advocated non-importation, aided in the hanging in effigy of the stamp distributor Oliver in 1765, and in 1774 proposed the organization of a continental congress. The appellation is sometimes applied to the whole body of American patriots. Another organization calling themselves "Sons of Liberty" existed in 1862-1864 in Indiana and other states and actively opposed the efforts of the United States Government in the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union, and several leaders were tried and condemned by a military commission. (See also Milligan Case.)

Sons of the Revolution.—A society of the same nature as the Sons of the American Revolution. It was established in New York in 1875, and has now thirty-one state branches. The principal point of difference between the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution is the matter of eligibility, which in both is dependent on hereditary descent. In the latter society membership is contingent upon lineal descent from patriots of the Revolution, while in the former it is extended to collaterals.

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.—Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., was organized in the City of Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1879. The organization is composed of lineal descendants, over eighteen years of age, of honorably discharged soldiers, or marines who served in the late Civil War. There are now about one thousand camps, with a membership of fifty thousand, distributed among twenty-five divisions, corresponding to states, the general society or national body constituting the Commandery-in-Chief. Each camp has its own officers, the head officer being the commander. The principal officer of the division is the division commander. The Sons of Veterans Auxiliary is an association of women auxiliary to the above organization.

Sound Dues. (See Baltic Sea.)

South America.—The area is 6,750,000 square miles, a little more than one and three-quarter times that of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus of Panama.

The independent republics of South America are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Besides these are British, French and Netherlands' Guiana.

Islands adjacent to South America are the Falkland Islands, Galapagos Islands, Graham Land, Sandwich Group, South Georgia, South Orkneys and South Shetlands.

In the south Tierra del Fuego is separated from the mainland by the Straits of Magellan. The physical features consist of a Western Mountain belt and two Upland Plateaus.

The Upper Plateaus consist of the highlands of Brazil and Guiana, between which are the lowlands of the Amazon.

The extensive lowlands of the Orinoco, Amazon, and Paraná-Paraguay system were once inland seas, and afford great areas of level land. Ocean vessels can reach Iquitos on the Amazon, which is 2,300 miles from the ocean in consequence of the small fall of the river.

On the West Coast the rivers are generally too rapid to be navigable, in consequence of the proximity of the mountains to the sea, but they are invaluable in the dry regions for irrigation.

The Amazon has numerous tributaries, which are themselves great rivers, and occupies with its basin a large part of South America. Owing to the melting of the snows in February and the rains which mainly occur at this season on the Andean slopes, it has a marked flood season, reaching its maximum in June, when it overflows its banks.

The Plate Estuary is formed by the junction of the Paraná and Uruguay. A larger amount of water is brought down than by any other river system in the New World excepting the Amazon. The Paraná is navigable for some 1,200 miles by ocean vessels.

Quito, in Ecuador, at over 9,000 feet, and Bogota, in the uplands of Colombia, at a little below 9,000 feet, have temperatures between 55° F. and 58° F. in both summer and winter, while Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, and Iquitos, on the Upper Amazon, are between 78° F. and 79° F. throughout the year. The diminution of temperature with altitude is shown most noticeably on the high Andean plateau, where La Paz, at over 12,000 feet, has a summer temperature of only 52° F., and near the margin of the Tropics, where Sao Paulo, in the coffee-growing uplands of southeast Brazil at about 2,500 feet, is about 9° colder than Rio at sea level. The local influence of the cold current is shown in the difference of temperature between points in

South America—*Continued.* the same latitude on the East and West coasts—Bahia, in latitude 12° S. is 10° warmer than Callao.

Outside the Tropics the eastern side of South America has a high summer temperature, above 68° F. to south of 40° S. latitude, as a consequence of which wheat can be grown successfully to the south of Buenos Aires.

South America (see also South American Provinces, South American Republic; the several States:
- Assertion of the independence of the Republics of, 612.
- Commercial relations with, 4014, 4826, 5509.
- Commission to Central America and, for improving commercial relations, discussed, 4826, 4863, 4864, 4915, 4955, 5116.
- Condition of, reports on, 1009.
- International American Conference at Washington. (See International American Conference.)
- Monarchical government in, establishment of, referred to, 3402.
- Negotiations for restoration of peace in, referred to, 4676.
- Policy of United States toward, discussed, 5750.

South American Provinces (see also South American Republics):
- Independence and political condition of, referred to, 601.
- Independence of—
  - Achieved by, before recognized by United States, 829.
  - Asserted, 612.
  - Emperor of Russia intervenes for recognition of, 892.
  - Not recognized until danger of subjugation has passed, 1486.
  - Should be recognized by United States, 685.
  - To be recommended, by United States, 674.
- Recognition of, referred to, 706, 761.
- Supplies sent to, 811.
- War with Spain. (See Wars, Foreign.)

South American Republics. (See also South American Provinces; the several Republics):
- Arbitration of pecuniary claims against, 8362.
- Collection by governments of debts due their citizens, from other countries, by force of arms, referred to The Hague Tribunal by Conference of, 7440.
- Commercial relations with—
  - Discussed by President—
    - Hayes, 4460.
    - Pierce, 2869.
  - Report of Hamilton Fish on, 4024.
- Condition of, discussed, 1009.
- Congress of, referred to, 910.
- Differences existing among, referred to, 2252.
- Friendly disposition of United States toward, 950, 3884.
- Independence of—
  - Achieved by, before recognized by United States, 829.
  - Asserted, 612.
  - Emperor of Russia intervenes for recognition of, 892.
  - Not recognized until danger of subjugation has passed, 1486.
  - Should be recognized by United States, 685.
  - To be recommended by United States, 674.
- Mediation of United States offered in wars among, 3776, 3884.
- Minister for, requested, 620.
- Peace conference between Spain and, held in Washington, 4052, 4099.
- Pledge of United States to, against foreign interference with, referred to, 907.
- Policy of United States toward, discussed, 5750.
- Political condition of, discussed, 2904.
- Protection of patents, etc., in, 8364.
- Recognition of, referred to, 706, 761.
- Treaty of, with Spain, discussed, 1369.
- Treaty with, 868.
- War of, with Spain—
  - Armistice, referred to, 4144.
  - Good offices of United States tendered, 3776, 3884.
  - Accepted, 3987, 4052.
- Vessels being built in New York for Spain forbidden to depart, 3987.

South American Republics, Recognition of.—In 1817 Henry Clay endeavored to secure an appropriation from Congress for sending an accredited minister to Buenos Ayres, which had become a free and independent Republic. Congress, however, refused. March 8, 1822, President Monroe in a special message to Congress (685) recommended the recognition of Buenos Ayres, Chile, Colombia, and other republics, and the establishment of international relations with them. This Congress agreed to. The commercial relations between the United States and these republics have steadily improved since this action. A conference, known as the International American Conference (q. v.), representing the United Sates and these republics, met in Washington in 1889 to encourage closer business relations. This resulted in the establishment of the Bureau of American Republics (q. v.). The latest example of the recognition of a new republic by this country occurred in the year 1903, when the Republic of Panama proclaimed its independence of Colombia on Nov. 4 and received the recognition of the American government two days later.

South and Central American Countries, Treaties with.—At the Fourth International American Conference, held in Buenos Aires in August, 1910, representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa

South and Central American Countries, Treaties with—*Continued.* Rica, Cuba, Santo Domingo, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela agreed upon several important points of international comity, among which was a convention for the submission of pecuniary claims to arbitration whenever such claims are of sufficient importance to warrant the expense of arbitration. They also agreed that decisions of such claims should be rendered in accordance with the principles of international law, and all controversies submitted to The Hague Court of Arbitration. This treaty was signed at Buenos Aires August 11, 1910, ratification advised by the Senate Feb. 1, 1911, ratified by the President of the United States March 21, 1911, and proclaimed by Wilson July 29, 1914.

Another convention between the same republics adopted at the same conference provided for the protection of inventions, patents, designs and industrial models. For the text of these treaties see President Wilson's proclamations, pages 8362 and 8364.

South Carolina.—One of the thirteen original states; nickname, "The Palmetto State;" motto, "Animis opibusque parati" ("Prepared in mind and resources"). It lies between lat. 32° 4′ 30″ and 35° 13′ 2″ north and long. 78° 28′ and 83° 18′ west. It is bounded on the north and northeast by North Carolina, on the southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the southwest and west by Georgia (separated for most part of the distance by the Savannah River). It has an area of 30,989 square miles. The surface is level near the coast, undulating in the interior, and mountainous in the northwest. The state produces gold, porcelain, clay, phosphates, and other minerals, and is especially noted for the production of rice and sea-island cotton.

South Carolina was partially explored by the Spaniards in 1525, who named it Chicora. An unsuccessful attempt to colonize was made by the French under Ribault in 1562. The first permanent settlement was made by the English in 1670. Charleston was founded in 1680. Charles II. gave the territory between lat. 29° and 36° 30′ north, to eight of his favorites in 1663, and two years later he issued a charter placing the control of the colony in their hands. They employed John Locke, the philosopher, to draw up a constitution which should provide an ideal government. This "grand model" proved to be an attempt to set up the feudal system in America, and was abandoned by the proprietors in 1693. South Carolina became a royal colony in 1729.

The first constitution was adopted in 1776. The Federal Constitution was ratified May 23, 1788. The state seceded on Dec. 20, 1860, and was readmitted by act of Congress June 25, 1868.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census, place the number of farms in the state at 176,434, comprising 13,512,028 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $392,128,314. The average value of land per acre was $19.89, against $7.14 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $45,131,380, including 389,882 cattle, valued at $7,888,259; 79,847 horses, $10,147,178; 155,471 mules, $23,830,361; 665,211 swine, $2,552,344; 37,559 sheep, $81,362, and poultry, $1,206,615. The yield and value of field crops in 1911 was: Corn 1,790,000 acres, 32,578,000 bushels, $29,646,000; wheat, 83,000 acres, 946,000 bushels, $1,164,000; oats, 345,000 acres 7,038,000 bushels, $5,067,000; rye, 3,000 acres, 30,000 bushels, $44,000; rice, 10,000 acres, 117,000 bushels, $88,000; potatoes, 10,000 acres, 700,000 bushels, $854,000; hay, 64,000 acres, 69,000 tons, $1,173,000; tobacco, 13,600 acres, 11,016,000 pounds, $1,388,016, and cotton, 1,480,000 bales. The report of the State Treasurer for the fiscal year 1911 showed a balance Dec. 31, 1910, of $648,730; receipts for year, $3,208,790; expenditures, $3,132,164; cash balance Dec. 31, 1911, $725,356; public debt, $6,528,485.

The industrial census of 1905 showed 1,399 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $113,422,224, in which 63,071 persons converted $49,968,626 worth of raw material into finished stock worth $79,376,262. These were cotton goods, lumber and timber products, cotton seed and oil cake, and fertilizers. There were 3,253 miles of steam railway, and 133 miles of electric lines in 1906.

The turpentine and rosin industries, for which the state was formerly noted, are dying out, because of the exhaustion of the pine forests. The imports at the harbor of Charleston for 1907 were $3,528,553, and the exports $1,082,466. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 1,515,400.

South Carolina (see also Confederate States):
- Amendment to Federal Constitution, referred to, 598.
- Census of—
  - Referred to, 108.
  - Return of, delay in, 104.
- Claims of, for advances made during War of 1812, 1027.
- Commissioners from, to President Buchanan, 3189.
- Correspondence on, referred to, 3195.
- Constitution of, referred to, 3830.
- Delay in return of census of, 104.
- Forts and fortifications ceded to United States by, 384.
- Fourteenth amendment to Constitution, ratified by, 3837.
  - Proclaimed, 3855.
- Imprisonment of free negroes in ports of, referred to, 1954.
- Judicial districts of, 6812.
- Ku-Klux-Klans, etc., in, discussed, 4104, 4117.
  - Proclamations against, 4086, 4088, 4089, 4090, 4093, 4350.
- Provisional governor for, appointed and restoration of, into Union, discussed, 3524.
- Railroad in, survey of, 1027.
- Ratification of amendment to Federal Constitution by, referred to, 66, 249.
- Revenue laws for—
  - Act of Congress in regard to, declared void by, 1173.
    - Referred to, 1195.
  - Deliberations of convention in regard to, made known to President Jackson, 1174.

South Carolina—*Continued.*
- Military operations in, growing out of opposition to, 1197, 1203.
- Nullification message, 1173.
- Nullification proclamation, 1203.
- Opposition to, from citizens of, 1174.
- Proclamation regarding, 1203.
- Rifle clubs in, proclamation against, 4350.
- Slaughter of American citizens in Hamburg, referred to, 4329.
- Unlawful combinations in, discussed and proclamations against, 1173, 1203, 3743, 4086, 4088, 4089, 4090, 4093, 4104, 4117, 4350.
  - Copies of proclamations for executive clerks, 3756.
  - *Habeas corpus*, writ of, suspended in certain counties, 4090, 4093.
    - Revoked as to Marion County, 4092.

South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition.—An industrial and educational fair, held at Charleston, S. C., from Dec. 1 to June 2, 1902. The site covered an area of 250 acres and the buildings were in the Spanish Renaissance style of architecture, covered with staff, tinted an ivory white. The United States and many of the individual states made exhibits, as well as Cuba, Porto Rico, and Guatemala. Notable original groups of historical statuary exhibited were "The Aztec," "The Negro," and "The Huguenot." The total attendance was 674,806. The cost of the exhibition was $1,250,000, and the receipts $313,000.

South Dakota.—One of the western group of states. Motto, "Under God the people rule." It lies a little north of the center of the continent, between lat. 45° 57′ and 42° 28′ north (extreme southeast point: west of the Missouri the southern boundary is 43° north) and long. 96° 26′ and 104° 3′ west. It is bounded on the north by North Dakota, on the east by Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by Nebraska, and on the west by Montana and Wyoming. It has an area of 77,615 square miles. The Missouri River divides the state into two nearly equal portions. The eastern part is generally smooth and rolling. West of the river the country rises more rapidly and culminates in the Black Hills, an elevated region some 60 by 100 miles in extent, the central point of which is Harney's Peak, 9,700 feet high. The Bad Lands, in the southeastern part, is an interesting geological formation, consisting of a desert region abounding in canyons, depressions, walls, and castles of white earth, rich in soil-making chemicals and interesting fossils.

The early history of the State is identical with that of North Dakota (q. v.), from which it was separated and admitted as a state in 1889. The total land area is 49,184,000 acres, of which 12,908,977 acres are reserved for the Indians. With the exception of the forests of the Black Hills the State is almost an arid plain. In 1902 about 12,107,114 acres were vacant land. In 1908 there remained unreserved and unappropriated 6,561,295 acres. About 40,000 acres are irrigated and the Federal plan of irrigation will reclaim 100,000 acres in the Belle Fourche Valley. United States Land offices are located at Aberdeen, Chamberlain, Lemmon, Mitchell, Pierre and Rapid City.

The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., in 1910 was $128,202,000, including 612,000 horses, valued at $64,260,000; 10,000 mules, $1,210,000; 656,000 milch cows, $21,648,000; 1,131,000 other cattle, $28,832,000; 829,000 sheep, $3,316,000; 805,000 swine, $8,936,000. The yield and value of field crops in 1911 was: Corn, 2,310,000 acres, 50,820,000 bushels, $26,935,000; wheat, 3,700,000 accres, 14,800,000 bushels, $13,468,000; oats, 1,540,000 acres, 11,396,000 bushels, $4,900,000; rye, 13,000 acres, 130,000 bushels, $99,000; potatoes, 56,000 acres, 4,032,000 bushels, $2,822,000; hay, 459,000 acres, 252,000 tons, $2,142,000. The gold output in 1911 was 359,444 fine ounces, worth $7,430,367, most of which was produced at the Homestake mine, at Lead, in the Black Hills. The silver produced the same year was 206,188 fine ounces, valued at $113,403. Natural gas, lead, stone and clay products are also found. The manufactures of the State are confined mainly to flour, lumber and dairy products. The report of the State Treasurer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, showed receipts for the year, $3,760,213; expenditures, $4,001,626; cash balance, $421,156. The population in 1910 was 583,888.

South Dakota:
- Admission of, into Union, proclaimed, 5457.
  - Discussed, 5485.
- Lands in—
  - Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5707, 6016, 6979.
  - Set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 6216, 6955, 6957, 7277.

South Mountain, or Boonsboro (Md.), Battle of.—After driving the Union army back upon the fortifications around Washington, Lee's army crossed the Potomac into Maryland. The Confederate commander issued an address to the people offering them the protection of his government and calling for volunteer soldiers. He sent the greater part of his army, about 25,000 men, under Jackson, to capture the garrison at Harpers Ferry. As soon as it became known at Washington that Lee had crossed into Maryland, McClellan was ordered to follow him with all the troops not needed to defend Washington. Sept. 12, 1862, McClellan reached Frederick with a force estimated at from 80,000 to 90,000 just after it had been evacuated by Lee's army, which had passed west over the Catoctin Mountains toward South Mountain. The road from Frederick to Hagerstown, Md., passes through Turners Gap of this mountain. Here on Sept 14, 1862, Gen. D. H. Hill, with a force of about 6,000 men, successfully resisted repeated assaults from Hooker's and Burnside's corps, fully 30,000 strong. At 3 P. M. Hill was reenforced by 1,900 men, and later in the day by Longstreet with six brigades, only four of which, numbering 3,000 men, were seriously engaged. The gap was contested from 8 A. M. until after dark. During the night the Confederates retired. Franklin took possession of Crampton's Gap, six miles below, held by the Confederates under Howell Cobb. The Federal loss at Turners Gap, South Mountain, was 328 killed and 1,463 wounded and missing, and at Crampton's Gap 115 killed and 418 missing. The Confederate loss at both aggregated 934.

South Platte Forest Reserve, Col.:
Boundaries modified, 7016.
Superseded, 7136.

South Polar Regions.—The Antarctic Ocean includes much more of the circumpolar ocean than the part south of the Antarctic Circle (66½° S.), as drifting pack ice is carried a long way to the north. Icebergs are often met with north of 45° S. It is now considered that the land which has been sighted at various points forms part of the Antarctic continent, probably loftier than Greenland and larger than Australia. This plateau is covered with a sheet of *névé* and ice which seems to be slowly creeping toward the sea. The icebergs differ completely from those of the Arctic, forming large flat-topped islands with perpendicular sides.

In the interior the plateau rises to over 10,000 feet and is remarkably level. On this some of the peaks exceed 15,000 feet. In Victoria Land there have been great volcanic eruptions in geologically recent epochs. To these are due the conical peaks of Erebus (12,760 feet), which is still active, Terror, Melbourne, and Discovery, and numerous isolated craters.

There are no land animals, but microscopic life has been found in ponds which can endure great extremes of cold and heat.

Exploration.—A southern continent was believed to exist in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but it was not till 1774 that Cook crossed the Antarctic Circle and reached in his voyages 71° 10′ S.-106° 54′ W. in 1774. This was the furthest point south attained in the eighteenth century. Bellingshausen, in a Russian expedition supplementing Cook's voyages, reached 69° 25′ S. and 1° 11′ W. in 1819, and in 1821 sighted the first land ever seen within the Antarctic Circle, to which he gave the name of Peter I. Island. In 1823 James Weddell reached 74° 15′ S. and 34° 17′ W. In 1831-1832 Biscoe discovered Graham Land. In 1835 an attempt was made to reach the Magnetic Pole by a French expedition that met with no success, though land was sighted inside the Antarctic Circle.

In 1839 the *Erebus* and *Terror*, the former commanded by Ross, entered pack ice in 174° E., and succeeded in getting through the ice into open sea to the south. He discovered a chain of mountains south of Cape Adare in 71° S., and the land was taken possession of as Victoria Land. The names of the two ships were given to the volcanoes. In 1842 an attempt was made to pass the Great Ice Barrier on the east, and the land was discovered now known as King Edward's Land.

There was no more exploration till 1874, when the first steamer, the *Challenger*, reached 66° 40′ S. and 78° 30′ E. In 1894 Borchgrevink, a sailor on board a Norwegian whaler, was one of a party that landed near Cape Adare, the first to set foot on the Antarctic continent. In 1895 interest in Antarctic exploration was aroused by the efforts of Sir Clement Markham, President of the Royal British Geographical Society, and the International Geographic Congress, and the modern era of South Polar discovery was inaugurated.

In 1899 Borchgrevink, in the *Southern Cross*, an expedition equipped by Sir George Newnes, took dogs and sledges to attempt to reach the Magnetic Pole, and landed near Cape Adare. It was found that the ice barrier had receded about 30 miles south since it had been mapped by Ross in 1841.

In 1901-1904 a national Antarctic expedition was organized under Scott. In 1902 Scott, Shackleton, and Wilson reached 82° 17′ S. with dog sledges. An elevation of 9,000 feet was attained on the plateau. Nordenskjöld, in the *Antarctic*, and Bruce, in the *Scotia*, added to the knowledge of the South Polar regions. In 1904 Charcot, in the *Français*, and in 1909 in the *Pourquoi Pas*, explored the Bellingshausen Sea. In 1909 Shackleton, in the *Nimrod*, attempted to land a shore party to winter on King Edward's Land but wintered near the base of Mount Erebus, about 20 miles to the north of the *Discovery's* winter quarters. An ascent of Mount Erebus was made. David reached the South Magnetic Pole, and Shackleton with his companions reached the upper plateau at about 10,000 feet, where they were obliged to return in 88° 23′ S., 113 miles from the Pole. In 1910 Scott left in the *Terra Nova* for an extended period or scientific exploration. It was expected that he would be the first to reach the Pole, but Captain Amundsen attained the most southerly point on Dec. 16, 1911, after a remarkably rapid journey. He used dogs and skis and relied on depots of seal meat. The mountain range of Victoria Land was reached in about 85° S. and a path to the plateau found by the Devil's Glazier, between elevations of 12,000 to 15,000 feet. The plateau was 10,750 feet at its highest point, and sloped slightly downward to the Pole at 10,500 feet.

Captain Robert Falcon Scott, R. N., was born June 6, 1868, and reached the South Pole on Jan. 18, 1912, with four companions. On the return journey he perished with his party on (or about) March 29, 1912, the bodies being discovered by the relief expedition on Jan. 18, 1913.

South Sea Exploring Expeditions:
Delay in preparation of, 1646, 1683.
Expenses of, referred to, 994.
New continent discovered by, referred to, 1835.
Referred to, 1496, 1719.
Southern Claims Commission (see also Court of Claims):
Discussed, 4205.
Transfer of 4th of July claims to, recommended, 4361, 4425.
Southern Exposition at Louisville discussed, 4773.
Board on behalf of Executive Departments designated, 4819.
Instructions to, 4820.
Southern Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Southern States (see also Confederate States; Reconstruction; Secession; Slavery; Civil War):
Acts—
  For admission of certain, vetoed, 3846, 3848.
  To provide for more efficient government of, vetoed. (See Reconstruction.)
Blockade of ports of. (See Civil War.)
Commercial intercourse with. (See Confederate States.)
Condition of, discussed, 4107.
Courts for, referred to, 3576.
Direct tax to be collected from, referred to, 3589.

Southern States—*Continued.*
- Elections in, complications growing out of, and other disturbances discussed, 4071, 4072, 4104, 4117, 4161, 4166, 4218, 4219, 4250, 4259, 4273, 4367, 4372.
  - Federal interference in, discussed, 4259.
  - *Habeas corpus*, writ of, suspended in certain sections, 4090, 4093.
    - Revoked as to Marion County, S. C., 4092.
  - Proclamations regarding, 4086, 4088, 4089, 4090, 4092, 4093, 4177, 4226, 4230, 4276, 4350.
  - Troops stationed at polling places in, referred to, 4367, 4372.
- Governments to be reestablished in, proclamations regarding, 3414, 3423.
  - Act to guarantee to certain States republican form of government, 3424.
  - Discussed, 3390.
- Joint resolution excluding electoral votes of States lately in rebellion vetoed, 3849.
- Kidnapping of negroes in, for purpose of selling as slaves in Cuba, 3578.
- Modification of oath of office pertaining to efficient administration of revenue and postal laws in, recommended, 3580.
- Reconstruction of. (See Reconstruction.)
- Report on conditions in, by—
  - Grant, Ulysses S., 3571.
  - Schurz, Carl, 3571.
  - Sherman, William T., 3576.
  - Truman, Benjamin C., 3584.
- Restoration of, into Union. (See Restoration.)
- Revenue and postal laws in, referred to, 3580.
- Union and Confederate flags, return of, to respective States recommended, 5163.
  - Proposition withdrawn, 5164.
- Unlawful combinations in. (See Elections in, *ante.*)

Southwest Territory.—A region comprising portions of the present States of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi, together with a strip of land ceded to the General Government by South Carolina. Though never organized under one territorial government, it was known as the Southwest Territory. An unsuccessful attempt was made to organize a portion of this territory into a new state to be called Franklin (q. v.). With the admission of Tennessee and Kentucky and the organization of a Territorial government in Mississippi this territory went out of existence.

Spain.—The Kingdom of Spain occupies the greater portion of the Iberian Peninsula of southwestern Europe, and consists of Continental Spain, occupying eleven-thirteenths of the peninsula (the remainder being occupied by the Republic of Portugal and the British rocky fortress of Gibraltar), the Balearic Islands, the fortified station of Ceuta, and the Canary Islands. The Balearic and Canary Islands and Ceuta form an integral part of the kingdom, which also possesses certain colonies and dependencies. Continental Spain lies between 36°-43° 45′ N. latitude and 4° 25′ E.-9° 20′ W. longitude, and has a total area of 191,893 square miles. The Balearic Islands are an archipelago of four large and eleven small islands in the Mediterranean. Of the four larger islands, Majorca has an area of 430 square miles; Minorca (260 square miles) possesses the magnificent harbor of Port Mahon and a former capital in Ciudadela; Iviza has La Ciudad as capital; and Formentera has an area of 37 square miles. The eleven small islands have an area of 985 square miles—a total for the Archipelago of 1,935 square miles. Ceuta is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar (the Straits of Gibraltar being 14 miles wide between the two fortresses), and consists of a promontory connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. At the seaward end of the promontory is the Monte del Haeko, formerly called Abyla, and one of the "Pillars of Hercules." Ceuta has an area of 5 square miles, with a population of about 13,000. The Canary Islands are an Archipelago in the Atlantic Ocean, about 60 miles from the coast of West Africa. The total area is 2,807 square miles and the population (1910) 419,809. The Archipelago consists of seven islands and six uninhabited islets. Of the seven inhabited islands, Teneriffe has an area of 782 square miles and a population of close on 150,000, its capital, Santa Cruz, having 53,403 inhabitants in 1910, and forming the administrative center of the group. Fuerteventura, Grand Canary, Lanzarote, Palma, Gomera, Hierro are the others.

Physical Features.—Central Spain consists of an extensive tableland, between the Cantabrian Mountains and the Pyrenees in the north and the Sierra Nevada in the south, with the Castilian Divinding Range running almost east and west in the middle of the plateau. Between the plateau and the Pyrenees is the northeastern lowland of the Ebro Valley, and in the southwest is the valley of the Guadalquivir. The principal rivers are the Tagus, Douro, Ebro, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir.

The early inhabitants were Celts and Iberians, with Phoenician colonists.

The climate of the tableland has great extremes, but that of the eastern (Mediterranean) provinces is more equable, while the southern provinces are sub-tropical, with great summer heat and mild winters, vegetation being at its best in midwinter. The north and northwest have a mild and equable climate with abundant rainfall.

History.—Roman Spain was invaded in the fifth century by the Vandals, Visigoths, and Suebi, and early in the eighth century the country was conquered by Moslems from northern Africa, who remained the dominant power for nearly 700 years, but before their expulsion from Spain, at the instigation of the Inquisition in 1502, they had sunk from the position of conquerors to semi-servile trading communities. The greatness of the country began with the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella (1474-1516), under whom the Kingdom was consolidated and its dominions extended by adventurous conquerors, who carried the religion and flag of Spain over a territory many times greater than their native land. Toward the close of the sixteenth century

Spain—*Continued.*

the Netherlands passed to the Spanish crown by inheritance, and the zenith of Spain's grandeur may be said to have been reached. The religious wars in the Low Countries and in France and a war with England, marked by the disastrous expedition of the Great Armada (1588), were the beginnings of the decadence of Spain, which suffered from a century of weak kings, whose line ended in 1700 at the death of Charles II. The succession led to a great European war, which terminated in the Treaty of Utrecht, signed by England and France on April 11 (and by England and Spain on July 13), 1713, by which Gibraltar was ceded to England. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the country was an easy prey to the armies of Napoleon, who placed his brother upon the throne. Napoleon's generals occupied Spain and Portugal in 1812, but within two years the invaders were driven out by the genius of Wellington, and Ferdinand VII. was restored in 1814. The nineteenth century witnessed many upheavals, including the revolution of 1820, the revolt of the South American Colonies, 1821-1823, the Carlist Wars of 1840, 1860, and 1873-1876 (by which the adherents of Don Carlos, brother of Ferdinand VII., endeavored to obtain the throne for their leader and his successors), a revolution of 1868 and the institution of a Republic 1868-1874, the Bourbon restoration of 1874, the Cuban insurrections of 1869 and 1898, and the Spanish-American War of April-December, 1898, terminating in the Treaty of Paris (December 12, 1898), by which Spain renounced the sovereignty of Cuba and ceded Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and other territory to the United States.

Government.—The government is that of a constitutional monarchy; hereditary in the male (and eventually in the female) line of the house of Bourbon-Anjou, the constitution resting on the fundamental law of June 30, 1876. Ruler: Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, of Castile, Leon. Aragon, the two Sicilies, Jerusalem, Navarre, Grenada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca and Minorca, Seville, Cerdeña, Cordova, Corcega, Murcia, Jaen, Algarva, Algeciras, Canary Islands, etc.; born (posthumously) May 17, 1886; assumed the government May 17, 1902; married May 31, 1906.

The legislative body, or Cortes, is composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate contains 360 members, of whom one-half are hereditary official or life members and one-half elective, in three classes: (1) Grandees of Spain, with incomes exceeding 60,000 pesetas, and high officials of the Church, Army, Navy, and judiciary; (2) Life members nominated by the Sovereign; (3) Members elected by the 49 provinces (3 each) and by the academies, universities, dioceses, and State corporations, and renewable as to one-half every five years. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 404 members (1 for every 50,000 of the population) elected by universal suffrage of all male Spaniards aged twenty-five.

The Kingdom is divided into 495 *partidos judiciales*, each containing a court of first instance, from which appeals are heard by 15 *audiencias territoriales*. Criminal causes are determined by quarterly assizes in each of the 49 provinces. There is a Supreme Court of Cassation (with civil and criminal departments) at the capital.

Education.—Primary Education is nominally compulsory and is mainly free. There are universities at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

Population.—The census of the forty-nine provinces taken in 1910 gave the population as 19,588,688, in an area of 194,700 square miles. The density of population (100.6 per square mile) bears no true relation to the resources of the Kingdom, which could easily support more than five times the present number of inhabitants. Included in the generic term "Spaniards" are about 500,000 Basques in the northern provinces, Catalans in the northeast and Galicians in the northwest.

Production and Industry.—The total area is estimated at 124,616,000 English statute acres, of which (in 1906) 53,606,114 acres were cultivated.

In 1911 there were 3,245,000 acres of vineyards, which produced 3,019,000 tons of grapes, and 3,587,790 acres of olive trees, which produced 1,729,894 tons of olives. In 1912 there were 525,853 horses, 928,920 mules, 829,410 asses, 2,561,894 cattle, 15,829,954 sheep, 3,116,226 goats, and 2,571,359 pigs. The year 1911 was one of the worst possible from the point of view of breeding. The coast fisheries include sardines, tunny, anchovies, salmon and cod, and employ over 70,000 fishermen, the value of the annual catch being about 50 to 60 million pesetas; the sardine-curing establishments employ a further 16,000 persons.

The mineral resources of the country are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. In the production of copper ore, lead ore, mercury and silver, however, Spain is surpassed by no other European country, and its annual output of salt is exceeded only by that of Austria-Hungary. Coal is very plentiful, but the production is comparatively small, and among the other minerals are manganese, antimony, gold, cobalt, sodic sulphate, barytes, phosphorite, alum, sulphur, china clay, lignite, asphalt and various building stones. Over 150,000 persons are employed in mineral production, and the annual output exceeds 200,000,000 pesetas in value.

Cotton and linen manufactures are the most important industries, and increased efforts are being exerted to supply the home demand since the loss of the former colonial outlets, but the imports are still considerable. Tobacco (a Government monopoly), leather, paper, soap, chocolate, cork, distilling and fruit preserving are also considerable industries.

Finance.—The budget for 1913 provided for an expenditure of 1,146,901,171 pesetas from a revenue of 1,167,436,472 pesetas, leaving a surplus of 20,535,300 pesetas. The national debt was stated Jan. 1, 1913, as 9,407,141,705 pesetas, at 4 and 5 per cent. The unit of value, the peseta, is equivalent to $0.19,3, United States money, the same as the French franc.

Railways.—In 1912 there were 9,161 miles of railway open, all lines being owned by companies with a State guarantee.

Cities.—Capital, Madrid, on the river Manzanares. Population 571,539. At the census of 1910 there were 7 towns with populations exceeding 100,000, 15 others exceeding 50,000 and 13 more above 25,000.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Spain from the United States for the year of 1913 was $31,471,723, and goods to the value of $23,220,012 were sent thither—a balance of $8,251,711 in favor of the United States.

RIO MUNI (or Spanish Guinea) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between German Cameroon and French Congo, extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes. Cocoa, coffee, and bananas are cultivated, and rubber, palm-oil, palm-kernels, and other forest produce are exported.

Spain—*Continued.*

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs. There are valuable fisheries off the coast, and cattle, sheep, and camels are bred where vegetation permits.

SPANISH COLONIES (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part of Spain) consist of certain settlements and islands of western Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 English square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

FERNANDO PO lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12′ N. latitude and 8° 48′ E. longitude, about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are:—

Annopon Island, in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24′ S. latitude and 50° 35′ E. longitude. The roadstead at the capital (San Antonio de Baia) is much frequented by passing vessels, which also obtain water and vegetables from the islanders.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Bana, Elobey Grande and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

MOROCCO AND THE SAHARA.—By a treaty signed on Nov. 27, 1912, between France and Spain, the latter acquired a zone or sphere of influence in North Morocco, the capital being Tetuan, where the Sultan's authority is represented by a Khalifa. The limits of the Rio de Oro and Rio Muni were also defined in the treaty with France (see "Morocco").

Melilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is about 9,000, and the settlement (which was conquered from the Moors in 1490) exports goatskins, eggs, and beeswax, and imports cotton goods and provisions.

Spain (see also Barcelona; Madrid):
- American citizens—
  - Conspiracies of, against, 146, 394.
    - Proclamation against, 392, 546.
  - Property of, destroyed by, 372, 376, 682.
  - Rescued by vessel of, 1123.
  - Rights of, violated by authorities of, 2770.
- Authority of, in the Floridas almost extinct, 600, 609.
- Authority to grant or dispose of lands of, in Louisiana referred to, 651.
- *Black Hawk* seized by and interfered with by Spain. (See *Black Hawk,* Encyclopedic Article on.)
- Blockade—
  - Establishment by, claims of United States growing out of, 1112.
  - Of Spanish Main referred to, 776.
- Boundary line with, and questions regarding, 186, 192, 236, 245, 263, 388, 962, 1038.
  - Improper advances made by Spain, 388.
- Caroline Islands—
  - Dispute with Germany regarding, 4916.
  - Questions touching rights of American citizens in, 5622, 5751, 5872.
- Civil war in, 1592.
- Claims of, against United States (see also *Amistad,* The; East Florida Claims; *Nuestra Senora,* The)—
  - Discussed, 2461, 2688, 2742, 2977, 3042, 3092.
  - Payment of, recommended, 2401, 2688, 2742, 2977, 3042, 3092.
- Claims of, to lands in Arizona and New Mexico under grants, 5484, 5510, 5561.
- Claims of United States against, and relations with, discussed (see also *Black Warrior,* The; *El Dorado,* The; *Virginius,* The)—
  - Adjusted by arbitration, 4919.
  - Apportionment of funds received, recommended, 1368.
  - Awards of commissioners referred to, 4960, 5192.
  - Commissioners appointed to settle, 674.
  - Convention regarding, 339, 354, 372, 1269, 1271, 1316, 3124, 3172.
    - Interest due under, not paid, 1931.
  - "Cuban Claims" discussed, 3040, 3091, 3172.
  - Discussed by President—
    - Adams, John, 242, 264.
    - Adams, J. Q., 990.
    - Arthur, 4758.
    - Buchanan, 2976, 3040, 3091, 3172.
    - Cleveland, 4919, 5871, 5910, 5962, 5989, 5998, 6069.
    - Fillmore, 2721.
    - Grant, 4051, 4099, 4195, 4210.
    - Harrison, Benj., 5470, 5518, 5677.
    - Hayes, 4448.
    - Jackson, 1007, 1069, 1109, 1112, 1156, 1241, 1316, 1364, 1368.
    - Jefferson, 339, 354, 372, 376.
    - Madison, 560.
    - Monroe, 582, 608, 610, 641, 682.
    - Pierce, 2767.
    - Van Buren, 1592.
  - Joint commission referred to, 4535, 4626.
    - Appropriation for umpires of, recommended, 4801.
    - Awards of, referred to, 5192.
  - Payment of, 867, 1316, 2869, 4052, 4290, 4797, 6069.

Spain—*Continued.*

    - In coin demanded by claimants, 3777, 4003.
  - Referred to, 329.
  - Refused, 372, 376, 582, 2779.
  - Resulting from Cuban insurrection discussed, 4051, 4099, 4448, 5874, 6180.
  - Treaty regarding, referred to, 1364.
- Combination of sovereigns to assist in subjugating American provinces discussed, 790.
- Commercial relations of United States with Cuba and Puerto Rico. (See Cuba; Puerto Rico.)
- Commercial relations with, 110, 112, 113, 139, 161, 5089, 5663.
  - Treaty regarding, discussed, 4919.
- Commissioner to, referred to, 3890.
- Commissioners arrange treaty of peace with. (See Enc. Art. on Spanish-American War.)
- Conspiracy of citizens of United States against, 146, 394.
  - Proclamation against, 392, 546.
- Consul of, in United States exequatur issued, revoked, 2588.
- Consul of United States at Cadiz, refusal of to certify invoices of wine, 3667, 4214.
- Conventions with. (See Treaty with, *post.*)
- Copyright privilege extended, by proclamation, 6024.
- Cuban insurrection, discussed. (See Cuba.)
- Decree of, regarding introduction of Chinese laborers into Cuba, 4116.
- Delivery to, of person charged with crime against, referred to, 3412.
- Differences and negotiations with, discussed, 89, 139, 141, 143, 144, 145, 168, 174, 178, 241, 245, 251, 393, 415, 469, 598, 2811, 2840.
- Expeditions against territory of, discussed, 146, 394, 582, 590, 592, 601, 609.
  - Proclamations against, 392, 546.
- Florida, cession of, to United States by. (See Florida.)
- Force ordered to protect citizens of United States from troops of, 394.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4376, 4699, 4738.
  - Referred to, 4757.
- Gunboats constructed by, in and near New York to operate against Peru, discussed, 3987.
- Hostile disposition of, toward United States, 376, 393, 611.
- Imprisonment of American citizens by, 594, 2643, 4116, 5905. (See also Cuba.)
  - Pardon of, discussed, 2689, 2692.
  - Released, 6284.
- Indemnity paid by, on account of execution of Gen. Ryan and others, referred to, 4408.
- Indians—
  - Aid furnished by, 611.
  - Relations with United States regarding, 139.
- Interference by, with the commerce of the United States, 329.
- Internal contests in, 1368, 1592, 2112, 2811.
  - Hope expressed that prosperity will return with peace, 1749.
- Lands purchased from, by United States, 956, 1029.
- Letters regarding treaty of United States with, transmitted, 794.
- Louisiana, transfer of, to United States disagreeable to, 376.
- Maj.-Gen. Jackson's entrance into Florida not an encroachment upon rights of, 611.
- Maritime jurisdiction of, in waters surrounding Cuba, referred to, 3380.
- Minister of, to United States—
  - Withdrawal of, 6296, 6312.
- Minister of United States to, 107, 148, 164, 339, 6257, 6284, 6286.
  - Correspondence with, referred to, 3964.
  - New minister to be sent to, 2976, 3040.
  - Recall of, 148.
    - Requested, 2976, 3040.
  - Referred to, 2176, 2210.
  - Withdrawal of, 6312.
- Navigation treaty with, 106, 110, 164.
- Neutral vessels deemed lawful prize by, 432.
- Obstruction of commerce on Mobile River, by, 372, 376.
- Orders to the forces to protect citizens of the United States from troops of, 394.
- Pacific policy of, toward former colonies, 1009.
- Peace conference between South American Republics and, held in Washington, 4052, 4099.
- People of, efforts to improve condition of, 762, 786.
- Persons claiming American citizenship captured on the *Competitor* by, 6180, 6183.
- Policy of United States regarding Cuban insurrection. (See Cuba.)
- Prime minister of, assassination of, referred to, 6284.
- Prohibition by authorities of, to land American cargoes at New Orleans, 334.
- Provinces of. (See South American Provinces.)
- Provisional government establishment of, recognized by United States, 3889.

Spain—*Continued.*
  Reciprocity with, 7344.
  Release of citizens, 6284.
  Republican form of government in, efforts of people of, to establish, discussed, 4194.
  Revenue laws of United States, complaints of, against, referred to, 1956.
  Revolution in, referred to, 3889.
  Spoliations committed on commerce of United States by, 329. (See also claims against, *ante.*)
  Subjects of, assaulted in New Orleans, 2654.
    Claims arising out of, discussed, 2688.
  Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 4696.
    Referred to, 4757.
  Treaty of, with—
    France, 185.
    South American Republics, 1369.
  Treaty of peace with, proclaimed. (See Enc. Art., Spanish-American War.)
  Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, by President—
      Adams, John, 241, 247, 292.
      Arthur, 4699, 4738, 4842, 4847, 4848, 4866.
      Buchanan, 3124.
      Grant, 4376.
      Jefferson, 336, 372, 376.
      Monroe, 619, 622, 623, 637, 638, 639, 644, 652, 653, 672.
      Tyler, 2085.
      Washington, 184, 185, 186, 192, 197.
    Copies of protocol transmitted, 6101.
    Correspondence regarding, transmitted, 2078.
    Faithfully observed, 2585.
    Proclaimed. (See Enc. Art., Spanish-American War.)
    Protocol proclaimed, 6487.
    Ratification of, 652, 653.
      Postponed, 623, 638.
      Refused, 376, 623, 639, 644.
    Referred to, 682, 2834, 4800.
    Withdrawn, 4888, 4922.
  Vessels of—
    Commerce of United States interfered with by, 469.
    Differential duty imposed upon, referred to, 4407.
    Discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4128, 4810, 5075, 5155.
      Discussed, 5089.
      Proclamation revoking, 5074.
      Recommended, 1242.
    Discriminating duties paid by, should be returned, 2249.
    Duties on, referred to, 1138, 1156, 2249.
    Insult to American flag by, reparation must be made for, 560.
    Interfered with by United States. (See *Amistad*, The; *Nuestra Senora*, The; *Providencia*, The.)
    Minister of, displeased with decision of United States Supreme Court regarding, 2085.
      Recommendation of President regarding, 2085.
    Release of, demanded by minister of, 1805.
    Repair of, at American docks, referred to, 4005.
    Tonnage on, application made for reduction in, 1795.
  Vessels of United States—
      Fines imposed upon by, and retaliatory measures discussed, 4626, 4714, 4763, 4786, 4788, 5961.
      Abolished, 4810, 5155.
      Must have certificate to enter ports of, 147.
      Seized or interfered with by, discussed by President—
        Adams, John, 243.
        Arthur, 4626, 4759.
        Buchanan, 2976.
        Cleveland, 4919, 6068.
        Fillmore, 2679, 2721.
        Grant, 3986, 4052, 4189, 4195, 4196, 4210, 4276, 4290.
        Hayes, 4436, 4560.
        Jackson, 1112.
        Pierce, 2761, 2767, 2778, 2869, 2900.
  (See also *Black Hawk*, The; *El Dorado*, The; *Georgian*, The; *Virginius*, The.)
  War with—
    France—
      Declaration of, by Spain, March 23, 1793.
        Privateers not to be commissioned, 779.
        Referred to, 821.
    South American Republics—
      Armistice referred to, 4144.
      Good offices of United States tendered, 3776, 3884.
        Accepted, 3987, 4052, 4144.
      Vessels being built in New York for Spain forbidden to depart, 3987.
    Spanish Provinces. (See Wars, Foreign.)
    United States, preparations for, referred to, 376. (See also Spanish-American War.)

Spain, Treaties with.—The treaties with Spain prior to the treaty of Paris were expressly annulled and abrogated in 1902, except the treaty of Feb. 17, 1833, which

Spain, Treaties with—*Continued.* was continued in force. It provided for the payment of claims of the United States by the issuance by Spain of a series of inscriptions. The commission to determine the claims (appointed by Congress, June 7, 1836) awarded the sum of $549,850.28 to the claimants. The payment of the interest on this sum is made perpetual by the convention.

The treaty of peace of 1898, known as the Treaty of Paris, closed the Spanish-American War. By it Spain relinquished all authority and claim of sovereignty to Cuba and ceded Porto Rico and Guam to the United States. In consideration of the payment by the United States, within three months of the ratification of the treaty, of twenty millions of dollars, Spain ceded to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippines. It was agreed that the United States should for the space of ten years from the signing of the treaty admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the Philippines on the same terms as United States ships and merchandise. Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war at Manila were to be sent back to Spain at the expense of the United States, with their arms restored to them. Spain should evacuate the Philippines as speedily as possible, taking with her, as her property, the movable munitions of war and arms, the larger arms to be left in position and purchased from Spain by the United States upon terms to be agreed upon. All prisoners of war to be released by both parties. No indemnity to be sought by either government from the other. The United States to settle all claims against Spain covered by the relinquishment of this treaty.

Spain relinquished to the United States all wharves, docks, barracks, and similar public property in Cuba, Porto Rico, Guam, and in the Philippines without prejudice to private interests therein. Provision was made for establishing the political status of subjects of Spain electing to remain within the ceded possessions. The right of establishing a consular office by Spain in any of the ceded districts was accorded by the treaty.

In 1900 an additional treaty was made to cover the cession of the outlying islands of the Philippines not specifically included in the treaty of 1898. These were particularly the islands of the Cagayan Sulu and Sibitu, for which cession the United States agreed to pay the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to Spain.

In 1902 a treaty of friendship and general relations was closed with Spain to cover largely the points in the treaties which had been abrogated by war. This treaty covered the points usual in treaties of commerce and navigation, and consular conventions.

An arbitration convention on the lines prescribed by The Hague Convention of 1899 was signed April 30, 1908.

Spanish-American Provinces. (See South American Provinces; South American Republics.)

Spanish-American War.—In February, 1895, the natives of Cuba, after years of oppression by their Spanish rulers, which was in no wise lightened by various unsuccessful revolutions, determined to throw off the yoke of Spain. They took up arms against the mother country, and quickly the entire island was in a state of insurrection. This revolution, like previous outbreaks which had occurred in the island, was not at first considered of sufficient importance to warrant interference or recognition on the part of the United States, although Americans were outspoken in their sympathy for Cuba and indignant at the stories of mistreatment of Cubans at the hands of Spanish governors.

A similar outbreak in the island occurred in 1868, during the Administration of President Grant. In his message to Congress Dec. 6, 1869, President Grant said: "The contest (in the island) has at no time assumed the conditions which amount to a war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency" (page 3985). In a message of June 13, 1870, describing the conditions in the island, he said: "The insurrection itself, although not subdued, exhibits no signs of advance, but seems to be confined to an irregular system of hostilities, carried on by small and illy armed bands of men, roaming without concentration through the woods and the sparsely populated regions of the island, attacking from ambush convoys and small bands of troops, burning plantations and the estates of those not sympathizing with their cause" (page 4018). Again, Dec. 7, 1875, in a message to Congress he used the following language in respect to conditions in the island: "Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature as I regard it to be, at present, indefensible as a measure of right" (page 4293).

President Cleveland entertained an opinion in regard to the insurrection in Cuba arising in 1895 similar to those expressed by President Grant in regard to the insurrection of 1868, and in his message of Dec. 2 of that year he said: "Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened, as such sympathy naturally must be, in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship" (page 6068). He insisted that belligerent rights should not be accorded to the insurgents, because of peril and injury to our own interests. He said in his message of Dec. 7, 1896: "Imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the island may be, no other exists there, unless the will of the military officer in temporary command of a particular district can be dignified as a species of government" (page 6151).

The foregoing expressions of opinion prove unmistakably that there was no reaching out on the part of the United States to interfere with the Spanish rule in Cuba. When President McKinley was inaugurated the insurrection described by his immediate predecessor still existed, and the grave questions which had confronted the latter were now presented for his consideration. He declined to interfere in the troubles in the island in any way and expressly refused to recognize the independence of Cuba. He declared Spain should be given reasonable time in which to apply promised reforms. In pursuance of Spain's promise autonomous administrations were established in some of the larger cities, but subsequent developments demonstrated the futility of such action and the failure of the newly formed governments. The revolution dragged on, sapping the substance of the people as it progressed and rendering destitute the poorer classes. Crimes were committed on every hand, while desolation and disorder reigned.

Spanish-American War—*Continued.*

To add to the horrors and atrocities of the struggle, the Captain-General of the island, Valeriano Weyler, Feb. 16, 1896, issued an edict initiating a cruel policy which he called "reconcentration." By Weyler's order the agricultural inhabitants were herded into the cities, their lands laid waste, and their homes destroyed. Crowded within the cities and lines of the Spanish armies, the non-combatant men, women, and children died from disease and starvation in untold numbers. Reports of the conditions in Cuba were from time to time brought to the United States, and the public mind throughout the country was greatly stirred. While this state of affairs existed the second-class battleship *Maine*, which had been dispatched to Cuban waters on a friendly mission, was on the night of Feb. 15, 1898, blown up in the harbor of Havana. In this catastrophe two officers and 258 sailors and marines perished (page 6295). A thorough investigation of this disaster was immediately instituted, and at its close a report was made to the effect that the destruction of the ship had been wrought by an explosion from without, produced by a submarine mine (page 6281).

The tension of the public mind, already great, was increased by this report and by the suspicion in the minds of many as to the cause of the disaster. The people could not much longer be held in check, and to those who were even casually observant it was apparent that a crisis in our affairs with Spain was imminent. Congress was in session and unanimously appropriated $50,000,000 for the national defense. The coasts of the United States were poorly defended, the Navy needed ammunition and supplies and an increase in vessels, while the Army required enlargement in men and munitions. April 6 the continental powers, through their envoys in Washington, gave expression to the hope that an amicable adjustment of the impending troubles might be reached. The President replied to their representations, and with them shared the hope that peace might be preserved. The President in his message of April 11, 1898, announced the failure of diplomacy to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties and recommended to Congress forcible intervention (page 6281).

April 19, after refusing to recognize the government of Cuba, Congress with much unanimity declared the island independent of Spain and authorized forcible intervention (page 6297). The resolutions met with the approval of the Executive, and he signed them the next day. Spain regarded this act on the part of the United States as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war." The ministers of the two countries were recalled and diplomatic relations terminated. April 22 a blockade of Cuban ports was proclaimed (page 6472), and the following day a call was made for 125,000 volunteers (page 6473). A formal declaration of war was recommended by the President, and April 25 Congress declared the existence of war from and including April 21. Due notification of the existence of war was given to the various governments April 25, nearly all of which immediately responded with proclamations of neutrality.

May 25 there was a second call for volunteers, 75,000 in number (page 6477). Like the initial call for 125,000, this was responded to without delay. The regular army was largely increased, as was the enlisted force of the Navy. More than 100 vessels were added to the Navy by purchase. The coast defenses were rapidly strengthened, additional guns placed in position, and an auxiliary navy was created. About 1,500 submarine mines were placed at the most exposed points on the coast. Cable, telegraph, and telephone lines were constructed in many places. In addition to the national defense fund of $50,000,000, which was expended in large part by the Army and Navy, Congress provided further means for prosecuting hostilities by the war revenue act of June 13, authorizing a 3 per cent popular loan not to exceed $400,000,000 and levying additional imposts and taxes. Of the authorized loan $200,000,000 was offered and promptly taken, the subscriptions far exceeding the call.

The first encounter occurred April 27, when a detachment of the blockading squadron made a reconnaissance in force at Matanzas, Cuba, shelled the harbor forts and demolished several new works in course of construction. The next engagement occurred May 1, at Manila, in the Philippine Islands. The American squadron at Hongkong, under Commodore George Dewey, had been instructed to proceed to the Philippine Islands and to capture or destroy the formidable Spanish fleet assembled at Manila. At daybreak of May 1 Dewey's fleet, successfully passing over the submarine mines, entered Manila Bay and after a few hours' engagement destroyed the entire fleet of ten warships and one transport, captured the naval station and forts at Cavite, and completely controlled the bay of Manila, with the ability to take the city at will. On the American side not a life was lost, the wounded numbering only seven, and not a vessel was materially injured. The Spanish loss in killed and wounded exceeded 400. Thus the first great battle of the war was a victory of the United States, magnificent in effect and extraordinary in detail, standing unequalled in the achievements of naval warfare. The effect of this remarkable victory gave a prestige of invincibility to the United States which, though long deserved, had never been appreciated by the great naval powers of the earth. Reenforcements, under Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, were hurried to the Philippine Islands and firmly established within sight of Manila, which lay helpless before the American guns. The first expedition sailed from San Francisco May 25 and arrived off Manila June 30. Other expeditions seen followed, until the total force landed at Manila consisted of more than 15,000 officers and men.

In the meantime, large forces were assembled at various points along the coast of the United States to invade Cuba and Puerto Rico. San Juan, Puerto Rico, and the forts at the entrance to Santiago Harbor, Cuba, were shelled by the American squadrons, but none of the attacks had any appreciable result. On the night of June 3, in an attempt to blockade the mouth of Santiago Harbor, Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, accompanied by seven men from the American squadron, sank the collier *Merrimac* across the narrow channel. This unparalleled act of heroism thrilled not only the hearts of the American people, but challenged the admiration of the world. Under the protection of a portion of the American fleet a landing of 600 marines was effected at Guantanamo Bay on June 10. This port was taken and held after severe fighting by the marines, who were the first organized forces of the United States to land in Cuba. By June 16 additional forces had been landed.

June 20 the advance of the American army under Maj.-Gen. William R. Shafter, landed at Daiquiri, about fifteen miles east of Santiago, and the next day began the movement against the city. The first seri-

Spanish-American War—*Continued.*

ous engagement in which the American troops lost heavily occurred at Las Guasimas June 24. By nightfall of that day ground within five miles of Santiago was won. (See Santiago, Battle of). The outworks of Santiago were taken July 1 after a severe battle, and on the next day El Caney and San Juan were captured after a desperate struggle. The investment of the city was now complete. The naval forces co-operated, shelling the town and the coast forts.

On the following day, July 3, occurred the decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet under Rear-Admiral Pascual Cervera, which had been confined in the harbor of Santiago for six weeks by the blockading squadron under acting Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, attempted to escape. The Spanish vessels were intercepted and utterly destroyed by the American fleet under the immediate direction of Commodore Winfield S. Schley, who assumed command during the temporary absence of Rear-Admiral Sampson. The Spanish loss was 600 killed and about 1,400 prisoners, including the admiral.

Spain was unable to recover from the catastrophe, and her efforts upon the ocean virtually ceased. The capitulation of Santiago, which embraced the entire eastern end of Cuba, soon followed. July 17 the American army occupied the city. The number of Spanish soldiers surrendered was 22,000.

An expedition against Puerto Rico, consisting of about 3,500 men, under command of Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, was immediately fitted out, and landed at Guanica July 25. Gen. Miles's force was subsequently increased to about 17,000. With the exception of a few slight engagements, there was no serious resistance, and the middle of August found much of the island in the possession of the American troops.

As early as July 26 Spain made overtures for peace through M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington. August 12 the peace protocol was signed, by which hostilities were brought to an end.

August 15, the news of the signing of the protocol not having reached the Philippines, the battle of Manila was fought, and the last scene of the war was enacted when, after a brief assault by the American land and naval forces, the city was compelled to surrender.

The number of military forces engaged by the United States in the war, as reported to the Commissioner of Pensions, was: Regulars, 57,329; militia and volunteers, 223,235; navy, 31,959—total, 312,523. The total casualties in killed and wounded during the war were—Army, officers killed, 23; enlisted men killed, 257—total, 280; officers wounded, 113; enlisted men wounded, 1,464—total, 1,577. Navy—killed, 17; wounded, 67; died as result of wounds, 1; invalided from service, 6—total, 91. In the entire campaign by land and sea the United States did not lose a flag, gun, ship, or transport, and, with the exception of the crew of the *Merrimac*, not a soldier or sailor was taken prisoner.

August 7 the American troops in Cuba began to embark for home, and the entire force was returned to the United States by August 24, after an absence of only two months. A treaty of peace was signed at Paris by the commissioners of the two countries Dec. 10, 1898. It was ratified on the part of the United States Feb. 6, and on the part of Spain March 19, 1899. By the treaty it was provided that Spain relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba; that Puerto Rico and other West Indian islands of Spain, one island in the Ladrones, and the entire Philippine group be ceded to the United States, and that Spain be paid $20,000,000. The ratification of the two Governments were exchanged in Washington April 11, 1899, and on the same day President McKinley issued the following proclamation: "Whereas a treaty of peace between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, the original of which, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows: [Here the full text of the treaty is inserted.] And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 11th day of April, 1899: Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof."

Spanish-American War:
- Almodóvar, Duke of, communication from, regarding peace, 6302, 6316.
- Auxiliary Navy of United States in, referred to, 6313.
- Bagley, Worth, killed while attempting to silence batteries at Cardenas, 6302, 6316.
- Barton, Clara, president Red Cross, work accomplished by, in, 6284, 6308, 6320.
- Battle of July 3 discussed, 6317. (See also Enc. Art., Santiago Harbor, Battle of.)
- Blockade of Cuban ports proclaimed, 6472, 6481.
  - Discussed, 6296, 6312.
  - Removal of, referred to, 6321.
- Brooke, John R.—
  - Member of military commission to Puerto Rico, 6322.
  - Puerto Rican expedition reenforced by corps of, 6318.
- Butler, Matthew C., member of military commission to Cuba, 6322.
- Cambon, Jules, French minister, representative of Spain in preliminary peace negotiations, 6320.
- Cardenas Bay, conflict in, discussed, 6304, 6316.
  - The *Winslow* rescued by the *Hudson* in, thanks of Congress, etc., to officers and men of latter recommended, 6304.
- Casualties on American side in, 6319.
- Causes leading up to, discussed and reviewed, 6248, 6280, 6307.
- Cavite, water batteries at, silenced by American squadron, 6297, 6315.
- Cervera, Pascual, Spanish fleet under command of, in Santiago Harbor, 6316.

- **Spanish-American War**—*Continued.*
    - Destroyed by American squadron while attempting to escape, 6317. (See also Enc. Art., Santiago Harbor, Battle of.)
  - Corbin, H. C.—
    - Directs Gen. Otis to avoid conflict with Philippine insurgents, 6584.
    - Dispatch to Gen. Otis regarding force, etc., for Philippine Islands, 6579.
    - Instructions to Gen. Merritt regarding joint occupancy of Philippine Islands with insurgents, 6579.
    - Order of, to send troops to Iloilo, 6583.
  - Crowninshield, A. S., report of, on number of lives lost by sinking of the *Maine*, 6296.
  - Cuban insurrection and policy of United States regarding, discussed, 6248, 6280, 6307.
  - Davis, Cushman K., peace commissioner on part of United States, 6322.
  - Day, William R., peace commissioner on part of United States, 6322.
  - Dewey, George—
    - Attack of American land forces and capture of Manila assisted by squadron under, 6319.
      - Thanks of President tendered, 6579.
    - Member of Philippine Commission, 6584.
    - Spanish fleet destroyed in Manila Bay by American squadron under, 6297, 6315.
      - Appointed acting rear-admiral 6297, 6302.
      - Sword to be presented to, 6302.
      - Thanks of Congress to, 6298.
        - Recommended, 6297.
        - Reply of, 6302.
      - Thanks of President tendered, 6568.
        - Referred to, 6297.
    - Suggestions from, regarding force, etc., for Philippine Islands, requested by President, 6580.
  - Diplomatic relations broken off, 6296, 6311.
  - Discussed, 6296, 6297, 6298, 6302, 6305, 6307, 6468.
  - Efforts of foreign governments to preserve peace discussed, 6309.
  - El Caney captured by American troops, 6317.
  - Enlisted force of American Navy in, 6313.
  - Evacuation of—
    - Cuba, Puerto Rico, and adjacent Islands, military commissions to superintend, 6322.
    - Havana, order regarding, 6583.
  - Executive orders regarding, 6568.
  - Existence of, act declaring, 6348.
    - Recommended, 6296.
      - Referred to, 6312.
  - Fighting force of American Navy in, 6313.
  - Frye, William P., peace commissioner on part of United States, 6322.
  - Gordon, William W., member of military commission to Puerto Rico, 6322.
  - Government for newly acquired possessions of United States referred to, 6322. (See also Military occupation of, *post.*)
  - Graves of American soldiers in Cuba to be marked, order regarding, 6578.
  - Gray, George, peace commissioner on part of United States, 6322.
  - Guantanamo Bay, landing of American marines and subsequent fighting at, 6317.
  - Higginson, Francis J., Puerto Rican expedition conveyed by fleet under, 6318.
  - Hobson, Richmond P., sinking of the *Merrimac* in Santiago Harbor by, 6305, 6316.
    - Thanks of Congress to, and promotion of, recommended, 6306.
  - Hodgsdon, Daniel B., recognition of services of, in battle of Manila Bay recommended, 6305.
  - Honors to the dead ordered, 6587.
  - Hostilities suspended by proclamation, 6487.
    - Referred to, 6321.
  - *Hudson*, thanks of Congress to officers and men of the, for rescuing the *Winslow* recommended, 6304.
  - *Hugh McCulloch*, recognition of services of commander of the, in battle of Manila Bay recommended, 6305.
  - Joint resolution of Congress declaring freedom of Cuba and authorizing intervention by United States in insurrection, 6297.
    - Discussed, 6311.
    - Regarded by Spain as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war," 6312.
  - Long, John D.—
    - Report of, on number of lives lost by sinking of the *Maine*, 6296.
    - Thanks of President tendered Commodore Dewey by, 6568.
  - *Maine*, destruction of the, in Havana harbor, 6277, 6290, 6308.
    - Findings of court of inquiry discussed, 6277, 6290.
    - Number of lives lost in, report on, 6296.
    - Proposition of Spain to investigate causes of, referred to, 6290.

- **Spanish-American War**—*Continued.*
  - *Marietta*, voyage and arrival of the, from San Francisco, 6316.
  - Matanzas, harbor and forts at, shelled by American squadron, 6345.
  - *Merrimac*, sinking of the, in Santiago Harbor by Lieut. Hobson, 6305, 6316.
    - Naval Cadet Powell to be made ensign for attempting to rescue force of, 6306.
    - Thanks of Congress to and promotion of Lieut. Hobson recommended, 6306.
  - Merritt, Wesley, expedition to Philippine Islands under command of, 6315.
    - Attack upon and surrender of Manila, 6319.
      - Thanks of President tendered, 6579.
    - Instructions of President regarding military occuptaion of islands, 6569, 6571, 6572.
      - Joint occupancy with insurgents not to be permitted, 6579.
  - Miles, Nelson A., Puerto Rican expedition under command of, discussed, 6318.
  - Military commissions to superintend evacuation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, etc., 6322.
  - Military occupation by United States, instructions of President regarding—
    - Cuba, 6575.
    - Philippine Islands, 6569, 6571, 6572, 6581.
      - Joint occupancy with insurgents not to be permitted, 6579.
  - Minister of Spain, to United States, withdrawal of, 6296, 6312.
  - Minister of United States to Spain, mentioned, 6257, 6284, 6286.
    - Withdrawal of, 6312.
  - Monument to soldiers killed in, at Arlington, 6746.
  - Neutrality preserved by foreign powers in, discussed, 6312.
  - Newcomb, Frank H., Commander of the *Winslow* rescued by the *Hudson* in command of, at Cardenas, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 6304.
  - Officers and men compelled to remain in United States, tribute to, 6320.
  - *Oregon*, voyage and arrival of the, from San Francisco discussed, 6316.
  - Otis, Ewell S.—
    - Directed to avoid conflict with Philippine insurgents, 6584.
    - Directed to send troops to Iloilo, 6583.
    - Member of the Philippine Commission, 6584.
    - Suggestions from, regarding force, etc., for Philippine Islands requested by President, 6579.
  - Peace Commissioners on part of United States, 6322.
  - Peace negotiations discussed, 6320.
    - Protocol discussed, 6321, 6487.
  - Philippine Islands—
    - Cable communication with, recommended, 6354.
    - Commissioners to, and duties of, set forth by President, 6584.
    - Contributions to be levied upon, (See Military occupation of, *post.*)
    - Expeditions to, under command of Gen. Merritt, 6315.
    - Force, etc., for, suggestions from commanders regarding, requested by President, 6580.
    - Gen. Otis directed to avoid conflict with insurgents, 6584.
    - Government for. (See Military occupation of, *post.*)
    - Grants of public or corporate rights in, order regarding, 6583.
    - Military ocupation of, by United States, and government for, orders regarding, 6569, 6571, 6572, 6581.
      - Joint occupation with insurgents not to be permitted, 6581.
    - Troops to be sent to Iloilo, order regarding, 6583.
    - Vessels of Spain from, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 5155.
  - Victory of—
    - American squadron over Spanish fleet in bay of Manila, discussed, 6297, 6315.
      - Commander of American squadron—
        - Appointed acting rear-admiral, 6297, 6568.
        - Sword to be presented to, and medals to men under, 6302.
        - Thanks of Congress to, and men under, 6298.
          - Recommended, 6297.
          - Reply of, 6302.
        - Thanks of President tendered, 6568.
          - Referred to, 6297.
      - Commander of the *Hugh McCulloch*, recognition of services of, recommended, 6305.
    - American Squadron and land forces at Manila discussed, 6319.

Spanish-American War—*Continued.*
Thanks of President tendered, commanders and men, 6579.
Popular loan for prosecuting, authorized by Congress, 6314.
Postal communication with Santiago, order regarding, 6577.
Postal service in, discussed, 6344.
Powell, Joseph W., to be made ensign for attempting to rescue force of the *Merrimac*, 6306.
Preparations for, by United States discussed, 6309, 6313.
Privateering not to be resorted to by United States proclaimed, 6474.
Proclamations regarding, 6472, 6473, 6474, 6477, 6481, 6487, 6491.
Protection of American interests in Spanish jurisdiction confided to British representatives discussed, 6331.
Puerto Rican campaign discussed, 6318.
Red Cross work accomplished by, in, discussed, 6284, 6308, 6320.
Red Cross, International, proposition of Switzerland to extend compact of, in, discussed, 6336.
Reid, Whitelaw, peace commissioner on part of United States, 6322.
Return of troops to United States discussed, 6319.
Roosevelt, Theodore, in, 6637.
Sampson, William T.—
Member of military commission to Cuba, 6322.
Sinking of the *Merrimac* by Lieut. Hobson, report of, on, discussed, 6305.
Spanish fleet attempting to escape from Santiago Harbor destroyed by American squadron in command of, 6317. (See Enc., Art., Santiago Harbor, Battle of.)
Thanks of President tendered, 6573.
San Juan, Cuba, captured by American troops, 6317.
San Juan, Puerto Rico, shelled by American fleet, 6316.
Santiago—
American army under Gen. Shafter lands near, 6317.
British consul at, confiding of American interests to, and death of mentioned, 6331.
Movement against, and subsequent capitulation of, discussed, 6317.
Thanks of President tendered, commander and men, 6574, 6577.
Postal communication with, order regarding, 6577.
Santiago Harbor—
Shelled by American squadron, 6316.
Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera in, 6316.
Attempting to escape destroyed by American squadron, 6317. (See Enc. Art., Santiago Harbor, Battle of.)
Thanks of President tendered officers and men of American squadron, 6573.
The *Merrimac* sunk in, by Lieut. Hobson, 6305, 6316.
Naval Cadet Powell to be made ensign for attempting to rescue force of, 306.
Thanks of Congress to Lieut. Hobson and promotion of, recommended, 6306.
Schley, Winfield S.—
Member of military commission to Puerto Rico, 6322.
Santiago Harbor shelled by American squadron under, 6316.
Spanish fleet attempting to escape from Santiago Harbor destroyed by American squadron under direction of. (See Enc. Art., Santiago Harbor, Battle of; also, 6317.)
Schwan, Theodore, Puerto Rican expedition reenforced by brigade of, 6318.
Shafter, William R.—
Army under, lands, near Santiago, 6317.
Operations of, around and subsequent capitulation of Santiago, 6317.
Thanks of President tendered, 6574, 6577.
Signal Corps, services of, discussed, 6314.
Suspension of hostilities proclaimed, 6487.
Thanksgiving and prayer, address of President to people for, 6573.
Thanksgiving proclamation of President McKinley, 6491.
Treatment to be accorded foreign vessels by United States proclaimed, 6477.
Discussed, 6312.
Treaty of peace proclaimed (see Enc. Art., Spanish-American War), 6356.
Vessels of United States in Great Lakes granted facilities by Canada for returning, 6331.
Volunteers called for by proclamation, 6473, 6477.
Discussed, 6296, 6312, 6313.
Mustered out, referred to, 6322.
To be mustered out, 6342.
Wade, James F., member of military commission, to Cuba, 6322.

Spanish-American War—*Continued.*
- War-revenue act discussed, 6314.
- Wheeler, Joseph, operations of cavalry division under, around Santiago, discussed, 6317.
- *Wilmington*, attempts of the, to silence batteries at Cardenas, 6302, 6316.
- Wilson, John M., Puerto Rican expedition reenforced by division of, 6318.
- *Winslow* disabled in conflict in Cardenas Bay, 6304, 6316.
  - Rescued by the *Hudson*, 6304.
    - Thanks of Congress to officers and men of, recommended, 6304.
- Woodford, Stewart L., minister to Spain, mentioned, 6257, 6284, 6286.
  - Withdrawal of, 6312.
- Young, Samuel B. M., operations of brigade under, around Santiago discussed, 6317.

Spanish Main, blockade of ports of, referred to, 776.

Spanish Milled Dollars referred to, 239.

Spanish Milled Doubloons referred to, 304.

Spanish West Indies referred to, 4113.

Speaker.—The title of the presiding officer of the House of Representatives. The Constitution provides that "the House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers." It is doubtful, however, if the framers of the Constitution contemplated vesting the Speaker with the power he now enjoys. The system of legislation by committees which has gradually grown up, carrying with it the prerogative of the Speaker to name them, has greatly extended his influence. The first Speaker of the modern sort—more of a leader of the House than a presiding officer—was Henry Clay. As the representative of the House the Speaker presides over the deliberations of that body, appoints its committees, supervises its journal, certifies to the amount of compensation due its members, signs the bills, resolutions, warrants, subpœnas, etc., and has the right, as a member to participate in debate after calling another member to the chair. The Speaker rarely avails himself of this privilege. He is chosen by the House from among the members.

Following is the list of the Speakers of the House: Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg, Pennsylvania; Jonathan Trumbull, Connecticut; Jonathan Dayton, New Jersey; Theodore Sedgwick, Massachusetts; Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina; Joseph B. Varnum, Massachusetts; Henry Clay, Kentucky; Langdon Cheves, South Carolina; John W. Taylor, New York; Philip P. Barbour, Virginia; Andrew Stevenson, Virginia; John Bell, Tennessee; James K. Polk, Tennessee; Robert M. T. Hunter, Virginia; John White, Kentucky; John W. Jones, Virginia; John W. Davis, Indiana; Robert C. Winthrop, Massachusetts; Howell Cobb, Georgia; Linn Boyd, Kentucky; Nathaniel P. Banks, Massachusetts; James L. Orr, South Carolina; William Pennington, New Jersey; Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Schuyler Colfax, Indiana; James G. Blaine, Maine; Michael C. Kerr, Indiana; Samuel J. Randall, Pennsylvania; J. Warren Keifer, Ohio; John G. Carlisle, Kentucky; Thomas B. Reed, Maine; Chas. F. Crisp, Georgia; David B. Henderson, Iowa; Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois.

Special-Delivery Stamps:
- Discussed, 4836, 5881, 5971.

Special Session Messages of President—
- Adams, John, 223.
- Cleveland, 5833.
- Hayes, 4404, 4472.
- Lincoln, 3221.
- McKinley, 6244.
- Madison, 453, 511.
- Pierce, 2927.
- Roosevelt, 6781, 7660, et seq.
- Taft, 7759, 7760.
- Tyler, 1893.
- Van Buren, 1451.
- Wilson, 8251.

Specie Circular.—An order drafted by Senator Benton, of Missouri, and issued by the Secretary of the Treasury July 11, 1836, by order of President Jackson (6329). It was designed to check speculative purchases of public lands. In it the officials were directed to receive nothing but gold and silver in payment for public lands. The circular was issued in opposition to the sentiment of Congress, which at the next session passed a bill to rescind the order, but Jackson defeated the bill by a pocket veto. The President's action aroused much indignation and, it is claimed, hastened the panic of 1837.

Specie Payments.—The United States suspended specie payments Jan. 1, 1862, and Congress authorized the issue of large quantities of United States notes to be a legal tender. In this action the Government had been preceded by most of the banks of the country, following the example of the New York banks. Jan. 14, 1875, the act authorizing the resumption of specie payments of Government contracts to begin Jan. 1, 1879, was approved by President Grant in a special message (4268). To this end the purchase of bullion and the manufacture of subsidiary coin was at once begun. The mints were run overtime to supply the demand for specie, and resumption became an accomplished fact.

Specie Payments:
- Act providing for resumption of, approved and discussed, 4268.
- Banks refused to pay Government demands in specie, 1810.
- Discussed by President—
  - Cleveland, 6073.
  - Grant, 3983, 4061, 4198, 4239, 4247, 4268, 4301, 4379.
  - Hayes, 4397, 4413, 4510, 4567.
  - McKinley, 6253.
- Reports on, 1726.
- Resumption of—
  - By Chile discussed, 6059.
  - Discussed, 3879, 4379, 4510, 4567.
  - Recommended, 3983, 4061, 4102, 4239, 4247, 4301, 4310, 4413.
- Suspension of, by banks discussed, 1541, 1751, 1757, 1777, 1789, 3330.

Spitzbergen Islands, negotiations for adjusting claims in, 8050.

Spoils System.—The policy of bestowing public offices upon members of the party in power as rewards for political services. These official rewards once secured, the beneficiaries found it incumbent upon them to assist in keeping in power the party to which they owed their positions not only by a strict attention to the duties of their offices, but also by making friends and votes for their superior officer. Under the spoils system, it is charged, official duties are often made secondary to partisan obligations. This system is not confined to American politics, but is carried on in England, where Parliament has created a patronage secretary, who takes charge of the apportionment and keeps regular accounts with the members of Parliament of the positions which have been filled upon their recommendation. In the United States the system developed first in New York and Pennsylvania. Tammany Hall made effective use of the system in its fight against the Clintons in the first quarter of the present century. It was extended to state politics by the "Albany Regency," established by Martin Van Buren in 1818. It was not until Jackson's time, however, that it became a feature of Federal politics. The spoils system derived the name commonly applied to it from a sentence used in a speech made by Senator William L. Marcy, of New York, while urging the Senate to confirm the nomination of Martin Van Buren as minister to England. In defense of the charge against Van Buren that he had introduced the custom of removal from office for opinion's sake, Mr. Marcy, speaking for the Democrats of New York, declared that "they see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victor belongs the spoils of the enemy." It has since been a regular feature of American politics in every Administration, tempered of late by the provisions of the civil-service act of 1883. (See also Civil Service.)

Spoliation Claims (see also France, claims against discussed):
- Act providing for—
  - Ascertainment and satisfaction of, vetoed, 2316.
  - Ascertainment of, vetoed, 2840.

Spoliations (see also Alabama Claims; the several powers, claims against; Vessels, United States, seized):
- Discussed by President—
  - Adams, John, 237.
  - Jefferson, 371, 383, 413.
  - Monroe, 765.
  - Washington, 138.

Spooner Act, mentioned, 7402.

Spottsylvania Court-House (Va.), Battle of.—After 2 days' fighting in the Wilderness, south of the Rapidan River, in Virginia, Grant attempted to turn Lee's right flank and advance toward Richmond by way of Spottsylvania Court-House. This resulted in a series of battles. Lee discovered the movement of Grant's army and reached Spottsylvania first. By May 9, 1864, Grant had his army concentrated near Spottsylvania. Hancock commanded the right, Warren the center, and Sedgwick the left. The latter was killed while placing his artillery on the 9th, and Wright succeeded him in command of the Sixth Army Corps. May 10 and 11 there was desultory fighting, skirmishing, and maneuvering for positions. Grant's losses during the 10th are supposed to have exceeded 10,000 men, and Lee's are also supposed to have been severe. The morning of May 12 opened with an advance by Hancock's column, which surrounded and captured with the salient an entire division (Gen. Edward Johnson's) of 3,000 Confederates, including 2 generals and between 30 and 40 guns. The fighting of this day was as severe as any during the war. Lee made five furious assaults in quick succession, with the view of dislodging Hancock and Wright from the captured salient. From dawn till dusk the battle raged. The Federal assault on the Confederate line was checked. It was renewed without success on the 18th. After several days of maneuvering and having received reenforcements enough to make up for his losses, Grant, on the 20th and 21st of May, moved southward toward the North Anna River. The Federal losses in the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, including the conflicts at Todd's Tavern, Corbin's Bridge, Alsop's Farm, Laurel Hill, Po River, Ny River, the angle of the salient, Piney Branch Church, Harris's Farm, and Guiney's Station, between May 8 and 21, 1864, were officially reported as 2,725 killed, 13,416 wounded, and 2,258 missing, a total of 18,399. The Confederate losses, only partially reported, were (Ewell's, Johnson's, and McGowan's divisions), 4,001 killed and wounded.

Springfield (N. Y.), Battle of.—June 6. 1780, Generals Sterling, Knyphausen, Mathews, and Tryon left Staten Island with 5,000 men to attack Washington's army at Morristown, N. J. Sterling was killed and Knyphausen took command. He advanced to within half a mile of Springfield, harassed all the way by the settlers and militia. Sir Henry Clinton returned to New York on June 17 from Charleston, S. C., and prepared to join Knyphausen. On June 23 the British advance was made in two columns. The American outposts were forced back upon Springfield, which the British burned, and then retreated to Staten Island. The British loss amounted to about 150, the American to 83.

Springfield, Ohio, act to establish port, of delivery at, vetoed, 5002.

Squadron:
- African, instructions to officers of, referred to, 2173, 3071.
- Asiatic. (See Manila Harbor, Battle of.)
- Home, proposed extension of duties of, referred to, 2129.
- Mediterranean, referred to, 1905, 1953.
- Pacific. (See Manila Harbor, Battle of.)

Squawksin Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Squi-aitl Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Squier, E. George, treaties with Nicaragua and San Salvador concluded by, 2572.

Squin-áh-mish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Staff of Army. (See Army.)

Stamford Harbor, Conn., survey of, referred to, 1043.

Stamp Act.—An act of the British Parliament passed in 1765 and put into effect in the American Colonies Nov. 1 of that year. It levied on British subjects in America specific sums for each of the common transactions of business. Deeds, bonds, notes of hand, indentures, insurance policies, leases, contracts of sale, etc., were not to be enforced by courts unless written on stamped paper bought of the officers of the Crown. Without stamped wills testamentary dispositions would be void; without stamped receipts debts could not be acquitted; vessels at sea without clearances written on stamped paper were liable to seizure and confiscation if they fell in with one of the King's ships; only stamped newspapers could be exposed for sale; without stamped certificates marriages could not lawfully be contracted; unstamped writs and executions had no force or effect; in short, the American citizen must have been daily paying money into the British treasury at its stamp office or in respect to much of the protection which society undertakes to afford he was an outlaw. Under this act business was suspended. The people absolutely refused to use the stamps. Benjamin Franklin presented a petition of the colonists to the House of Commons, and on March 18, 1766, the stamp act was repealed. The agitation resulting from the act was one of the leading causes in effecting the Revolution

Stamp-Act Congress.—A body which met at New York Oct. 7, 1765, composed of delegates from all the Colonies except Virginia, North Carolina, New Hampshire, and Georgia. There were 26 members, including 4 from New York, 2 each from Rhode Island and Delaware and 3 each from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and South Carolina. Timothy Ruggles, of Massachusetts, was chosen president. The manifestoes issued by this congress were "A Declaration of the Rights and Grievances of the Colonists of America," an address to the King, a memorial to the House of Lords, and a petition to the House of Commons, all of a loyal and respectful tone. The congress adjourned Oct. 25.

Standard Oil Case.—Charges of dishonesty and unfair business methods have frequently been made against the Standard Oil Company. These were discredited or silenced by technical denials until it was found that the Standard Oil Company was trying to gain possession of the new and rich oil fields of Eastern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma, which had been opened during the winter of 1904-5. Many independent companies had been formed, both for producing oil and refining it, and the savings of thousands of people were invested in the business. It soon became apparent however, that the Standard Oil Company was endeavoring to control the field. Freight rates were so advanced that it was impossible to ship oil to refineries at Kansas City, and the producers were told that if they sold any oil to independent refiners, the Standard would refuse to take any surplus they might have. This seemed to indicate that the Standard was determined to crush all business rivals, as it was charged with having done in the Eastern oil fields. Congressman Campbell, of Kansas, introduced a resolution on the subject and in February, 1905, an investigation was ordered by the Bureau of Corporations. Commissioner Garfield submitted a report May 17, 1906. This showed that the Standard Oil Company had an advantage over all independent companies in the shipment of oil. The report says: "The Standard Oil Company has habitually received and is now receiving, secret rates and other unjust and illegal discriminations. Many of these discriminations were clearly in violation of the interstate commerce laws, and others, whether technically illegal or not, had the same effect upon competitors. These discriminations have been so long continued, so secret, so ingeniously applied to new conditions of trade, and so large in amount as to make it certain that they were due to concerted action by the Standard Oil Company and the railroads."

A second investigation of the Standard Oil Company was undertaken by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the request of Congress, and their report was submitted Jan. 28, 1907. It stated: "The sworn testimony before us abundantly confirms the conclusions reached by the Commissioner of Corporations. The ruin of competitors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil Company in the past, systematically and persistently pursued. It has maintained a system of espionage over the shipments of its rivals; it has ruined competitors by means of local competition, that is by reducing prices in the field of operation of its rivals, while maintaining prices elsewhere; it has pursued the policy of molding public opinion by purchasing space in newspapers and printing innocent looking articles setting forth the benefits conferred by the Standard Oil Company; it has induced the railroads to purchase all their lubricating oil from it at a double price, thus securing a profit very much like a rebate; it has paid employees of its rivals for information, and has sold different grades of oil out of the same barrel."

Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, presented a report May 20, 1907, dealing mainly with the Standard Oil pipe lines. It showed these lines to consist of 40,000 miles of trunk lines and feeders; and it pointed out that, while the Standard Oil Company had no monopoly in the production of oil, it transported through its pipe lines 90 per cent of the oil from the Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio fields and 98 per cent of that from the Kansas-Oklahoma fields. Its monopoly was also shown to consist in the fact that it refined about 86 per cent of all the oil refined in the United States. The extent of these pipe lines was believed to prevent the construction of rival pipe lines. Commissioner Smith estimated that a charge of 20 cents per barrel would cover the cost of transportation from Lima, Ohio, to the seaboard, and yield 10 per cent on the investment. The actual charge was shown to be 53½ cents per barrel.

Early in 1907 the Attorney-General of the United States brought suit against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, in the District Court at Chicago, under the Elkins law forbidding discrimination and the giving of rebates by common carriers engaged in interstate traffic. The action was based on the report of Commissioner Garfield, mentioned above, which related to the shipments of oil from the great refineries of Whiting, Indiana, to the southwestern market, by way of East St. Louis, Illinois, where the oil came into competition with the product of the Kansas and Oklahoma fields.

This region was reached by three competing railroads, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Chicago and Alton. Each

Standard Oil Case—*Continued.*
road had filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and kept posted at its freight offices a class rate of 18 cents per 100 pounds, but their books showed that they had given the Standard Oil Company a commodity rate on oil of 6 or 6¼ cents per hundred. Each company had its own methods of concealing the true charge. Commissioner Garfield stated that the "whole scheme of the 6 cent rate, including both the failure to file tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the secret methods of billing, were devised at the suggestion and with the knowledge of the Standard Oil Company and primarily for the purpose of concealing the extraordinarily low rates from its competitors."

The defense plead that "these rates were not solicited nor accepted knowingly with the intention of violating the law; that the law did not forbid a shipper to take directly from a carrier a rate less than the published rate, the purpose of the law being to prevent indirect methods and secret devices; the company could have secured rates as low as those accepted over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy or over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and that the Elkins law, under which the suit was brought, was nullified by the Hepburn law, subsequently passed." The case was based specifically on the transit of a car of oil from Whiting, Indiana, over the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at the six-per-cent rate. April 13, after deliberating two hours, the jury returned a verdict of guilty on 1,462 counts. Before determining the amount of the fine, Judge Landis demanded evidence of the actual ownership of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. This was shown to be the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Judge Landis then, on August 3, imposed the maximum fine of $20,000 on each count, an aggregate of $29,240,000. The defendant company appealed the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the seventh circuit, and on July 22, 1908, Judge Peter L. Grosscup, of Illinois, two other judges concurring, handed down an opinion reversing the finding of the District Court, holding that the court below erred in its ruling that a shipper may be convicted of re-accepting a concession from the lawful published rate, even though it was not shown that the shipper knew what the lawful published rate was; its ruling that the number of offenses is the number of carloads of property transported, irrespective of the question whether each carload is the whole or only a part of a single transaction; and its ruling that the largeness of the fine imposed was due to the effect to reach and punish a party that was not before the court.

Judge Grosscup declared the fine imposed by Judge Landis "an abuse of judicial discretion." The validity of the courts' reasoning was universally discussed. President Roosevelt pronounced the ruling of Judge Grosscup "a gross miscarriage of justice." The Government applied to the Circuit Court of Appeals for a rehearing, which was denied, and on Nov. 20, 1908, Attorney-General Bonaparte petitioned the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari. This petition was dismissed Jan. 4, 1909, leaving the case to be retried in the District Court.

Judge McCall, in the United States Circuit Court of Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1910, instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty.

Standard Oil Corporation, statements made by, declared untruthful, 7513.

Standard Time.—According to the standard time, which was adopted by agreement at 12 o'clock on November 18, 1883, by all the principal railroads of the United States, the continent is divided into five longitudinal belts, and a meridian of time is fixed for each belt. These meridians are fifteen degrees of longitude, or one hour's time apart. The time divisions are called intercolonial time, eastern time, central time, mountain time, and Pacific time. Eastern Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia use the sixth meridian; the Canadas, New England, the Middle States, Virginia and the Carolinas use the seventy-fifth meridian, which is that of Philadelphia; Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Kansas and the larger part of Nebraska and Dakota use the nineteenth meridian, which is that of New Orleans; the territories to the western border of Arizona and Montana go by the time of the one hundred and fifth meridian, which is that of Denver; and the Pacific States employ the one hundred and twentieth meridian. In passing from one time-belt to another a person's watch will be an hour too fast or too slow, according to the direction in which he is traveling. This new system, which has reduced the time standards from fifty-three to five, was suggested by Professor Abbe, of the Signal Service Bureau at Washington, and was elaborated by Dr. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia University, New York.

Star Route Trials.—Star Routes are those mail routes of the United States Government on which, owing to lack of railroad or steamboat facilities, the mail is carried on horseback or wagons. They are called star routes because in the route books of the Post-Office Department they are marked with a star (*).

Early in 1881 vague rumors were in circulation of extensive fraud in this service. It was said that there was a "ring" to defraud the government. Included in it were some of the large contractors, the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Thomas J. Brady, some subordinates in the department, Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, and others. Brady resigned April 20, 1881. Proceedings in one of the principal cases were begun against the conspirators, but they were dismissed on account of irregularity in the form of the action. Early in 1882 several persons were arrested for furnishing fraudulent bonds on the bids for service, and indictments were found against Brady, Stephen W. Dorsey, John W. Dorsey, John M. Peck and John R. Miner, who had made the bids; H. M. Vaile, a subcontractor; M. C. Rerdell, S. W. Dorsey's secretary; Turner, a clerk in Brady's office; and against one of the principal contractors. The method by which, as charged, the government was defrauded consisted in first obtaining the contracts for the routes, and in subsequently having the payments vastly increased, in compensation for additional mail trips per week, and faster time on each trip. This latter was called "expediting" the route. The Dorsey combination, as the conspirators were popularly called, controlled one hundred and thirty-four Star Routes, on which the original compensation was $143,169. By increasing the number of trips beyond what the locality required and by "expediting" them, this amount had been increased to $622,808. On one route the compensation had been increased from $398 to $6,133.50; the revenue derived therefrom by the government was $240.

The cases came up for trial in the

Star Route Trials—*Continued.*
District of Columbia, June 1, 1882. The government employed special counsel to aid the district attorney, and the defendants, too, were represented by eminent lawyers. After a protracted trial, the case was submitted to the jury on Sept. 8; as they were not able to agree as to all of the defendants, they were kept out until Sept. 11, on which day the presiding judge, Wylie, deeming an agreement on all the defendants unlikely, accepted the verdict. Peck and Turner were found not guilty; Miner and Rerdell, guilty; as to the Dorseys, Vaile and Brady there was a disagreement. Preparations were at once made for a new trial in the cases in which there had been a disagreement and the motions of the counsel of Miner and Rerdell for a new trial were granted. The second trial began in December, 1882. Rerdell, on this trial, pleaded guilty and turned state's evidence. On June 12, 1883, the case was given to the jury, and on the 14th a verdict of not guilty was rendered. In April, 1883, W. P. Kellogg, ex-Senator from Louisiana, and Brady were indicted for receiving money for services in relation to a Star Route contract. The cases never resulted in a conviction.

At the conclusion of the first of these trials charges of attempted bribery of the jury, both on behalf of the government and of the defense, were made. The foreman of the first jury, Dickson, and another juror, claimed to have been approached on behalf of the government, and still another juror on behalf of the defense. Before the first trial had ended Dickson had made a sworn statement of the facts in his case, and it was charged that he had used it in the jury-room for the purpose of influencing the verdict. The Department of Justice investigated the cases, and declared its belief that no government officials were involved; it implied that all the attempts had been for the purposes of the defense. Dickson was subsequently indicted for attempting corruptly to influence the jury.

Star Routes. (See also Postal Service.)

Star Spangled Banner.—A patriotic song written by Francis Scott Key, of Baltimore (q. v.) on the night of Sept. 13, 1814, during the bombardment of Fort McHenry by the British. Key had gone under a flag of truce to solicit the release of some friends who had been seized by the English Admiral Cochrane during the attack on the city of Washington. Upon Key's arrival the British fleet was about to begin the attack on Fort McHenry, and though his request for the release of his friends was granted, Admiral Cochrane refused to allow him or his friends to leave the ship before the battle. During the excitement of the bombardment Key wrote the famous song on the back of a letter. It was published and sung at the theatres to the tune of "Anacreon in Heaven."

Stars and Bars.—The flag of the Confederate States of America. The first provisional Senate recommended that "the flag of the Confederate States shall consist of a red field with a white space extending horizontally through the center and equal in width to one-third the width of the flag." The Union was a blue square extending across the upper red and the white stripe. In the blue square nine stars were arranged in a circle. The bars were, by their colors, red and white, intended to express the qualities of courage and purity. The blue field of the union expressed fortitude, and the nine stars represented the number of States in the Confederacy. It was first displayed March 4, 1861, simultaneously with the inauguration of Lincoln, being unfurled over the statehouse at Montgomery, Ala. In 1863, the Stars and Bars too closely resembling the Stars and Stripes, the Confederate Congress adopted a white flag with one blue star in the center. Another variation commonly used was a white field with blue diagonal stripes and white stars, and a piece of fringe at the outer edge. Some of the army corps adopted a battle flag with a red ground, blue diagonal cross, and white stars.

Stars and Stripes. (See Flag.)

State Banks. (See Banks, State.)

State Constitutions. (See Constitutions, State.)

State Courts. (See Courts, State.)

State Debts:
- Contracted abroad, discussed, 1940.
- Guaranty of, by General Government discussed, 2064.
- Injure public credit, 2061.
- Referred to, 1769.
- Repudiation of contracts referred to, 1962.

State, Department of.—This Department of the federal government had its origin in a Committee of Correspondence, which was appointed Nov. 29, 1775, to invoke foreign aid in behalf of the American Colonies. This committee was succeeded by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, which was created by an act of the Continental Congress, April 17, 1777. "A plan for the Department of Foreign Affairs" was reported to Congress in January, 1781, and the Department was organized Aug. 10 of that year; Robert R. Livingston was made Secretary and he filled the position until June 4, 1783. On the retirement of Livingston the Department of Foreign Affairs practically ceased to exist for about a year, Congress managing the foreign relations of the country through committees. Sept. 21, 1784, John Jay was appointed Secretary and the functions of the office were revived.

After the acceptance of the Constitution Congress passed a law entitled "an act for establishing an Executive Department to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs." This became a law on July 27, 1789, and John Jay, being in charge of the old Department, was continued temporarily in charge of the new one. The existence of this Department, however, was destined to be brief, for on Sept. 15 following, an act of Congress was approved which provided that "the Executive Department denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs, shall hereinafter be denominated the Department of State, and the principal officer shall hereafter be called the Secretary of State," and on Sept. 26 Thomas Jefferson was made Secretary.

The Secretary of State is charged, under the direction of the President, with duties appertaining to correspondence with the public ministers and the consuls of the United States, and with the representatives of foreign powers accredited to the United States; and to negotiations of whatever character relating to the foreign affairs of the United States. He is also the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executives of the several states of the United States; he has the custody of the Great Seal of the United States, and counter-

State, Department of—*Continued.*
signs and affixes such seal to all executive proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants for the extradition of fugitives from justice. He is also the custodian of the treaties made with foreign States, and of the laws of the United States. He grants and issues passports, and exequaturs to foreign consuls in the United States are issued through his office. He publishes the laws and resolutions of Congress, amendments to the Constitution, and proclamations declaring the admission of new states into the Union.

The scope of the department has been so enlarged that it is now the most important branch of the government, though many of its original functions have been transferred to other departments.

According to the law of April 10, 1790, the Department was given charge of the patent business, which it retained until 1849, when the work was given over to the new Department of the Interior. A law passed May 31, 1790, made the Department of State the repository of maps, charts, and books for which copyright might be granted by United States district courts, but in 1859 these records were turned over to the Department of the Interior and later to the Library of Congress, where the business is now conducted. From 1790 until 1850 the Department also cared for the enumeration of the census, but in the latter year that work was given to the Department of the Interior, from which, in 1903, it was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor. Territorial affairs were also under the care of the Department of State until the organization of the Department of the Interior in 1849.

In 1853 an Assistant Secretary of State was provided by law with power to act as Secretary during the latter's absence or during an interregnum. A Second Assistant Secretary was provided for in 1866, and in 1875 the office of Third Assistant Secretary was created.

In 1848 the office of Examiner of Claims was created, whose duties were to examine claims of our citizens against foreign governments and of foreigners against our Government, but when the Department of Justice was formed, in 1870, this office passed under its jurisdiction. In 1891 the title of this office was changed to Solicitor for the Department of State. In 1856 the Statistical Office of the Department of State was established; in 1874 the title was changed to Bureau of Statistics and a year later it was again changed to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce and in 1903 transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor and made a part of its Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau of Indexes was established in 1870, the Bureau of Accounts in 1873; and the Bureau of Rolls and Library in 1874. Work originally done by the Home Bureau has since been given to the Passport Bureau and the Bureau of Appointments. Other important Bureaus are the Diplomatic Bureau which has charge of all correspondence between the Department and our diplomatic agents abroad and foreign diplomatic agents in the United States, prepares treaties, etc.; and the Consular Bureau. The Bureau of Trade Relations was established in 1903 to manage the work of the consular officials in obtaining reports for the Department of Commerce and Labor. Under this department are also placed the United States Representatives on International Tribunals of Egypt, and the Bureau of American Republics.

Following is a list of the Secretaries of State and the Presidents under whom they served.

President	Secretary of State	Appointed
Washington	Thomas Jefferson, Virginia	1789
“	Edmund Randolph, Virginia	1794
“	Timothy Pickering, Mass	1795
Adams	“ “ “	1797
“	John Marshall, Virginia	1800
Jefferson	James Madison, Virginia	1801
Madison	Robert Smith, Maryland	1809
“	James Monroe, Virginia	1811
Monroe	John Quincy Adams, Mass	1817
J.Q.Adams	Henry Clay, Kentucky	1825
Jackson	Martin Van Buren, New York	1829
“	Edward Livingston, Louisiana	1831
“	Louis McLane, Delaware	1833
“	John Forsyth, Georgia	1834
Van Buren	“ “	1837
Harrison	Daniel Webster,* Massachusetts	1841
Tyler*	Hugh S. Legare, South Carolina	1843
“	Abel P. Upshur, Virginia	1843
“	John C. Calhoun, S. Carolina	1844
Polk	James Buchanan, Pennsylvania	1845
Taylor	John M. Clayton, Delaware	1849
Fillmore	Daniel Webster, Massachusetts	1850
“	Edward Everett, Massachusetts	1852
Pierce	William L. Marcy, New York	1853
Buchanan	Lewis Cass, Michigan	1857
“	Jeremiah S. Black, Pennsylvania	1860
Lincoln	William H. Seward, New York	1861
Johnson	“ “	1865
Grant	Elihu B. Washburn, Illinois	1869
“	Hamilton Fish, New York	1869
Hayes	William M. Evarts, New York	1877
Garfield	James G. Blaine, Maine	1881
Arthur	F. T. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey	1881
Cleveland	Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware	1885
B. Harrison	James G. Blaine, Maine	1889
“	John W. Foster, Indiana	1892
Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham, Illinois	1893
“	Richard Olney, Massachusetts	1895
McKinley	John Sherman, Ohio	1897
“	William R. Day, Ohio	1897
“	John Hay, Ohio	1898
Roosevelt	“ “	1901
“	Elihu Root, New York	1905
“	Robert Bacon, New York	1909
Taft	Philander C. Knox, Penn	1909
Wilson	William J. Bryan, Nebraska	1913

* Daniel Webster also continued by President Tyler in 1841 until appointment of successor.

For more detailed information of the scope of the activities of the State Department consult the Index references to the Presidents' Messages and Encyclopedic articles under the following headings:

Admission of States.
Ambassadors.
Archives.
Claims, Court of.
Commerce Court.
Diplomatic and Consular Service.
Consular Conventions.
Consuls.
Copyright.
Egypt, Tribunals of.
Exequaturs.
Extradition.
Extradition Treaties.
Foreign Relations.
Great Seal of the United States.
Library of Congress.
Neutral Rights.
Passports.
Patents.
Presidential Succession.
Proclamations.
State Rights and State Sovereignty.
Treaties.

State, Department of:
- Agents employed by, without express provisions of law, 2004, 2134.
- Amount charged to, for service rendered by naval vessels referred to, 3660.
- Appropriations and expenditures of, referred to, 4381.

State, Department of—*Continued.*
  Building for—
    Completed and possession taken by, 4301.
    Recommended, 2704, 4060.
  Change in laws relating to management of, referred to, 4587.
  Changes made in force of, referred to, 6178.
  Clerks in, referred to, 3585, 3799, 4654.
  Contingent fund of bureaus in, estimates for, referred to, 5120.
  Historical archives in, 6099.
  Historical manuscripts in, plan for publishing, referred to, 5198.
  Increase of work of, 7402.
  Legal services amount paid for, by, referred to, 3828.
  Library in, referred to, 4740.
  Officers commissioned by, referred to, 4003.
  Officers in, referred to, 4332.
  Public records in, means for preservation of, referred to, 4113.
  Reorganization of, 7800.
  Salaries and expenses of, referred to, 3892.
  Substitutes in employment of, referred to, 4975.
  Trade factor, 7795, 7882, 7979.
  Transfer of—
    Patent Office from, to Attorney-General, recommended, 2265.
    Portion of business of, recommended, 1024, 2704.
    Territorial affairs from, to Interior Department recommended, 4060, 4145.
State of the Union, discussed by President—
  Adams, J. Q., 865, 916, 944, 978.
  Arthur, 4822.
  Buchanan, 2967, 3028, 3051, 3083, 3157, 3191, 3200.
  Cleveland, 4909, 5358, 6146.
  Fillmore, 2613.
  Grant, 3981, 4050, 4107, 4138, 4238, 4259, 4286 4353.
  Harrison, Benjamin, 5467, 5542, 5741.
  Hayes, 3656, 3690, 3755, 3799.
  Jackson, 1005, 1063, 1107, 1154, 1366, 1511.
  Jefferson, 316, 344, 349, 373.
  Johnson, 3551, 3570, 3589, 3593, 3643, 3756, 3837, 3871.
  Lincoln, 3245, 3255, 3334, 3389, 3452.
  McKinley, 6307.
  Madison, 524, 552, 558.
  Monroe, 623, 642, 667, 776, 791, 817.
  Pierce, 2740, 2806, 2874, 2930.
  Polk, 2321, 2382, 2479.
  Roosevelt, 6643, 6749.
  Taylor, 2547.
  Tyler, 1927, 2047, 2110, 2187.
  Van Buren, 1590, 1700, 1746, 1819.
  Washington, 95, 175, 205.
State, Secretary of:
  Appointments by, referred to, 1965.
  Letter to, regarding Lousiana province, 336.
  Report of, 26, 334, 384, 430, 637, 652, 1131, 6346.
State, War, and Navy Building, construction of, discussed, 4301, 4524, 4638.
Staten Island, sale of fortifications on, to United States proposed, 934.
States of the Church. (See Italy; Papal States.)
States of the Union. (See also the several States):
  Accounts of the United States with, 133.
  Act—
    Containing provisions denying certain right to protect themselves with militia, discussed, 3670, 3871.
    Granting lands to—
      For benefit of insane persons vetoed, 2780.
      Reasons for applying pocket veto, 1275.
      To provide colleges in, vetoed, 3074.
    To pay moneys collected under direct tax of 1861 to Territories, District of Columbia, and, vetoed, 5422.
    To settle claims of, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 1200.
  Admission of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 3033, 3086.
  Agitation in, growing out of slavery discussed. (See Slavery.)
  Alliances between, discouraged, 209.
  Amicable relations between, desired, 2806.
  Area of, and extent of public domain in, referred to, 2768.
  Commerce between, discussed, 3560.
  Constitutional rights of. (See powers of Federal and State Governments.)
  Debts contracted by, abroad, discussed, 1940.
    Guaranty of, by General Government, discussed, 2064.
    Injure public credit, 2061.
    Referred to, 1769.
    Repudiation of contracts by, referred to, 1962.
  Disbursements made within Territories and, 1045.
  Education in. (See Education.)
  Federal Government in, uniform operation of, suggested, 1024.
  Funds deposited with—
    May be necessary to use portion of, 1458.
    Not intended as a gift, 1458.
    Referred to, 1823.

States of the Union—*Continued.*
- Governments to be reestablished in Southern States. (See Confederate States.)
- Indebtedness of, to United States referred to, 379.
- Insurrection, existence of, in certain, proclaimed, 3238, 3293, 3366.
  - Proclamations declaring insurrection at an end, 3515, 3627, 3632.
  - Tax upon real estate in, declared a lien on same, 3293.
- Lands—
  - Granted to—
    - For educational purposes, 1029, 1045, 3587, 4206.
    - In aid of internal improvements, etc., discussed, 4065, 4206, 5380.
  - Purchased in, by United States referred to, 892, 893.
- Legislation to secure property and enforce law in, recommended, 4081.
- Measures and weights of, sets of, made for, 1477.
- Payment or assumption of stocks of, by General Government referred to, 1907.
- Powers of. (See Powers of Federal and State Governments.)
- Prisoners in, provisions for. (See Imprisonment.)
- Reconstruction of Southern States. (See Reconstruction; the several States.)
- Restoration of Southern States. (See Provisional Governors; Restoration.)
- Right of certain, to representation in Congress, discussed, 3644.
- Secession discussed. (See Secession.)
- Sectional agitation in, mediation of Virginia for settlement of, discussed, 3192.
- Slavery in. (See Slavery.)
- Suability of, amendment of Constitution relative to, 250.
- Surplus revenue should be apportioned among, 1014, 1077.
  - Constitutional amendment necessary for, recommended, 1015.
  - Derangement arising from distribution of, 1707.
  - Funds deposited with, not intended as a gift, 808.
  - May be necessary to use portion of funds deposited with, 1458.
  - Table showing distribution of, 1479.
- Tide of population flows into new, 2123.
- Union and Confederate flags, return of, to respective States recommended, 5163.
  - Proposition withdrawn, 5164.
- Weights and measures, sets of, made for, 1477.

State Rights and State Sovereignty.—"State rights" is the doctrine that every state is sovereign within the limits of its own sphere of action, made so by the declared will of the nation as expressed in the Constitution; and that the will of the nation, appropriately manifested, as provided in the Constitution, may change that sphere. "State sovereignty" is the doctrine that the states, at the formation of the Union, delegated a portion of their sovereignty to the National government, reserving the right to revoke the agency and to resume the exercise of all the elements of sovereignty at any time by seceding.

In the Constitution, the rights of the National government are distinctly stated; the rights of the state are limited only by the expressly declared national right. Previous to the Civil War the term "state rights" was used to designate the idea of "state sovereignty," and misuse has raised a prejudice in many minds even against the legitimate theory of "state rights" brought forward since that event. The arguments against "state sovereignty" may be summarized as follows: The colonies did not fight each for its own independence, but each for the independence of all, as is shown by their joint action throughout, in military as well as civil matters. The sovereignty acquired in that struggle was never individually exercised, but all remained under the national sovereignty raised by the common fight for liberty. All the elements and insignia of sovereignty were vested in the National government, as the power to declare war and peace and to coin money, and moreover the power to amend the Constitution, except in a very few particulars, was given to three-fourths of the states, and on the theory of state sovereignty this would imply the self-contradictory condition of a sovereign state voluntarily exposing itself to changes in its government without its consent to the change. It may be maintained that secession would afford the needed relief; but if this had been the intention, the consent of all the states to an amendment would have been required, since it must be presumed that the union was intended to endure.

The doctrine of "state sovereignty" was put forward at various times. (See Hartford Convention; Nullification.) Soon after the nullification troubles it became the ally of slavery, and the result of the Civil War put it to rest forever. State sovereignty and secession finally disposed of, the theory of state rights as above outlined could be developed. The danger of extreme particularism had been avoided; extreme centralization during the exercise of war powers by the President and Congress was inevitable. The Supreme Court holds the balance, and its adjudication has, since the war, laid down the relations of the states and the National government as above.

States Rights. (See Powers of Federal and State Governments.)

Statistical Congress, International:
- At St. Petersburg, 4142, 4221.
  - The Hague, 4082.
- Invitation to hold next meeting in United States recommended, 4142.

Statistics, Bureau of.—A Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It was established in 1866 as a Bureau of the Treasury Department, but on the establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in 1903, it was trans-

Statistics, Bureau of—*Continued.*
ferred to that Department. It collects and publishes from time to time statistics of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, immigration statistics, etc. Its annual statistical Abstract of the United States and reports on commerce and navigation are important documents. (See also Agriculture, Department of.)

Statistics, Bureau of, act to establish, referred to, 4807.

Statues and Monuments:
- Clinton, George, statue of, presented to Congress by State of New York, 4214.
- Garfield, James A., statue of, to be erected in Washington, 4795.
  - Unveiling ceremonies, order regarding, 5162.
- Liberty Enlightening the World. (See Liberty Enlightening the World.)
- Rawlins, John A., statue of, recommendations regarding erection of, 4124.
- Thomas, George H., statue of, to be unveiled, 4509.
- Washington, George, statue of—
  - to be erected at Caracas, Venezuela, 4716.
  - To be placed in Capitol, 881, 1170, 1910.
- Washington Monument. (See Washington Monument.)
- Wooster, David, monument to memory of, information regarding, 801.
- Yorktown, Va., monument at, referred to, 4850.

Statute of Limitations should be repealed in criminal cases, 1492.

Statutes of United States. (See Revised Statutes.)

Steam Boiler Explosions:
- Commission to inquire into causes of, 4213, 4434.
- Examinations of inventions to prevent, referred to, 1726, 1728, 1732.

Steam Power:
- Accident in navigation resulting from criminal negligence in use of, discussed, 1253.
- Use and development of, in naval warfare, discussed, 1901, 2122, 2132.

Steamboat Inspection Service, discussed, 4931.

Steamboats, casualties in, discussed, 1611.

Steamship Mail Service. (See Postal Service.)

Steamships:
- Australian line referred to, 4101.
- Claims of German lines to interest on dues illegally exacted, 5084, 5367.
- Construction of, into war vessels when needed, recommended, 2203.
- Line of, between—
  - Havre and New York referred to, 2011, 2173.
  - San Francisco and Japan and China, 4101.
- Naval reserve of, recommended, 5492.
- Proposals for construction of iron steamships for trans-Atlantic service referred to, 4023.
- Rapid service of, recommended by International American Conference, 5511.
- Recommendations regarding, by President—
  - Harrison, Benj., 5491, 5559.
  - McKinley, 6340.

Steel Works and Rolling Mills.—(From a Report of the Census Bureau issued July 19, 1913.) Steel works and rolling mills constitute one of the largest industries in the country, the value of products for 1909 being $985,722,534. The number of establishments was 446, and the number of persons engaged in the industry was 260,762, of whom 240,076 were wage-earners, the amount paid in wages being $163,200,758.

The number of establishments, including forges and bloomeries, has not varied greatly for the forty years since 1869, being only 5.7 per cent. In the case of value of products, however, the amount for 1909 was over seven times that for 1869, and the average value of products per establishment shows a progressive increase with each census—from $325,991 in 1869 to $2,210,140 in 1909. The rate of increase in value of products for the successive decades has been quite uniform, ranging from a minimum increase of 50.6 per cent for the decade 1869-1879, to a maximum of 79.3 per cent for the decade 1889-1899. The increase in value of products from 1899 to 1909 is perhaps partly attributable to advance in prices, but for some of the more important products the prices—at least the quoted prices in trade journals—were substantially the same in both years.

The steel-works and rolling-mill industry is concentrated largely in the middle Atlantic and east north central states, and in the Panhandle of West Virginia. Of the 446 establishments in 1909, 362, or 81.2 per cent, were located in seven contiguous states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The value of products in these seven states amounted to $897,365,567, or 91 per cent of the total for the United States.

The steel-works and rolling-mill industry comprises three classes of establishments: (1) Those equipped both with furnaces for making steel and with hot rolls for rolling it; (2) those equipped with steel furnaces but not with hot rolls; and (3) those equipped with hot rolls but not with steel furnaces. Most of the largest establishments belong to the first group. All steel plants operated in conjunction with blast furnaces are equipped also with rolling departments. On the other hand, no establishments of the second group have blast furnaces, but all buy pig iron and scrap for steel making. Establishments of the third group include those purchasing their material in the form of ingots, blooms, slabs or other shapes, pig iron for puddling furnaces, and also the few independent bloomeries.

Pennsylvania in 1909 contributed over

Steel Works—*Continued.*
half (50.7 per cent) of the total value of products: Ohio, about one-fifth (20.1 per cent); Illinois, 8.8 per cent; New York, 4 per cent, and Indiana, 3.9 per cent. Of the leading producing states, Indiana, owing to the recent great development at Gary, shows the highest percentages of increase—69.9 per cent in number of wage-earners, 128.4 per cent in value of products, and 108.7 per cent in value added by manufacture.

The average number of persons engaged in the industry in 1909 was 260,762, of whom 240,076, or 92.1 per cent, were wage-earners; 4,286, or 1.6 per cent, proprietors and officials, and 16,400, or 6.3 per cent, clerks. Individual proprietors and firm members were few in number, the industry being mainly controlled by corporations.

Of the number of wage-earners in 1909, 34.2 per cent were in establishments where the prevailing hours were sixty per week or ten hours a day for six days in the week, while 34.4 per cent were in establishments where the prevailing hours were over sixty per week, and 21.8 per cent where they were seventy-two per week and over. The eight-hour day is not found to any large extent, only 9.3 per cent of the wage-earners being employed in establishments where the prevailing hours were less than fifty-four per week. The proportion in establishments in which the prevailing hours of labor were seventy-two or more per week was especially high in Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana.

The tendency toward concentration in large establishments is very marked in the steel industry. There is no other industry in which so many plants of great size are found. In 1909, 41.7 per cent of the establishments reported products valued at $1,000,000 or more each. This group of establishments in 1909 included twenty-three, with products in excess of $10,000,000 in value. The value of the output of the establishments with products valued at $1,000,000 or over formed 91 per cent of the total for all establishments in 1909, and that of the establishments with products valued at $10,000,000 or over constituted 43.2 per cent of the total.

In the distribution of the 19,276,237 tons of finished rolled products and forgings made by steel work and rolling mills in 1909, among the principal producing states Pennsylvania produced 51.4 per cent of the output of these products in 1909. Ohio increased its proportion of the output to 16.1 per cent in the latter year. Indiana and Illinois showed higher percentages of output in 1909 than in 1904; but the proportion reported by New York and West Virginia remained about the same.

There has been during each decade a marked increase both in the absolute and relative amount of open-hearth steel produced. Basic open-hearth steel constituted 1.3 per cent of the steel production in 1889, as against 56.2 per cent in 1909. Bessemer steel, on the other hand, although the output increased 153.8 per cent during this period, constituted only 39 per cent of the production in 1909, as compared with 86.6 per cent in 1889.

Ste'h-chass Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Steilacoom Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

St-káh-mish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Stockbridge Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Stockholm, Sweden, International Prison Congress to be held in, discussed, 4406.

Proceedings of, referred to, 4464.

Stockton and Stokes, claims of, 1499.

Payment of, referred to, 1720.

Stoluck-whá-mish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Stone River, or Murfreesboro (Tenn.), Battle of.—Oct. 30, 1862, Gen. Buell was succeeded in the command of the Army of the Ohio by Gen. William S. Rosecrans. During December the Federal army of 41,421 infantry, 3,266 cavalry, and 2,223 artillery, with 150 guns, lay at Nashville, Tenn. The recent invasion of Kentucky by the Confederates under Gen. Bragg having proven unsatisfactory to the Confederate government, he was again ordered to the north soon after he had reached Chattanooga. By Christmas he was posted near Murfreesboro, about thirty miles southeast of Nashville, with an army of 37,000 men. Rosecrans had planned to assail the Confederate right early on the morning of Dec. 31, in front of Murfreesboro. Bragg, anticipating his design, attacked McCook on the Federal right and drove him from his position with considerable loss, including 3,000 prisoners and 28 guns. Some Federal accounts represent the Confederates as repulsed four times after their successful charge. Both armies rested on Jan. 1, 1863. On the 2d Rosecrans resumed his efforts to turn the Confederate right. Some statements are to the effect that Bragg attacked unsuccessfully. The one here followed says the Federals advanced, were forced back across Stone River, but later recovered the ground and threw up breastworks. Bragg retired from his position on the 3d and occupied Murfreesboro, which he evacuated on the 5th. He then fell back about twenty-five miles to Duck River. The Federal loss in the fighting about Murfreesboro was 1,723 killed, 7,245 wounded, and more than 3,000 prisoners—a total of about 12,000. The loss of the Confederates was about 11,000 men in killed, wounded, and missing. This battle is called by the Confederates the battle of Murfreesboro. It was one of the bloodiest of the Civil War.

Stono Ferry (S. C.), Battle of.—In the early summer of 1779 the British under Gen. Prevost advanced upon Charleston and demanded its surrender. They were driven off by the vigorous action of Pulaski, Rutledge, Moultrie, Laurens, and others. In his retreat toward Savannah, Gen. Prevost left a detachment in charge of Stono Ferry, ten miles below Charleston on the Stono River. June 20 these were attacked by Gen. Lincoln. In the absence of concerted action the assault failed and the Americans withdrew after losing 146 in killed and wounded.

Stony Creek (Canada), Battle of.—When the British were driven from Fort George, on the Niagara River, they fled westward under command of Gen. Vincent as far as Stony Creek, six miles southeast of the present city of Hamilton, and about fifty miles from Niagara River. Here they made a stand, having been reenforced by troops from Kingston. They were closely followed by 1,300 Americans under Generals Chandler and Winder. At midnight June 5, 1813, Vincent, with about 800 men, started for the American camp. The attack was made before daylight, and the combatants were unable to distinguish

Stony Creek (Can.), Battle of—*Cont'd.* friend from foe. Chandler and Winder were both captured and Vincent was lost in the woods. The British command then devolved upon Col. Harvey, who, despairing of driving the Americans from their position, withdrew from the attack while it was yet dark. The Americans fled to Forty-Mile Creek, where they were joined by 400 reenforcements. The total casualties of the battle were: Americans, 154; British, 178.

Stony Point (N. Y.), Storming of.—With a view to regaining possession of the Hudson, Gen. Clinton in June, 1779, occupied and fortified Verplanck's Point and Stony Point, garrisoning the latter with 600 men. To circumvent his movements Washington sent for Anthony Wayne and asked him if he could take Stony Point. His reply is said to have been: "I will storm hell if your excellency will plan it." Accordingly, Washington planned the assault, and on the night of July 16, 1779, Wayne, with about 800 men selected from three regiments of infantry, a detachment from West Point, and Col. Lee's light-horse, made a sudden assault upon the fort. The plans were carefully executed, the guns were carried off, and the works destroyed. The British casualties were 20 killed, 74 wounded, 58 missing, and 472 prisoners—a total loss of 624. The total American loss was only 15 killed and 83 wounded. Among the latter was Gen. Wayne. This, the boldest exploit of the Revolution, was initiated by the capture and gagging of a sentinel, the countersign having been obtained by a negro strawberry vender and by him communicated to the Americans. While the negro chatted with the sentry the latter was seized by the American advance party.

Straw Shoe Channel, steamers sailing under American flag prohibited from passing through, referred to, 3896, 3902.

Streight's Raid.—In the spring of 1863, about the time Col. Grierson's flying column of cavalry was organized at Memphis, Tenn., Col. A. D. Streight, of the Fifty-first Indiana, was permitted by Gen. Rosecrans to take a body of 1,800 cavalry from Tuscumbia, Ala., to attempt the destruction of railroads and other property in northern Alabama and Georgia. The raiders started out April 12 and were captured May 3, 1863, near Rome, Ga., having accomplished nothing. The capture was made by Forrest's cavalry.

Strike Commission:
  Discussed, 5983, 7417.
  Report of, transmitted, 5988.
Subconstitutional Centennial Commission, memorial of, proposing to celebrate centennial anniversary of framing Constitution, discussed, 5118.
Submarine Cables. (See Ocean Cables.)
Submarine Telegraph Company, claim against United States, 6898.
Subsidies to Railroads:
  Discussed, 4064.
  Information regarding, transmitted, 4958.
Subsidies to Steamships:
  Discussed, 4151, 4306, 4938.
  Views of Postmaster-General regarding, 3561.

Subsidy.—Derived from the Latin *subsidium,* originally the troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle, from *subsidere,* to sit down. In Europe, after the period of its first use, it meant a sum of money paid to an ally to aid in carrying on war. In England it was a special tax levied upon persons and not upon property. It has now come to mean money paid by a government to individuals or companies, such as steamship or railway in excess of the value of services rendered and in aid of individual enterprise. Railways in the United States have been assisted by state and municipal subscriptions to their bonds. National aid to railways, with the exception of the Union and Central Pacific, has been in the form of land grants. In the case of the Pacific roads, in addition to 33,000,000 acres of land, the company was granted a money subsidy of more than $25,000 a mile.

The first subsidized steamships were those of the Cunard Line, which in 1838 were allowed an annual subsidy of £81,000 by Great Britain. Two years later agitation was begun in the United States to have steamship mail lines established on the subsidy plan, and in 1845 the Postmaster-General was authorized to make contracts for carrying foreign mail in steamships sailing under the American flag. In 1847 an act was passed requiring the Secretary of the Navy to arrange for United States steamships to carry the mail from New York to Liverpool, to the West Indies and Gulf ports, and from Panama up the Pacific coast. By 1852 the Government was paying $2,000,000 a year for foreign mail service, but Congress soon after put an end to all mail subsidies. An act of March 3, 1891, directed the Postmaster-General to pay $4 a mile run for first-class vessels for carrying foreign mails and in consideration of their use as auxiliary naval vessels.

In 1898 Senator Hanna introduced into the Senate a comprehensive bill to provide subsidies for all classes of American shipping. The bill passed the Senate in March, 1902, but failed to pass the House, although several small subsidies have been granted both before and since that date.

Subtreasury System.—The subtreasury system of the United States is an outgrowth of the panic of 1837. In his special session message to Congress that year President Van Buren strongly recommended such a system (1541). Silas Wright, of New York, introduced a bill in Congress in accordance with the President's recommendation. It prohibited Government agents from receiving anything but gold and silver. In 1840 the bill became a law and subtreasuries were established at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, the mint at Philadelphia and the branch mint at New Orleans having been also made places of deposit. The law was repealed in 1841, and reenacted in 1846. The subtreasury at Charleston has been suspended, but subtreasuries have been established at Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

Subtreasury System:
  Condemnation of, referred to, 1898.
  Discussed by President—
    Taylor, 2556.
    Tyler, 1898, 2060.
    Van Buren, 1541, 1596, 1706, 1751, 1757, 1827.
  Modifications in, recommended, 2556.

Sudan.—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. latitude, to the northern shore of the Albert Nyanza, 2° 19′ N. latitude, and reaches from the French Sahara about 18° 15′ E. (at 22° N.) to the northwest boundary of Eritrea in 38° 30′ E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,400 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles. The northern boundary is the twenty-second parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia; on the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo, and on the west the French Congo.

Physical Features.—The greater portion of the region consists of the Nubian Desert on the east and the Libyan Desert on the west, divided by the fertile valley of the Nile, which is nowhere of great width.

The Nile basin covers an area of nearly 1,100,000 square miles, and while part of the basin lies in Abyssinia and Eritrea, its course from the Central African Lakes to the Mediterranean is within the British Protectorate of Uganda and Central Africa, and the Anglo-Egyptian and Egyptian dominions.

From the Ripon Falls (on the northern shore of Victoria Nyanza) to Rosetta (on the Mediterranean) the length of the waterway is stated to be 3,475 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six Cataracts, the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan.

The western banks of the White Nile and the interior of Kordofan Province afford pasturage to countless herds of excellent cattle, and the gum forests of the latter province provide one of the principal exports of the Sudan.

Area and Population.—Area 984,520 English square miles. Estimated population 3,000,000. The inhabitants of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan are partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubians of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including Europeans.

Government.—The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1910, by a Council nominated from among the Officials of the Government. The Sudan does not fall under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals of Egypt, and has its own Civil and Criminal Codes, based on those of India and Egypt.

Suez Canal.—The idea of connecting the Red Sea with the Mediterranean dates back into remote Egyptian history more than thirteen hundred years before the Christian Era. During the reign of Seti I and Rameses II a canal was dug from the Nile to Lake Timseh and thence to the Red Sea. This became choked up with sand and a new canal was begun by Necho, a son of Psammetichus I, about 600 B. C. and completed by Darius Hystaspis a hundred years later. At the beginning of the Christian Era the canal was no longer navigable, but was probably restored under Trajan. After again becoming impassable the canal was restored during the seventh century by Amru, the Mohammedan conqueror of Egypt. When Napoleon invaded Egypt in 1798-99, he ordered surveys made for a canal, but was forced to abandon the country before its completion. An international commission made preliminary surveys for a canal in 1846, but one of the engineers recommended a railroad across the isthmus and this was built by British capital in 1858.

Under the direction of Ferdinand De Lesseps plans for a canal were drawn in 1855 and submitted to an international commission. A concession was obtained from Said Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, and De Lesseps organized a stock company with £8,000,000 capital to build the canal. Work was begun April 25, 1859, and the canal was opened to traffic Nov. 17, 1869, the entire cost amounting to £16,632,953—about $80,000,000. Under the terms of the concession the Khedive received nearly one-half of the stock issued. Becoming financially embarrassed in 1875, he sold his shares to the British government for $20,400,000. This interest is now valued at something like $170,000,000, and yields a revenue of some $5,000,000.

The length of the canal from Port Said on the Mediterranean to Port Tewfik on the Gulf of Suez is eighty-seven statute miles—sixty-six actual canal and twenty-one miles of lakes. The original width was 150 to 300 feet at the water level, seventy-two feet at the bottom, and twenty-six feet deep. Successive enlargements have increased the depth to thirty-six feet and the width to from 213 to 262 feet, permitting the passage of 15,000-ton vessels. The net tonnage of the canal during the first year of its operation was 6,576. When the practicability of the Suez route to India became known the tonnage increased by leaps and bounds till in 1911 it reached 18,324,794, more than 11,000,000 of which was British. The toll rates are $1.25 per ton.

Suffrage.—The privilege of participating in the government of a state or nation by voting at an election of officers or on a change in the fundamental law. Suffrage under the Constitution of the United States is exercised by such electors in each state as have the qualifications necessary for elector of the most numerous branch of the state legislature (15). The Constitution does not guarantee the suffrage to any citizen, but by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments the states are forbidden to abridge the privileges or immunities of United States citizens or to deny or abridge the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The age of twenty-one is universally fixed upon as that when suffrage may be exercised.

In some states ability to read and write is required, in some a small property qualification or tax is imposed, while in others aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens are allowed to vote. Until the present century suffrage was greatly restricted in America. Massachusetts and New Haven Colonies for a long time allowed none but church members to vote. There have been periods in the history of nearly all the Colonies when only freeholders were allowed to vote. When the states in the Federal Union first framed their constitutions some of them retained the church-membership qualification, while others permitted suffrage to freeholders only. In 1798 Georgia abolished the property qualification, and was followed by Maryland in 1801, Massachusetts and New York in 1821, Delaware in 1831, New Jersey in 1844, Connecticut in 1845, Virginia in 1850, North Carolina in 1854, South Carolina in 1865, and Rhode Island, except in municipal elections, in 1888. The new states have mostly provided for manhood suffrage from the first. Several of the southern states have adopted methods, varying from each other, but all with the single expressed purpose of excluding negroes from the franchise and yet avoiding the constitutional consequences of discriminating "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

In four states women possess suffrage

Suffrage—*Continued.*
on equal terms with men, namely, in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho. In Kansas women can vote in school and municipal elections. Women possess school suffrage in seventeen states; namely, in Arizona, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. In addition to school suffrage Montana and Iowa permit women to vote upon the issuance of municipal bonds; while Louisiana gives to women tax-payers the right to vote on all questions concerning the expenditure of public money. A modified and restricted form of suffrage is also granted in Kentucky and Texas, so that women have either full or partial franchise in twenty-seven states of the Union. (See also Woman Suffrage.)

Suffren, The, French seamen on, accidentally killed by salute from the *United States,* 1273.

Sugar:
- Manufacture of—
  - Encouragement of, recommended, 4578.
  - From sorghum and sugar cane, discussed, 5383.
- Manufacture of milk, in Switzerland, referred to 4979.
- Placed on free list, discussed, 5626.
- Probable retaliatory action of foreign governments for proposed imposition of duty on, 5910.
- Protest of Germany to discriminating duty on, recommendations regarding, 5957.
- Supervision provided by tariff law for domestic production of, transfer of, to Agricultural Department, recommended, 5554.

Sugar-Beet Culture, 4534, 5554, 6347.

Sugar Bounty:
- Discussed, 5875, 5964.
- Payment of appropriation for, contained in sundry civil bill, referred to, 6095.

Suits Against Government, act regarding bringing of, vetoed, 5682.

Sully's Hill Park. (See Parks, National.)

Sumatra, attack on American vessels by pirates on coast of, 1114, 1159.
- Instructions to commander of the *Potomac,* regarding, 1138.

Sumpter, The, arrest of part of crew of at Morocco, referred to, 3345.

Sunday Laws. (See Blue Laws.)

Superintendent of Finances. (See Finances, Superintendent of.)

Superintendent of Immigration, report of, discussed, 5877.

Superior, Lake. (See Lake Superior.)

Supplies, Public:
- Distribution of, referred to, 141.
- Officer should be placed in charge of, 141.

Supreme Court. (See Court, Supreme.)

Supreme Court Justices. (See also Judiciary.)
- Salaries of, increase in, recommended, 3996.
- Should be exempted from other duties, 830.

Supreme Court Reports.—The opinions and decisions of the Supreme Court are recorded in 214 volumes, including the cases decided up to October, 1908. They comprise its work from its first session in 1790 to the present time. They begin with the volume numbered 2 Dallas and include 3 volumes by Dallas, covering the period between 1790 and 1800; 9 volumes by Cranch, 1800 to 1815; Wheaton, 12 volumes, 1816 to 1827; Peters, 16 volumes, 1828 to 1842; Howard, 24 volumes, 1843 to 1860; Black, 2 volumes, 1861 to 1862; Wallace, 23 volumes, 1863 to 1875. Up to that date the reports had reached 89 volumes by the different compilers. Since 1876 the reports have been styled 90 U. S., 91 U. S., etc.; 90 U. S. was reported by Wallace; 91 to 107 U. S. was reported by William J. Otto, from 1875 to 1882; 108 to 186 U. S., between 1882 and 1902, by J. C. Bancroft Davis, and the remainder by Charles Henry Butler.

Surgeon-General of Army:
- Building for library of, recommended, 4657, 4833.
- Ordered to accompany ex-President Jackson home, 1540.

Surplus Revenue, Distribution of.—In his annual message of Dec. 1, 1834 (page 1316), President Jackson announced the extinguishment of the public debt. The compromise tariff measure of 1832, while it made some reduction in the revenue derived from import duties, produced a surplus in the Treasury. Jackson advocated the distribution of this surplus among the states rather than the appropriation of it to other purposes. A bill providing for such disposition of the surplus was attached to the bill regulating public deposits and passed by Congress in 1836. Under this law all the money in excess of $5,000,000 in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1837, was to be deposited with the state in proportion to their representation in the electoral college, and in four installments. The states were required to give certificates of deposit payable to the Secretary of the Treasury on demand. None of the banks selected by the Government as the custodians of public funds was under any kind of official supervision by the states which chartered them or by the General Government. The sum to be divided was $37,468,859. Three installments of the money were paid to all the states except the few that had refused to accept it on the conditions imposed. The return of these loans of the states has never been demanded.

Surplus Revenue in Treasury. (See Treasury.)

Surveyors, Public, punishment of persons interrupting in performance of the trusts confided to them, referred to and recommendation for penalty for the same, 1042.

Surveys, control and supervision of geographical and geological, discussed, 4218. (See also the several surveys.)

Susan Loud, The, seizure of, by Spanish or Cuban authorities referred to, 2679.
  Claims arising out of, referred to, 2721, 2900.

Suspension Bridge, N. Y., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

Susquehanna, The, repair of, referred to, 2764.

Susquehanna Company.—An organization, composed mostly of Connecticut farmers, formed in 1754 for the purpose of colonizing the Wyoming country. This was the name given to a strip of land bought by Connecticut from the Plymouth Company in 1631. Under the charter granted by James I. to the Plymouth Company in 1620, their territory extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from lat. 40° to 46° north. The grant of Charles II. to William Penn extended to 42° north, thus overlapping the Plymouth grant to more than the extent of the territory sold to Connecticut, which extended to 41° south. In 1754 the Susquehanna Company made a treaty with the Six Nations of Indians, securing the right to settlement upon their purchase. Charles II. confirmed the sale to Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, though disputing the sale, made no effort to prevent a settlement. The first settlers in the disputed territory were driven off by the Indians in 1763. In 1769 some forty more settlers arrived in the Wyoming region and were arrested by Pennsylvania officials. For the next six years a sort of civil warfare was kept up between the settlers of the disputed tract, and only suspended during the Revolution, after which the dispute was arranged between the states and the titles to the land confirmed. (See also Wyoming Controversy.)

Susquehanna, or Conestoga Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Sutro Tunnel, referred to, 4148.

Swamp Lands. (See Lands, Swamp.)

Swanton, Vt., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

Sweden.—Sweden occupies the eastern and greater portion of the Scandinavian peninsula of northern Europe, and lies between 69° 3′ 21″-55° 20′ 18″ N. latitude and 11° 6′ 19″-24° 9′ 11″ E. longitude, with an extreme length of close on 1,000 English miles and a greatest breadth of about 250 English miles. The kingdom is bounded on the northeast by the Grand Duchy of Finland, on the east by the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic Sea, on the southwest by the Cattegat and Skagerrack, and on the west by the Kingdom of Norway. The coast is fringed with an island fence (skargard), the largest islands of the west coast being Orust and Tjörn, while Oland (519 square miles) and Gotland (1,220 square miles) lie off the southeast coast, in the Baltic Sea.

Physical Features.—The main Scandinavian range, known as the Kölen (keel), forms a natural boundary between Sweden and Norway from the northwestern boundary to the center of the kingdom, the greatest elevations being in the extreme north. Central Sweden consists principally of fertile and wooded plains, and includes the four great lakes of Hjälmaren, Mälaren, Vänern and Vättern. In the extreme south are the plains of Skane, consisting of rich meadow land and occasional woods of beech.

The principal rivers of the north are the Torne, Kalix, Stora and Lilla Lule (on which is the famous cataract, the Harsprang), the Pite, Skellefte, Ume and Vindel, Angerman, Indal and Ljusnan. In the southern portion are the Dal and Klar, while the short Göta contains the celebrated falls of Trollhättan. The surface of the lakes and rivers of Sweden occupies about one-twelfth of the total area of the Kingdom.

About one-seventh of the Kingdom lies within the Arctic Circle, but the country receives a large measure of protection from the western mountain barrier, and the peninsula, as a whole, is warmed by the Atlantic Drift. Compensation for the shortness of the northern summer is afforded by atmospheric refraction, which increases the time of sunshine and light, but from October or November to May or June navigation is impeded, and from December to April the coasts are ice-bound.

History.—In 1319 the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway were united under one sovereign, but in 1397 the League of Kalmar formed tripartite kingdom under the hegemony of Denmark. Sweden broke from the League in 1523, and in 1814 the crown of Norway was ceded by Denmark to Sweden. In 1905 the King of Sweden renounced the crown of Norway.

Government.—The Government is that of a limited monarchy, hereditary in the male line (by primogeniture) of the House of Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, who was elected to the succession by the Riksdag on Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne on Feb. 5, 1818. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of June 6, 1809, which declares the king to be irresponsible, invests in him the executive authority, and confers initiation and veto of legislation. Ruler: Gustav V., King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Vandals; born June 16, 1858; succeeded December 8, 1907.

The Riksdag consists of two elective Chambers, of which the First Chamber contains 150 members elected by the Landsting, or Councils of the Län (prefectures), on a population basis, and with eligibility confined to those of Swedish birth, aged thirty-five years, who possess real property valued at 50,000 kronor, or annual taxed incomes exceeding 3,000 kronor. The Second Chamber consists of 230 members, and are elected for a maximum of three years by universal manhood suffrage.

The country is divided into 121 judicial districts, each with a court of first instance, consisting of a judge and twelve unpaid jurymen, elected by the inhabitants. There are High Courts at Stockholm, Jönköping and Kristianstad, and a Supreme Court at the capital.

For the army and navy see Armies of the World and Navies of the World.

Population.—The country is divided into twenty-five prefectures, having a total area of 169,532 square miles. The Swedish people are Scandinavians, but the population includes, in the north, about 20,000 Finns and 7,000 Lapps. More than 99 per cent of the people belong to the Swedish Lutheran Church.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free, and is maintained by local taxation with State grants. Illiteracy is very rare, and good attendances at the schools are secured. In 1911 there were 15,200 primary schools, with 792,000 pupils. There are Special schools for technical instruction and navigation, and Universities at Uppsala (2,300 students) and Lund

Sweden—*Continued.*

1,250 students), as well as State and private faculties at Stockholm and Göteborg.

Production and Industry.—The common cereals and potatoes and fruits are grown and the live stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, reindeer, goats and fowls. The forests cover more than half the area of the kingdom, and consist of pine, birch and fir, producing timber, wood pulp, pitch, tar and fuel. In 1911 nearly 72,000 persons were employed in the various timber, wood work and wood pulp industries, the combined output being valued at close on 331,000,000 kronor.

The kingdom is rich in minerals, including iron of excellent quality (Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel); gold and silver in small quantities; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry and marble.

In addition to the industries in connection with the production of the forests and mines, there are flour and sugar mills, breweries and distilleries, tanneries and shoe factories, cotton and wool spinning and weaving establishments. The industrial output is considerable, and may be valued at close on 220,000,000 kronor annually.

Railways, Etc.—At the end of 1912 there were 14,300 kilometers of railway open, of which 4,700 kilometers were the property of the State. There were 3,837 post-offices in 1912 and 6,600 miles of telegraph line (exclusive of railway telegraph lines).

The Mercantile Marine of Sweden in 1911 consisted of 969 steam vessels of 852,520 tons, and 471 sailing vessels of 118,138 tons.

Finances.—The annual average expenditure for six years ending 1914 was 243,322,600 kronor, and the revenues for the same time averaged 244,489,000 kronor. The national debt was stated Jan. 1, 1913, as 602,000,000 kronor. Of this total almost the whole was raised for and expended in the construction of railways, which produced a net revenue in 1912 (after providing for working expenses, interest and amortization) of 20,295,000 kronor. The unit of value, the krona, is equivalent to $0.26,8 in United States money.

Cities.—Capital, Stockholm; population (1912) 350,955. In addition to the capital, there were (1912) twenty-nine towns with a population exceeding 10,000.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Sweden from the United States for the year 1913 was $12,104,366, and goods to the value of $11,174,419 were sent thither—a balance of $929,947 in favor of the United States.

Sweden and Norway (see also Bergen):
- Claims of, against United States, referred to, 1172.
- Claims of United States against, 867, 1109.
  - Payment of, 867, 1112.
- Commercial relations with, 820.
- Consul of, to United States, exequatur to, revoked, 3626.
  - Revocation annulled, 3630.
- Ericsson, John, restoration of remains of, to Sweden discussed, 5547.
- Famine in, referred to, 3799.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 3114, 5871.
- Gothenburg system of regulating liquor traffic in, report on, transmitted, 5785.
- Interference with the vessels of the United States. (See *Admiral P. Tordenskiold*, The.)
- Minister of United States to—
  - Nomination of, 318.
  - Transfer of, to Bogota, referred to, 3665.
- Missionaries of Sweden, murder of, in China discussed, 5868.
- Naturalization treaty with, 4033, 4142.
- Postal convention with, 4203.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 566, 919, 959, 962, 3114, 5871.
  - Commissioner to negótiate, nominated, 254.
- Vessels of, claims of, for reduction in tonnage dues, 5494, 5621.
- Vessels of Norway—
  - Discriminating duties on suspended by proclamation, 665.
  - Interfered with by United States. (See *Admiral P. Tordenskiold*, The.)
  - Reciprocal rights for, requested, 671, 707.
- Vessels of United States seized or interfered with by. (See Claims against.)
- Vice-Consul of, to United States, exequatur of, revoked, 3627.
- Revocation annulled, 3630.

Sweden and Norway, Treaties with.—The treaty of amity and commerce of 1783 expired in 1796 by its own limitations. Some of its sections were revived by the treaty of 1816, which, in turn, expired by its own limitations in 1826, and was replaced by the treaty of commerce and navigation of 1827. By it freedom of commerce and trade was accorded to both nations, and for the ships of the island of St. Bartholomew, which was included. Equable imposition of charges, tolls, dues, and imposts was secured for the vessels of both nations; imports were to be taxed without regard to the nationality of the carrying vessel; and the coastwise trade was excluded from the terms of the treaty.

The consular office was created and provided for as in consular conventions. Humane provisions were made for the relief of the shipwrecked and for ships in distress. A naturalization convention was concluded in 1869. Upon the dissolution of the union of Norway and Sweden, the Swedish government agreed to continue in force and abide by all treaties with the United States. (For the extradition terms of the treaty of 1893, see Extradition Treaties.)

Swift & Co., vessels purchased for Peru by, from United States detained, 3831.

Swin-á-mish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Swine Products. (See Animals and Animal Products.)

Swiss Confederation. (See Switzerland.)

Switzerland.—The Federated Cantons of Switzerland lie in Central Europe between 45° 49′ 2″-47° 48′ 32″ N. latitude, and 5° 57′ 26″-10° 29′ 40″ E. longitude, and are bounded on the north by the German Empire, on the east by the Austrian Empire and the Principality of Liechtenstein, on the south by the Kingdom of Italy, and on the west by the French Republic. The area is given as 15,950 square miles.

Physical Features.—Switzerland is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, and rising from 5,000 to 15,217 feet above the level of the sea, along the southern and eastern frontiers, and throughout the chief part of the interior, and the Jura Mountains in the northwest. The main chain of the Alps occupies the whole of southern Switzerland, the highest peaks being the Dufourspitze of Monte Rosa (15,217 feet), the Don of the Mischabel range (14,942 feet), and the Finsteraarhorn of Bernese Oberland (14,026 feet). The highest summit of Europe (Mont Blanc, 15,782 feet) is in the Pennine Alps, across the French frontier. The Jura Mountains rise between the valleys of the Rhine and Rhone and form a natural barrier between France and Switzerland, the highest peaks being Mont Tendre (5,512 feet) and the Dôle (5,505 feet); while the highest peak of the range, Crêt de la Neige (5,653 feet), like that of the Alps, is in French territory.

Three great rivers rise in the mountains of Switzerland, the Rhone, Rhine, and Aar, while the Thur is a Swiss tributary of the Rhine. The Lakes of Switzerland include Geneva (225 square miles) in the southwest, and Constance (208 square miles) in the northeast, neither of which is wholly Swiss; while Neuchâtel (93 square miles) is entirely within Swiss territory; Maggiore is partly Italian; Lucerne and Zurich are entirely Swiss; Lugano is mainly Swiss; Thun and Bienne lie wholly within the Canton of Berne; Zug lies in three of the northern cantons; Brienz, in the Canton of Berne; Morat lies in the Cantons of Fribourg and Vaud; Wallensee is in St. Gall and Glarus; and Sempach in the Canton of Lucerne.

History.—The Swiss Confederation is a collection of free States drawn together for mutual protection and for the preservation of their independence. The States so combined were at one time part of Germany, Italy or Burgundy, and have been in alliance since the thirteenth century; and to that alliance other States have been attracted. In 1291 the league consisted of the present Cantons of Schwyz, Uri and Unterwalden, to which five others were joined between 1332 and 1353. To these eight Cantons five more were added from 1481-1513, six in 1803, and three in 1815, in which year the perpetual neutrality and inviolability of Switzerland were guaranteed by Austria-Hungary, the United Kingdom, Portugal, Prussia and Russia, and a Federal Pact was drawn up at Zurich and confirmed by the Congress of Vienna. This Pact formed the basis of the Federal Constitution until 1848, when a new constitution was adopted by a majority of the Swiss people, and of the Cantons and demi-Cantons, and in the same manner, on May 29, 1874, the present constitution was ratified, since which date there have been fifteen partial revisions of the constitution, similarly ratified.

Ethnography.—The people of Switzerland, numbering 3,753,283, comprise four nationalities, distinguished by their language into German, 71 per cent; French, 21 per cent; Italian, 6 per cent; and Ronmashe (in the Grisons), 2 per cent.

Government.—Under the Constitution the Federal Government is supreme in external affairs, and regulates the army, postal and telegraph systems, the mint and paper currency and the systems of weights and measures, while it provides for a national revenue, regulates the tariff, and has power to legislate in matters of sanitation, citizenship, civil and penal law, copyright, bankruptcy, patents, universities and certain public works, such as the forest service, waterways and railways. The legislative authority is entrusted to a Federal Assembly of two chambers which elects a Federal Council as an executive authority. The Federal Assembly also elects for one year a President of the Swiss Confederation and a Vice-President of the Federal Council. The election takes place annually in December and the President and Vice-President take office on January 1st. The Vice-President is eligible for the office of President and is generally elected in succession. President (Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1914): M. Motta.

The Bundesversammlung, or Assemblée fédérale, consists of two houses, the Ständerat or Conseil des états and the Nationalrat or Conseil National. The Ständerat consists of forty-four representatives, two from each Canton, chosen by the people in the majority (but by the Cantonal legislature in six) of the Cantons. The Nationalrat contains 189 members elected by the people of each Canton for three years, on a population basis of one for each 20,000 inhabitants. Electors are all adult male citizens, and all electors (except the clergy) are eligible. Parliament meets three or four times annually at the capital, and legislation may proceed in either house, while a referendum to the electors may be secured by the petition of 30,000 electors or upon the request of eight Cantons.

The Bundesversammlung in common session of the two houses elects the Federal Executive (the Bundesrat, or Conseil fédéral), consisting of seven members elected for three years. The President of the Confederation (Bundespräsident) is chosen annually from amongst the seven members of the Federal Council and always holds the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, the remaining portfolios being redistributed annually amongst the remaining members of the Council.

The Federal Supreme Court (Bundesgericht, or Tribunal fédéral) consists of twenty-four full members (and nine substitutes) elected for six years by the two houses of the Federal Parliament, which also elects the President and Vice-President of the Tribunal for terms of two years.

Each of the twenty-two Cantons (Unterwalden, Appenzell and Bâle being subdivided into sub-Cantons, making 25 Cantons and sub-Cantons) is divided into administrative districts under prefects appointed by the Cantonal authorities, or by the people of the districts, and each canton has a legislature, executive and judiciary. The cantons are sovereign states (within the restrictions of the Federal Constitution), and federal citizenship can only be obtained by an alien by means of admission to one of the political communes and by the confirmation of such naturalization by the Cantonal authorities and the previous consent of the Federal Council. (For the army, see Armies of the World.)

Education.—Education is controlled by the Cantonal and Communal authorities, and there is no Federal organization. Primary education is free and compulsory, and illiteracy is rare, especially in the Protestant

Switzerland—*Continued.*

Cantons. The school age varies, but is generally from six to fifteen years. Special schools: There is a Federal technical high school at Zurich of architecture, civil, mechanical and agricultural engineering, chemistry, forestry, mathematics, physics and science, with 1,333 students (466 foreigners) in 1911; and at Lausanne there is a Cantonal school of engineering. There are Universities at Bâle (founded in 1460), Zurich, Berne, Geneva, Fribourg (Catholic), Lausanne, and Neuchâtel, some of these having earlier foundations as académies. There is also a law school at Sion. The matriculated students in 1911 numbered 6,600, of whom 2,000 were women.

Finance.—The average annual expenditure for the five years ending with 1912 was 134,056,373 francs, and the revenues for the same years averaged 134,063,804 francs.

Production and Industry.—The total area of the Confederation is estimated at 9,900,000 English statute acres, of which 5,682,214 acres were cultivated (Census of 1912) and 2,232,359 acres were woods and forests. All the common cereals are produced and the vineyards yielded 16,499,174 gallons of wine in 1911. Horses, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs are raised.

The area of the forests exceeds 2,100,000 acres (more than one-fifth of the area of the country), of which two-thirds are communal and cantonal property and one-third in private ownership. In 1910 nearly 2,000,000 cubic meters of timber were cut, and the industry employed nearly 20,000 persons.

Gold, silver, lead, iron, copper and coal are found, but the only important industries are asphalt in the Val de Travers of Neuchâtel, and the saline works on the Rhine. There are numerous mineral springs. Mining and quarrying employed 13,000 persons in 1910. Textiles, watchmaking, embroidery, machinery, chocolate, shoemaking, straw-plaiting, wood-carving, and various agricultural factories for condensed milk, cheese and soups and preserved meats, in addition to breweries, and distilleries and printing establishments, employed over 250,000 persons in 1910.

Railways.—In 1911 there were 3,154 miles of railway open and working, carrying 17,500,000 tons of goods, and 98,500,000 passengers, the gross receipts being 202,615,000 francs (1910) and the working expenses 136,332,000 francs.

Cities.—Capital of the Swiss Confederation, Berne. Population (1910) 85,650. In 1910 there were twenty-four communes with populations exceeding 10,000.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported from the United States into Switzerland for the year 1913 was $826,549, and goods to the value of $23,260,180 were sent thither—a balance of $22,433,631 in favor of Switzerland.

Switzerland (see also Berne):
- American citizens of Hebrew persuasion in, discriminated against, 3123.
- Claims of, against United States, 5199.
- Consul of United States in, charges against character of, refuted, 3718.
- Consuls of United States requested by, to protect citizens of, in countries where it is not represented, 4627.
- Convention with, 1406, 2356, 2414, 2634, 2723.
  - Discussed, 2634, 2723.
- Copyright privilege extended by proclamation, 5582.
  - Referred to, 5625.
- Floods in, referred to, 3885.
- Fruits, American, restrictions upon importation of, into, discussed, 6331.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2356.
- Immigration questions with, 4520, 4627, 4715.
- Milk sugar manufactured in, referred to, 4979.
- Minister of, to United States, elevated to plenipotentiary mission, 4718.
- Naturalization question with, 4715, 6337.
- Postal convention with, 3775, 3883, 4250.
- President of, member of claims commission between United States and Chile, 5867.
- Proposition of, to extend Red Cross compact in Spanish-American War discussed, 6336.
- Treaty with—
  - To be negotiated, 4759.
  - Transmitted, 2356.

Switzerland, Treaties with.—The convention of friendship, commerce, and extradition of 1850 ran until 1899, when notice was given of intention to terminate some of its provisions. Others were terminated by the treaty of 1900. Those which persist provide for personal and property privileges of the citizens of the one country residing and trading in the country of the other, with all of the rights, privileges, and immunities of the citizens of the country. Freedom of conscience is granted to all; the right to hold, possess, acquire, and to alienate property, immunity from military service, and enforced military contributions, and free and open access to courts of justice are secured.

The taxes upon citizens shall be equitable. Passports shall be supplied in order to establish the character and the citizenship of persons traveling between the two republics. The disposal, acquisition, and inheritance of property shall be free, easy, and unhindered. When an heir to property is disqualified from holding it by reason of his alienage, the heir or other successor shall be granted the time permitted by the canton in which the property is situated to dispose of the same. Consuls shall be appointed under conditions common to consular conventions. (For terms of the extradition treaty of 1900, see Extradition Treaties.)

Arbitration of international differences on the lines laid down by The Hague Convention of 1899 was agreed to by treaty signed at Washington, Feb. 29, 1908.

Sydney, New South Wales, international exhibition in, discussed, 4519, 4559, 4625.

Tacoma, Wash., act granting use of lands to, for purpose of public park, vetoed, 5282.

Tacubaya, American ministers assemble in, 935. (See also Panama, Isthmus of.)
  Congress indefinitely postponed, 951.
  Instructions to, referred to, 997.

Taft, William H.—1909-1913.

Thirty-first Administration—Republican.
Vice-President—James S. Sherman.
Secretary of State—
  Philander C. Knox.
Secretary of the Treasury—
  Franklin MacVeagh.
Secretary of War—
  Henry L. Stimson.
Attorney-General—
  George W. Wickersham.
Postmaster-General—
  Frank H. Hitchcock.
Secretary of the Navy—
  George von Lengerke Meyer.
Secretary of the Interior—
  Walter L. Fisher.
Secretary of Agriculture—
  James Wilson.
Secretary of Commerce and Labor—
  Charles Nagel.

Platform.—The platform of the Republican party in the Presidential campaign of 1908 on which Judge Taft based his candidacy declared for a downward revision of the Dingley Tariff Law; for statutory reform in injunction procedure so as to provide notice before the issuance of the writ; for Federal incorporation of interstate commerce corporations; for postal savings banks; for the settling of constitutional questions regarding the income tax; for the encouragement by mail subsidies of Pacific and South American lines; for the regulation of railroad stock and bond issues by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the incidental physical valuation of railroads; for the legalizing of rate agreements when sanctioned by the Commission; for the reorganization of certain Bureaus so as to facilitate the execution of the Interstate Commerce and Anti-trust Laws; and for the continuance of the Roosevelt policies regarding the conservation of our natural resources. Summarizing his purposes, Judge Taft said: "The practical, constructive and difficult work, therefore, of those who follow Mr. Roosevelt is to devise the ways and means by which the high level of business integrity and obedience to law which he has established may be maintained and departures from it restrained without undue interferences with legitimate business."

Tariff Revision.—The first work to which the new administration addressed itself was tariff revision. Until Aug. 5, 1909, Congress in special session wrestled with its intricacies. The Payne-Aldrich Bill, passed on that date, was a downward revision, though in the President's estimation not sufficiently downward, and by its creation of a Court of Customs appeals and a Tariff Board was a distinctively progressive measure. The provision for an income tax on corporations with its incidental assurance of control and surveillance was the answer to the President's message of June 16, 1909 (page 7769). The attacks on the measure drew from the President his speech at Winona, Minn. (page 7773), the most careful and thorough discussion of the subject which has appeared. (See Tariff; Income Tax.)

Postal Savings Bank.—The Postal Savings Banks were established, one in each of the forty-eight States, on Jan. 1, 1911, under the law passed June 25, 1910. The success of the plan has led the Postmaster-General to recommend extending the system to five hundred localities. (See Postal Savings Banks.)

Reform in Injunction Procedure.—The President urged upon Congress in his Inaugural Address and in his First and Second Annual Messages the passage of a law which would forbid the issuing of an injunction by any Federal Court without previous notice and hearing of the parties to be enjoined, unless in the Court's discretion the requisite delay would result in irreparable injury to the complainant (pp. 7758, 7811, 7904). (See Injunctions; Boycott.)

Federal Incorporation.—In his Message on the anti-trust law (page 7821), the President discussed the causes of the tendency of modern business to amass in ever-growing units, analyzed the beneficial and baneful effects of such amalgamation, defined direct and indirect restraint of trade, outlined the true intent and scope of the Sherman law as affecting monopolistic combinations, but not those actuated merely by desire to reduce production cost, condemned the Knight Sugar Trust decision, argued against amending the law, mentioned the inquiry into companies suspected of violations of the law which was contemplated by the Department of Justice if funds became available, and recommended the enactment of a law which would provide Federal charters for interstate commerce corporations and assure governmental supervision and control. (See Interstate Commerce.)

The Income Tax.—On the question of the income tax the President in his Message of June 16, 1909 (page 7769), recommended that, though he was convinced of the constitutionality of such a tax, it would be wiser not to contradict the Supreme Court by reenacting a law which in the Pollock case it had declared unconstitutional, but by a two-thirds vote to submit to the States an amendment to the organic law expressly conferring the requisite power. (See Amendments; Income Tax and Income Tax Cases.)

Interstate Commerce Law.—To make the Interstate Commerce Law a "complete and effective measure for securing reasonableness of rates and fairness of practices in the operation of interstate railroads, without undue preference to any individual or class over any others," adequate to "prevent the recurrence of many of the practices which have given rise in the past to so much public inconvenience and loss," the President on Jan. 7, 1910 (page 7821), sent to Congress a special message in which he recommended the creation of a new Court, to be called the United States Court of Commerce and to have jurisdiction over proceedings brought by carriers to nullify orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The President pointed out that carriers by injunctions could and did suspend the commission's orders for months and even years, and that few orders of any consequence escaped such tactics. By means of the new Court such proceedings could be promptly and consistently disposed of by Judges deeply versed in the intricacies of the subject. Its decisions were to be final excepting review by the Supreme Court, and even if it appealed from the order could not be stayed except by the Supreme Court. The President recommended that the Commission be empowered to commence proceedings on its own initiative; that the law be amended so as to permit the changing of rates only after submission of the schedule to the Commission, in order that, if unsatisfactory, the proposed change might be stayed pending investigation; that its duties be confined to

Taft, William H.—*Continued.*
quasi-judicial functions, utilizing the Department of Justice to prosecute and defend suits under the law. By an act passed June 18, 1910, Congress put on the statute books the recommendations above summarized, but rejected two other suggestions of the President, first, that the issue of railroad securities be made subject to the Commission, and second, that rate agreements under certain circumstances be permitted. (See Interstate Commerce; Common Carriers.)

Conservation.—In the President's speech at St. Paul, Minn. (page 7935), he took the high ground that, as the successor to Theodore Roosevelt, he could not be other than an earnest advocate of every measure calculated "to prevent the continuance of the waste which has characterized our phenomenal growth in the past." But "conservation is national. It affects every man of us, every woman, every child. What I can do in the cause I shall do, not as President of a party, but as President of the whole people. Conservation is not a question of politics, or of factions, or of persons. It is a question that affects the vital welfare of all of us, of our children and our children's children." The President's conservation address, like his tariff speech, is replete with definite and detailed recommendations showing a minute study of the subject. The agricultural and mineral land laws should be left unchanged; the funds available for reclamation should be concentrated on selected projects, $20,000,000 in bonds having been authorized for engineering purposes; the states severally must control the handling of the seventy-five per cent of existing forests which is privately owned; withdrawals had been legalized by a definite statute; oil, gas and phosphate lands, and the coal fields of Alaska should be conserved by a leasing system; and water-power sites should be conserved by leasing the Federal Government's riparian rights to users or transferring such rights to the states so as to complete their title to and control of both stream and site. (See Lands, Public; Conservation Commission.)

Ship Subsidy.—In President Taft's Inaugural and two Annual Messages he discussed the question of subsidizing steamship lines to South America under conditions assuring publicity by giving to them the profit on mail carried by them, urging that if action were not immediately taken we would be the only nation unable to avail ourselves of the Panama Canal when completed and that should war come we would find ourselves destitute of sailors and shipping, without which the navy is like arms without a body. The question of the subsidy was vigorously discussed in the last session of the Sixty-first Congress, but no action was taken. (See pp. 7754, 7815, 7883.) (See Subsidy; Merchant Marine.)

Navy Personnel Improved.—In order to match the superb vessels of the navy with efficiency in the personnel, Congress passed measures submitted and urged by President Taft in his Message of Feb. 25, 1910, which will reduce the ages at which line officers become captains and rear-admirals. (See page 7850.) (See Navy; Navy, Dept. of.)

Canadian Reciprocity.—On Jan. 26, 1911, the President sent to Congress a special message transmitting an agreement between the Department of State and the Canadian Government obligating both parties to attempt to secure legislation which will reciprocally lower tariff rates on about six hundred items. (See page 7961.) In urging the passage of the treaty (which, as affecting tariff legislation, will have to pass both Houses) the President recalled Canada's neighborliness and friendship as shown in the settlement of all disputes and in the cooperation between the boards of railway control on both sides the border, dwelt upon the necessity of conserving our own resources by buying those of our neighbor, pointed out the similarity in labor and transportation conditions here and there, mentioned the harm to Americans which will accrue if the "imperial preference" doctrine becomes a tenet of Canadian political faith, maintained that the accession of a new supply of raw materials would inure to the benefit of all sections and, in prophetic vein, characterized the agreement as a step toward closer friendship between peoples related by blood, common sympathies and identical moral and social ideas. Animals, poultry, food stuffs, products of farm, garden and dairy, fruits, fish, oysters, salt, mineral waters, lumber, machinery, minor metal manufactures, coal, meats, flour, meal, farming utensils, fruit trees and Portland cement are the articles on which the tax is to be lowered or entirely removed. The effect of the proposed treaty, according to 1910 figures, would be to decrease the revenue of the United States by $4,849,933, and that of Canada by $2,560,579. (See Reciprocity.)

Turning to matters of administration, Taft took judicial appointments out of politics; made the taking of the thirteenth census non-political (page 7919); recommended and by executive order effected the extension of the civil service (pp. 7804, 7929); instituted a vigorous inquiry into the government service in the interest of economy and efficiency, which resulted in a $52,000,000 saving in the 1911 estimates (pp. 7804, 7930); advocated as an improvement of efficiency the giving of pensions to superannuated clerks (pp. 7805, 7931); and, in his message regarding the rivers and harbors bill of 1910, declared his intention of vetoing any future bill which does not concentrate the moneys thereby provided on a certain few projects which may then be carried to completion instead of diffusing at great cost temporary and futile activity over a multitude of projects (page 7869). President Taft was renominated by his party, but Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy split the party and resulted in the election of Wilson.

Taft, William H.:
  Agriculture, Department of, influence of, on foreign trade, 7754; operation of, in 1910, 7916; referred to, 7817.
  Agriculture, diversification of, in South, discussed, 7917.
  Alaska—
    Appointment of Governor and Council for, recommended, 7816, 7915; coal lands in, acreage, tonnage, value, and conservation of, discussed, 7944; Federal assistance to railway projects in, discussed, 7915.
    Coal fields, 8100.
      Commission government suggested for, 8102.
      Government railroad suggested for, 8101.
      Public domain in, referred to, 8100.
  Aliens, Federal Government should have sole jurisdiction over, 7753, 7884.

Taft, William H.—*Continued.*
  American branch banks, establishment of, abroad, recommended, 7883.
  American Republics, International Bureau of, referred to, 7798, 7879.
  American Sugar Refining Co., beneficiary of customs frauds, 7806.
  Annual Messages, 7789, 7872.
  Anti-trust Law, economies incident to great capital obtainable without violation of, 7830; judicial interpretations touch every phase of, 7832; object, nature, and history of, discussed, 7829; "reasonable" trade restraints under, discussed, 7832; recommendations regarding, postponed, 7748, 7812; tampering with, by amendments to, deprecated, 7833.
  Anti-trust Law—
    Common stock ownership, 8030.
    Confiscation not the purpose of the statute, 8029.
    Effectiveness of the decree, 8029.
    Federal corporation commission proposed, 8034.
    Federal incorporation recommended, 8032.
    Force and effectiveness of statute a matter of growth, 8026.
    Government administrative experts needed to aid courts in trust dissolutions, 8034.
    Importance of the Anti-trust Act, 8035.
    Incorporation, voluntary, 8035.
    Lack of definiteness in, 8031.
    Movement for repeal of, 8030.
    New remedies suggested, 8031.
    No change in rule of decision, merely in its form of expression, 8025.
    Remedy in equity by dissolution, 8027.
    Situation after readjustment, 8027.
    Size of new companies, 8028.
    Supplemental legislation needed, not repeal or amendment, 8032.
    Supreme Court decisions, 8024.
    Voluntary reorganizations of other trusts at hand, 8030.
  Anti-trust Message, 8024.
  Appropriation bills containing substantial legislation disapproved, 8132.
  Appropriations, systematic and economical, methods of making, discussed, 7870.
  Archives, public, building for, recommended, 8108.
  Argentina, agricultural exhibition in, 7795; battleships for, constructed by Americans, 7881; cordiality of relations with, 7878.
    Assistance given American shipbuilders, 7979.
  Arizona, admission of, as State, recommended, 7815.
    Act for admission of, vetoed, 8016.
  Armament, limitation of, discussed, 7874.
  Army, commission to define and maintain permanent policy, regarding, recommended, 7895; condition and numbers of, discussed, 7893; increase in number of engineer and other officers of, recommended, 7895; merit, not seniority, recommended as basis of promotion in, 7808; provision for retirement of retrogressive officers of, recommended, 7808; revision of laws governing, recommended, 7808; referred to, 7751; skeleton in peace for immediate expansion in war, ideal theory of, 7894.
  Auditing System, Federal, reforms in, discussed, 7886.
  Bank, proposed central, in South America, 7796.
  Banking, amendments to laws governing, discussed, 7783.
  Banks, American foreign banks, establishment of, recommended, 7883.
  Biography, 7747.
  Bolivian-Peru boundary dispute, arbitration of, discussed, 7794.
  Boundary, Canadian-American, arbitration of dispute over, discussed, 7789.
  Boycott, secondary, illegal and tyrannous, 7758.
  Budget of 1911-1912, economies effected by, 7885; $52,000,000 saving in, 7886.
  Buildings, public, reforms and economies in construction and administration of, 7890.
  Bureau of Engraving and Printing, saving of $440,000 by reforms in, 7889.
  Business conditions in December, 1910, 7820.
  Canada, effect of 1909 tariff on trade with, 7882.
    Reciprocal tariff agreement with, 7967.
    Speech delivered in New York on reciprocal tariff, 7968.
  Canal Zone—
    Extent and population of, 8067.
    Government for, discussed, 8067.
    Military government suggested for, 8067.
  Cancer, appropriation for study of, in fishes, recommended, 7861.
  Capital, American, foreign employment of, discussed, 7795.
  Census of 1910, accuracy of and frauds in, 7919.

Taft, William H.—*Continued.*
Chesapeake Bay, fortifications for, recommended, 7808.
Child Labor Law, referred to, 7758.
Chile, arbitration of American claims against, by Edward VII., 7797; cordiality of relations with, 7878.
China, abolition of likin in, 7798; application of open-door principle to railroad loan in, 7799, 7876; currency reform in, 7798, 7877; effect of Russo-Japanese alliance on, 7878; employment of American to effect currency reform in, 7877; establishment of representative government in, 7877; granting to Japan of mining monopoly by, denied, 7800; internationalization of railroad loans in, 7876; loan by Americans to reform currency of, 7877; remitted indemnity used to send students to United States, 7799; suppression of opium evil in, 7799.
Chugach Forest Reserve (Alaska), elimination of 12,800 acres from explained, 7979.
Civil pensions approved, 8134.
Civil retirement and contributory pension system, 8077.
Civil Service—
Defense of, 8133.
Economy and efficiency in, 8078.
Limitation of term of employment in, opposed, 8133.
Pensions for age and disability, 8134.
Salaries in, 8135.
Tenure of office in, 8135.
Civil Service Commission, act bestowing oath administering powers upon, recommended, 7855; better quarters for, recommended, 7819; operation of, in 1910, discussed, 7929.
Civil Service Law, extension of, to Washington offices of five departments, recommended, 7929; reclassification of employees under, recommended, 7804.
Claims, Pan-American agreements for arbitration of pecuniary, discussed, 7879; payment of, immediately upon decision by Court of Claims, recommended, 7902.
Coal, acreage of, on public and private lands in United States, estimated, 7942; supply of, for Pacific slope, in Alaska, 7944.
Colorado, parking of Grand Canyon of the, recommended, 7916.
Colorado River (lower), improvements of, 8102.
Colorado River, works to prevent overflow of, recommended, 7924.
Combinations, monopolistic, failures outweigh successes in attempts to make, 7831.
Commerce and Labor, Department of, as factor in foreign trade, 7754; consolidation of bureaus of, 7817; extended application of merit system in, commended, 7918; operation of, in 1910, discussed, 7918; reorganization of, recommended, 7748.
Commerce Court—
Decisions sustained by Supreme Court, 8137.
Defended, 8135.
Jurisdiction of, 8137.
Prompt decision of cases in, 8136.
Reasons for establishment, 8136.
Record of, 8136.
Commerce, United States Court of, formation of, to handle certain interstate commerce cases, recommended, 7822; jurisdiction and procedure of, outlined, 7823.
Companies, industrial, investigation by Department of Justice into history, organization, purposes, and practices of, recommended, 7833.
Congo, prospect of reform in, discussed, 7792; report on conditions in, transmitted, 7773.
Congressmen, publicity regarding campaign funds of, recommended, 7819.
Conservation, address on, appended to Second Annual Message, 7935; administration by inheritance and conviction advocates of, 7936; conduct of administration regarding, reviewed and discussed, 7839; growth of public sentiment regarding, analyzed, 7935; irrigation and reclamation as factors in, discussed, 7842; legitimate and proper expenditures for, to be continued, 7750; newness of idea of, to Americans, causes errors, 7936; object of, should be thrifty use, not locking up, of resources, 7953; recommendations regarding, postponed, 7816; Roosevelt policies regarding, discussed, 7839; Roosevelt's education of public on, praised, 7936; sane principles of, as conceived by administration, 7839; special message on, .7838; specific plans for, not rhapsodies, required by public from advocates of, 7953; withdrawals temporary step toward, pending formation of policy regarding, 7953.
Consular Service, extension of merit system in, recommended, 7884; legislation regarding, recommended, 7801, 7884.

Taft, William H.—*Continued.*
  Convention, Anglo-American, providing commission to settle differences, referred to, 7790.
  Copyrights, conventions with South American republics for protection of, 7879.
  Cost of living, international commission on, 8104.
  Council of national defense recommended, 8077.
  Courts, English, procedure of, superior to American, 7811; Federal, appointment of commission to examine procedure in, recommended, 7811; reforms in procedure of, discussed and recommended, 7810, 7902.
  Crop of 1910, value and effect of, upon business conditions, discussed, 7916.
  Cuba, progress of sanitary and other improvements in, 7796; termination of provisional government in, 7768.
  Currency, comptroller of, reforms in office of, 7889.
  Currency, reform of, discussed, 7753, 7893.
  Customs, frauds in collection of, congressional action on, deprecated, 7863; discussed, 7805, 7863, 7888; progress of prosecution of, 7865.
  Customs, reforms and economies in methods of collecting, discussed, 7888.
  Deficit, estimated, for 1910, and remedy, 7802.
  Democratic party, inconsistency of, on tariff question, 7784.
  Department of Justice—
    French spoliation awards, 8071.
    Removal of clerks of Federal courts, 8071.
  Departments, executive, appropriation for inquiry into, as to efficiency and economy, asked, 7930; investigation into, proposed, 7804.
  Diaz, President of Mexico, Taft's meeting with, referred to, 7796.
  Diplomacy, ineffective without military power, 7752.
  Diplomatic Service, extension of merit system in, recommended, 7884; importance of, to commerce, and reforms in, discussed, 7801; purchase of embassy and legation sites for, recommended, 7885.
  District of Columbia, centralization of control of parks in, recommended, 7925; creation of public utilities commission in, recommended, 7927; efficiency of government of, 7924; eradication of vice and disease centers in, 7928; extension of, by acquisition of Virginia land, 7926; extravagance and inefficiency of school system of, 7927; financial condition and payment of debt of, 7928; police force of, 7924; reforms in jail of, demanded, 7813.
  Dominican Republic, customs receivership in, commended, 7796.
  Economy and efficiency in the government service, 8116.
  Economy, as tenet of administrations creed, 7750, 7803, 7885.
  Ecuador, arbitration of dispute of, with Peru, 7879.
  Elimination of local offices from politics, 8078.
  Employers' liability and workmen's compensation commission, 8072.
    Report transmitted, 8109.
  Employers' Liability Law, enactments making service on station agents sufficient in suits under, recommended, 7829; referred to, 7757.
  Erie, Lake, report on depth regulation of, transmitted, 7857.
  Exchange, Letters of, international conference on, mentioned, 7791.
  Expenses, governmental, expansion of, discussed, 7805.
  Exposition, Brussels, 1910, participation in, recommended, 7791.
  Farmers, prosperity of, as class, 7917.
  Financial—
    Condition of country, 8061.
    Credit of the United States, 8062.
    Efficiency and economy in the Treasury Department, 8063.
    Monetary reforms, 8063.
  Finished articles should not be put on free list when raw materials are dutiable, 8131.
  First Annual Message, 1909, 7789.
  Fisheries, Anglo-American join regulations for preservation of, 7875; Hague award in Anglo-American dispute over, 7789, 7872.
  Fishes, food, Anglo-American rules for preservation of, 7790.
  Foreign relations, 8036.
    American representative at coronation of King of Siam, 8047.
    Arbitration, 8036.
    Arbitrations between Panama and Costa Rica, Colombia and Haiti, 8037.
    Buenos Ayres conventions ratified, 8052.
    Central America—Honduras and Nicaragua treaties proposed, 8043.
    Chambers of foreign commerce suggested, 8054.
    Chamizal boundary question not satisfactory, 8038.

Taft, William H.—*Continued.*
  Chinese loans, 8044.
  Claim of Alsop & Co. settled, 8037.
  Commerce with the Near East, 8047.
  Coronation of King George V., 8048.
  Discussed, 7789.
  Europe and the Near East, 8047.
  Extension of American banking to foreign countries recommended, 8054.
  Foreign service, improvement in, noted, 8055.
  Fur seal treaty (North Pacific) concluded with Great Britain, Japan and Russia, 8050.
  International opium commission, 8051.
  International prize court, 8050.
  Latin America—Venezuela, 100th anniversary of independence celebrated, 8038.
  Liberia, loan to ameliorate conditions in, 8049.
  Need for American merchant marine, 8054.
  Neutral adviser proposed for China in matter of foreign loans, 8046.
  Panama, 8044.
  Presentation to Germany of replica of Von Steuben, 8049.
  Protection of Industrial Property Union, 8051.
  Recognition of Portuguese republic, 8049.
  Russia, concerning treaty of, 1832, 8049.
  Settlement of long-standing differences with Great Britain, 8048.
  Spitzbergen Islands, 8050.
  The Pan-American Union, 8044.
  Trade with other countries, 8052.
  Treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan, 8046.
  United States Army and Navy forces mobilized on borders of Mexico to protect American interests, 8038.
 Forest, destruction of, under private control, and required State laws regarding, 7844, 7940; destruction of $25,000,000 worth of, by fire, 7917.
 Forest reserves, extent and maintenance of, 7845, removal of restrictions on power of creating, recommended, 7913.
 Forest Service, reforms in, to prevent and lessen fire loss, 7918.
 Fortifications, prompt completion of, in Hawaii and Philippines, recommended, 7896; weaknesses of, 7751.
 France, Arbitration Treaty with, 7997.
 Franking privilege, abuse and reform of, 7907.
 Freedman's Savings & Trust Co., payment of claims of depositors of, recommended, 7819, 7929.
 Government service—
  Abolition of local offices, 8083.
  Accounting and reporting, 8091.
  Auditing offices, consolidation of, recommended, 8121.
  Budget (The) as an annual programme, 8094.
  Business methods in, 8086.
  Character of accounts required, 8092.
  Citizen interest in expenditures, 8095.
  Classification of local officers, 8084.
  Constructive results obtained by investigation, 8093.
  Correspondence, handling and filing of, 8123.
  District land offices should be included in classified service, 8118.
  Documents, distribution of, 8124.
  Economy and efficiency in, 8078.
  Efficiency of personnel, 8086.
  Excessive cost of travel, 8090.
  First complete investigation, 8080.
  General technical services, 8083.
  Lack of specifications, 8089.
  Lighthouse and life-saving services, consolidation of, recommended, 8119.
  Local post-offices should be included in the classified service, 8119.
  Magnitude of inquiry, 8079.
  Merit system, legislation needed to establish, 8119.
  Methods of purchasing, 8091.
  Modifications recommended, 8093.
  Need for labor-saving devices, 8088.
  Outlines of organization, 8081.
  Pension agencies should be included in classified service, 8118.
  Plan for inquiry, 8082.
  Plan of investigation of, 8080.
  Prosecution of inquiry into, 8097.
  Public welfare questions, 8095.
  Reason for inquiry into, 8079.
  Reports on particular services, 8082.
  Reports required by Congress, 8093.
  Returns office, abolition recommended, 8122.
  Revenue Cutter Service, abolition of organization recommended, 8120.
  Subsistence, storage, communication expenses, etc., 8091.
  Superannuation, 8086.
  Travel expenses for government employees, 8122.
  Uniformity in classification and methods, 8092.

Taft, William H.—*Continued.*
    Unnecessary cost of copy work, 8088.
    Unnecessary cost of handling and filing correspondence, 8087.
    Unnecessary cost of insurance, 8089.
    Wasteful use of properties and equipment, 8089.
    Waste in the distribution of public documents, 8088.
  Great Britain, Canadian-American boundary disputes settled with, 7875; treaty for the arbitration of pecuniary claims, discussed, 7875.
    Arbitration Treaty with, 7997.
  Great Lakes, State reasons for not constructing gunboat on, transmitted, 7861.
  Guantanamo, construction of naval base at, recommended, 7911.
  Hague, arbitration of fisheries and Venezuelan questions at, discussed, 7872.
  Health, Bureau of, formation of, recommended, 7818, 7923; conflict of allopaths and homeopaths regarding, deprecated, 7923.
  Honduras, American bankers fund debt of, and finance railways in, 7880.
  Immigration, Asiatic, rigorous enforcement of prohibition against, recommended, 7752; diversion of, from New York to south and west, recommended, 7923; severe restrictions on, recommended, 7923.
  Inaugural Address, 7748.
  Incorporation, Federal, arguments against, anticipated and rebutted, 7836; constitutionality of, discussed, 7837; discussed and recommended, 7833, 7902; measures compelling trusts to accept outlined, 7838; powers of Federal government not exceeded by, 7837; requirements of charters under, proposed and discussed, 7835; supervisory powers conferred by, discussed, 7835.
  Industrial relations, commission on, 8105.
  Injunction, court's power to issue essential to property protection, 7758; provision for notice and hearing before issuance of, recommended, 7811, 7904; statute governing entire procedure of, recommended, 7758, 7904.
  Interior, Department of, business of, nearer up to date than ever before, 7913; provision for review by court of land decisions of, recommended, 7869, 7911.
  Interior, Secretary of, legislation empowering, to withdraw lands from entry, recommended, 7844; recommendations of (1910), to Congress, partly approved, 7844.
  Interstate Commerce Commission, amendment making rate increases ineffective till sanctioned by, recommended, 7825, 7867; amendment permitting, to initiate suits on own motion, recommended, 7825; necessity of speed and uniformity of court decisions on appeals from orders of, 7822; orders of, constitutionally subject to court review, 7822; orders of, vitiated by injunctions, 7821; reorganization of, discussed, 7748; restriction of power of, to judicial functions, and employment of Department of Justice in suits, recommended, 7823; stock and bond issues by railroad companies properly controllable by, 7827, 7932.
  Interstate Commerce Law, defects in 1910 amendment to, discussed, 7868, 7932; ineffectuality of, under injunction and dilatory court practice, 7821; law supplementary to, making railroad stock and bond issues subject to commission, recommended, 7827; message on, 7821; recommendations as to amendment of, as follows: for allowing rate agreements between carriers after approval by commission, 7824; for empowering commission to establish joint routes when one already exists, 7826; for empowering commission to compel adoption of safety devices by carriers, 7828; for empowering commission to postpone rate changes by carriers pending investigation and approval, 7825; for forcing carriers to quote rates to intending shippers, 7824; for prohibiting interownership of stock between competing railroads, 7827; referred to generally, 7748, 7812.
  Italy, participation in semi-centennial expositions of, recommended, 7846.
  Japan, relations and treaty with, discussed, 7800.
  Jones, John Paul, inhuming of remains of, in crypt at Annapolis, recommended, 7911.
  Justice, Department of, operations of, in 1910, discussed, 7902; reorganization of, 7748.
  Knight Sugar Trust decision, effect of, discussed, 7831.
  Korea, annexation of, by Japan, 7878.

Taft, William H.—*Continued.*
Labor, Bureau of, conciliatory work of, commended, 7920.
Laborers, act specifying eight-hour day for, on work for government, recommended, 7920.
Lading, bills of, enactment preventing issue of fraudulent, recommended, 7933.
Lands, public, classification of, by Geological Survey, urged, 7840; defects in laws governing, discussed, 7840; history of administration of, 7838; original and present acreage of, 7937; withdrawals of, from entry, President's power to make, discussed, 7941.
Agricultural: laws governing disposition of agricultural lands in, discussed and commended, 7912, 7937.
Coal Fields: acreage, classification, valuation, and disposition of, discussed, 7942; ''Cunningham claims'' for 5,280 acres of, 7945; governmental control of industry made possible by leasing of, 7944, 7946; laws affecting, summarized, discussed and proven defective, 7945; leasing of, by British Colonies, discussed, 7943; leasing of, by government, no encroachment on private enterprise, 7943; leasing of, discussed and recommended, 7913, 7942; legality of claims for, discussed, 7946; operation of mines in Alaska for relief of Pacific slope, recommended, 7946; prevention of monopoly in, by method of leasing, discussed, 7944, 7946; withdrawal of, from entry, discussed, 7915.
Forests: acreage, utility, and finances of, discussed, 7940.
Gas Deposits: leasing of, recommended, 7914; licensing of prospectors for, recommended, 7914, 7948; withdrawal of, from entry, discussed, 7915.
Mineral Deposits: continuance of laws governing, recommended, 7939; separation of farming from mining rights to, recommended, 7840, 7942.
Oil Deposits: leasing system for disposal of, discussed and commended, 7914, 7947; licensing of prospectors for, recommended, 7914, 7948; stolen from public lands by draining of nearby private wells, 7948; withdrawal of, from entry, discussed, 7915, 7947.
Phosphate Deposits: acreage, utility, value, and conservation of, 7948; system of disposition of, 7841, 7913; withdrawal of, from entry, 7915.
Stone and Timber: repeal of law governing treatment of, recommended, 7938; sale of timber unsuitable for reservation, recommended, 7844.
Water Power Sites: conflict of State's right to stream with government's right to site, 7951; laws governing, discussed, 7950; rental and monopolization of, discussed, 7842, 7914; temporary leasing of, by Forest Service, 7950; tendency toward monopoly in, discussed, 7950; transfer of Federal rights in, to States, discussed, 7952; withdrawal of, from entry, 7950.
Law, maritime, codification of, 7791; international conference on, 7791.
Legislation, cessation of, on business abuses, and enforcement of existing statutes, recommended, 7935.
Legislation which would affect millions of workingmen and hundreds of millions of dollars in goods disapproved of, 8131.
Liberia, expedition to and conditions in, discussed, 7792; measures to improve conditions in, discussed, 7875; report of expedition to, 7859; suppression of disorders in, by American naval officers, 7875.
Light House Board, effect of reorganization of, 7817, 7919.
Lumber business, symptoms of monopolization of, 7919.
Machine tools should be defined before being put on free list, 8131.
Magoon, Charles E., government of Cuba by, praised, 7769.
Maine, battleship, appropriation for removal of wreck, recommended, 8010.
Manchuria, internationalization and neutralization of railroads in, 7877; Russo-Japanese agreement regarding, 7878.
Marine, merchant, aid to, by subsidies, urged, 7883.
Matches, phosphorous, confiscatory taxation on, recommended, 7920.
Measures to prevent delay and unnecessary cost of litigation recommended, 8072.
Memorandum to accompany Panama Canal Act, 8138.
Memorial amphitheatre at Arlington recommended, 8066.
Mexico, arbitration of boundary dispute with, 7879; cordial relations with, 7878.
Militia, passage of new volunteer act regarding, 7894.
Misbranding imported goods, 8108.

Taft, William H.—*Continued.*
Mississippi River, canalization of, from St. Paul to St. Louis, 7845.
Missouri River, canalization of, from Cairo to Kansas City, 7845.
Monetary commission, report of, 8063.
Monetary reform, 8063.
Monroe Doctrine, need for assertion of, vanishing, 7795.
Montenegro, establishment of kingdom of, 7876.
National Parks, establishment of, bureau of, recommended, 8104.
Naturalization of Filipinos recommended, 8069.
Naval Observatory, separation of, from Navy Department, recommended, 7810.
Navy, age of senior officers of, a menace to, 7851, 7909; ages of officers of, compared with foreign conditions, 7851; change in laws governing personnel of, recommended, 7850, 7909; construction of station for, at Guantanamo, recommended, 7911; creation of grades of admiral and vice-admiral, recommended, 7852; cruise of fleet around world, 7809; dismantling of superfluous yards for, recommended, 7910; legislation changing mode of promotion in, recommended, 7850; personnel and officers of, commended, 7809; reorganization of officers of, discussed, 7809; reorganization of yards of, commended, 7810, 7909; Roosevelt's policy regarding, reiterated, 7752; supply fund of, administration of, discussed, 7910.
Navy—
Amalgamation of staff corps, recommended, 8076.
Condition and equipment at end of 1911, 8075.
Navy Department, estimates of, for 1911-12, discussed, 7910.
Navy Yards (small), abolition of, recommended, 8076.
Negro freedom, centennial celebration of, 7819.
Negro, patriotism of, recalled and commended, 7757; progress of, requisite to progress of South, 7757; State laws enfranchising only those mentally qualified, commended, 7756; status of, in South, discussed, 7755.
New Mexico, admission of, as State, recommended, 7815; annulment of clause of constitution of, regarding Texas boundary, recommended, 7954; boundary of, fronting Texas, remarking of, recommended, 7956.
Admission to Union, Act for, vetoed, 8016.
Approval of constitution of, recommended, 7978.
Nicaragua, crimes and overthrow of Zelaya government in, 7798; outcome of civil war in, 7880; settlement of claim against, 7797.
Ohio River, canalization of, discussed and recommended, 7845.
Oklahoma, report on extent and value of coal lands in, 7855.
Opium Commission, International, transmission of report of, 7849.
Opium, taxes and laws regulatory of, recommended, 7850.
Opium traffic, suppression of, in United States, recommended, 7799, 7976.
Panama Canal, appropriation for fortification of, recommended, 7863, 7899; as trade factor, 7754, 7900; maintenance of, when complete, discussed, 7900; payment for, by bonds, recommended, 7750, 7803; progress of construction of, 7754, 7898; prohibition against railroad-owned vessels plying through, recommended, 7901; sale by government of naval supplies at termini of, recommended, 7900; tolls to be imposed by, discussed, 7899.
Panama Canal—
American control of, will encourage coastwise trade, 8141.
Bill, memorandum accompanying signature, 8138.
British protest against remission of tolls, 8138.
British protest discussed, 8140.
British protest reads into treaty surrender of United States to regulate its own commerce, 8140.
Constructed and owned by United States, 8139.
Control of, 8138.
Control of, compared with Suez Canal, 8139.
Control of, discriminates only in favor of coastwise trade, 8141.
Control of, forbids use of ships owned by railroads, 8142.
Control, protest by British Government, 8138.
Control said to violate Hay-Pauncefote treaty, 8138.
Dock facilities, supplies and repairs furnished through government, 8068.
Exemption from tolls amounts to subsidy, 8141.
Exemption of coastwise shipping or refund of tolls, 8138.
Form of government for zone, recommended, 8067.

Taft, William H.—*Continued.*
  Hay-Pauncefote treaty cannot prevent extension of favors, 8140.
  Legislation recommended for maintenance and control, 8067.
  Neutralization of, 8139.
  Progress of work on and early completion promised, 8066.
  Question of control could be decided by Supreme Court, 8143.
  Railroad companies forbidden to own and operate vessels using, 8142.
  Tolls, remission of, to American shipping, 8068.
  Tolls should be fixed by President, 8068.
  Use of, denied to owners of vessels violating anti-trust law, 8143.
  Use of, to be in interest of public, 8142.
Panama, indemnification of American sailors outraged by, 7797; police reform in, under American guidance, 7796.
Pan-American Conference (Fourth), 7794.
Parcels Post, discussed, and establishment of, recommended, 7908.
Parcels Post, establishment, recommended, 8074, 8112.
Parties, political, essential to popular government, 7785.
Patent laws, German, nonworking provisions of, made inapplicable to Americans, 7792.
Patents, conventions with South American republic for protection of, 7879.
Peace, international, plans for promotion of, discussed, 7752, 7874.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, establishment of naval base at, recommended, 7809.
Peary, Robert E., congressional recognition of, achievement of, recommended, 7911.
Pensions, policy to govern voting of, defined, 7916; system of, for civil servants, discussed and recommended, 7805, 7931.
Persia, progress of constitutional government in, 7794.
Peru, arbitration of dispute of, with Ecuador, 7879.
Philippine Islands—
  Extension of debt limit, recommended, 8069.
  Friars' lands, disposition of, 8069.
  Naturalization of natives, recommended, 8069.
Philippines, completion of fortifications of, recommended, 7809, 7896; effect of free trade with, forecasted, 7754; exports and imports of, 1908-1910, tabulated, 7896; revised tariff law for, submitted and discussed, 7760, 7786, 7896; survey of coast of, 7920; unsatisfactory business conditions in, and remedies for, 7755.
Porto Rico, act allowing qualified citizens of, to become United States citizens, recommended, 7847; act limiting suffrage in, after certain time, to United States citizens, recommended, 7847; amendment to organic law of, recommended, 7763, 7847, 7897; autonomy in, to be cautiously and gradually established, 7766; economic and commercial prosperity of, 7755; governmental deadlock in, discussed, 7761; political and commercial progress of, under American rule, discussed, 7764.
Portrait, precedes, 7747.
Portugal, overthrow of king and establishment of republic in, 7875.
Postal Savings Banks, discussed, 7754; opening of, Jan. 1, 1911, 7905; passage of bill creating, urged, 7754; prompt establishment of, recommended, 7814.
Postal savings system—
  Three months of experiment, 8073.
Postmasters, inclusion in classified service, recommended, 8112.
Post-Office—
  Deficit turned to surplus in two years, 8073.
  Second-class mail matter, report of commission on, 8113.
Post-Office Department, continuity of service for efficient appointees, recommended, 7906; embarrassment caused to, by franking system, discussed, 7907; extension of civil service system in, recommended, 7906; operation of, in 1910, discussed, 7905; reduction of deficit of, by increased second-class rates, (for newspapers, periodicals, etc.), recommended, 7813, 7908; reforms and economies effected in, 7906.
Prize Court, International, constitutionality of appeals to, from United States courts, discussed, 7873; establishment and rules of, discussed, 7790, 7873.
Proclamation announcing death of Vice-President Sherman, 8144.
Public archives, building for, recommended, 8108.
Public domain, classification of, suggested, 8099.
  Mineral lands, leasing of, suggested, 8100.
Race antipathies to be suppressed, 7753.

Taft, William H.—*Continued.*
  Railroads, legalization of rate agreements between, when approved by Interstate Commerce Commission, recommended, 7824, 7932; prohibition of interownership between competing, 7827, 7932; regulation of stock and bond issues of, discussed, 7748, 7923; valuation of, by Interstate Commerce Commission, appropriation for, recommended, 7933; withdrawal of attempted rate increases by, under injunction, discussed, 7867.
  Railroad Stock and Bond Commission, 7932.
  Rates, freight, amendment to law to permit certain agreements on, recommended, 7824, 7932.
  Reclamation act, amendments suggested, 8099.
  Reclamation, distress occasioned settlers by noncompletion of projects of, 7939; extent, financing and utility of projects for, 7938; projects for, financing of, 7912; issue of $30,000,000 in bonds to complete projects for, recommended, 7843; message making recommendations as to application of $45,000,000 available for, 7956.
  Reforestation, on navigable streams and government land, recommended, 7845, 7919.
  Republican party, solidarity of, requisite to continuance of Roosevelt policies, 7787.
  Rivers and Harbors—
    Improvements recommended in, 8070.
    Waterway from the lakes to the gulf, recommended, 8070.
  Rivers and Harbors Bill of 1910, criticized, and reforms proposed, 7869, 7897.
  Roosevelt policies, to be furthered and maintained, 7748.
  Root, Elihu (Senator), argument by, at Hague in Fisheries Case, praised, 7873.
  Safety Appliance Law, discussed, 7758, 7829, 7933.
  Salaries, judicial, increase of, recommended, 7905.
  Seals, fur, benefits derived from government utilization of, 7920; government ownership of killing rights recommended for preservation of, 7857; preservation of, discussed, 7790, 7920.
  Second Annual Message, 7872.
  Shippers, right to choose transfer routes for goods should be vested in, 7826.
  Siam, treaty with, to be revised, 7800.
  Soil, importance of conserving fertility of, 7842.
  South America, necessity of direct steamship lines to, 7754.
  South, formation of opposition party in, desirable, 7755.
  Spanish battleships, salvage in Cuban waters, 8009.
  Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, report of, transmitted, 7866.
  Special Messages, 8024, 8036, 8056, 8061, 8078, 8109, 8111.
  Spitzbergen Islands, international conference on, 7793.
  State, Department of, as trade factor, 7795, 7882; reorganization of, 7800.
  Subsidy, mail, urged for assisting direct ship lines to South America, 7754, 7815, 7883.
  Supreme Court, restriction of jurisdiction of, 7811, 7903; right of appeal to, discussed, 7903.
  Tariff, differential principle to govern revision of, 7749, 7891; difficulty of ascertaining facts for revision of, 7775; Dingley, need for revising, 7749, 7759, 7773; monopolies created by excessive duties in, 7774; must produce revenue and wipe out deficit, 7750; not cause of high cost of living, 7783; postponement of revision of Payne act, recommended, 7788; promises of platform regarding, discussed, 7774, 7779; revision of, schedule by schedule, recommended, 7892.
  Tariff—
    Permanent board appointed, 8057.
    Schedule K (wool), 8057.
    Wool (Schedule K), 8057.
    Wool, reduction of duty on, recommended, 8057.
  Tariff Board, appropriation for, recommended, 7860; operation of, discussed, 7802, 7807, 7891.
  Tariff Board—
    Appointed, 8056.
    Report of, submitted in justification of veto of wool tariff bill, 8126.
    Work of, commended, 8126.
  Tariff of 1909, address in defense of, 7773; best Republican party ever passed, 7783; coal schedule of, discussed, 7781; compared with Dingley act, 7775; cotton schedule of, discussed, 7779; crockery schedule of, discussed, 7780; diplomatic negotiations under maximum and minimum clause of, 7868, 7881; effects of rate changes made by, calculated in consumption values, 7777; iron schedule of, discussed, 7783; leather schedule of, dis-

Taft, William H.—*Continued.*
cussed, 7781; lumber schedule of, discussed, 7781; maximum and minimum provision of, discussed, 7786, 7802, 7806, 7859, 7868, 7881; newspaper misrepresentation of, 7775, 7776, 7891; Philippine free trade, provided by, 7787; print paper schedule of, discussed, 7781; reasons for not vetoing, 7785; Republican critics of, considered, 7784, 7788; substantial downward revision effected by, 7779; tariff board provided for by, 7787; wool schedule of, condemned, 7782, 7998.
  Act placing articles on free list, vetoed, 8005.
    Reduction of duties of, vetoed, 8011.
  Tariff on iron and steel manufactures (Schedule C) vetoed, 8129.
  Tariff rates—
    On engines and machine tools, reduction of rates on, vetoed, 8131.
    On manufactures of iron and steel compared, 8130.
  Tariff reduction should be based on non-partisan study of facts, 8131.
  Tax, corporation excise, of two per cent of earnings, recommended, 7771; power of supervision conferred on government by, 7771; provided for, by 1910 tariff, 7786, 7890.
  Tax, income, constitutional, but amendment sanctioning, recommended, 7770; passage of bill levying, not desirable, 7770.
  Tax, inheritance, recommended, 7750, 7770.
  Telegraph lines, inclusion of, in postal system, opposed, 8112.
  Thanksgiving Proclamations, 7772, 7871, 8144.
  Trade, foreign, importance of fostering, urged, 7754; restraint of, legal or illegal according to extent of monopoly and methods, 7830.
  Trade marks, conventions with South American republics for protection of, 7879.
  Treasury Department, amendment to laws governing, recommended, 7849; reforms and economics effected in, 7886.
  Trusts, causes of formation of, 7829; impossibility of distinguishing "good" from "bad," 7834; not distinguishable by magnitude, but by intent and deed, 7830; prosecution of, to continue unabated, 7836.
  Turkey, accession of Mehmed V., Sultan of, 7794; economic progress in, 7794; special embassy to Sultan of, 7876.
  Venezuela, decision at Hague on Orinoco Co.'s claims against, 7873; settlement of all disputes with, 7796; submission of claims against, to Hague Tribunal, 7760.
  Veto message, 8125, 8129, 8132.
  Wages, German, transmission of report on, 7767, 7768.
  War Department, functions of, 7893.
  War Department—
    Army service corps, recommended, 8065.
    Consolidation of departments in, 8065.
  Water power sites, control of, 8103.
  Waterways Commission, International, appropriation for, recommended, 7867.
  Waterways, inland, changes in administration of improvements of, recommended, 7871; payment by bonds for projects for improving, recommended, 7751; projects for improving, discussed, 7845.
  White-slave trade, suppression of, 7818.
  Wool bill, veto of, 8125.
  Wool, reduction of tariff, duty on, recommended, 8057.
  Wool tariff—
    Minimum ad valorem rate should be 35 per cent, 8127.
    Must offset difference in cost of production at home and abroad, 8126.
    Proposed reduction of, would work injury to wool trade, 8123.
    Reduction in accordance with report of Tariff Board would give sufficient protection to industry, 8128.
  Wool tops and yarn, low tariff on, would disrupt industry, 8127.
  Woolen goods, low tariff on, would destroy fine goods industry, 8127.
  Workmen's Compensation, appropriation for organization of conference on, asked, 7922.
  Zelaya, misrule of Nicaragua by, and overthrow of, 7880.

Tahoe Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7307.

Talladega (Ala.), Battle of.—After the destruction of Tallasahatchee, Jackson was informed that 160 friendly Creek warriors, with their families, were hemmed in at Talladega, in Lashley's fort, by 1,000 hostile Indians. Nov. 8, 1813, Jackson set out with 1,200 infantry and 800 cavalry to raise the siege. By 4 o'clock the next morning they had surrounded the enemy, who, 1,080 strong, were concealed in the thickets. At daylight the battle began. It resulted in the complete rout of the savages. As many as 290 dead warriors were found and many others doubtless perished in the woods of the surrounding mountains. The number of the wounded could not be ascertained, but was large. The loss to the whites was 15 killed and 85 wounded.

Tallasahatchee (Ala.), Battle of.—The massacre at Fort Mims spread consternation throughout the region inhabited by the Creeks, and hardy volunteers came forward thirsting for vengeance. Gen. Jackson led the Tennessee militia across the line into Alabama. Upon his arrival at the Coosa he was informed that the Creeks were assembled at Tallasahatchee, a town in an open woodland, not far from the present village of Jacksonville, the county seat of Benton County, Ala., on the southeast side of the Tallasahatchee Creek. Jackson sent Gen. Coffee with 1,000 horsemen to destroy the town. Nov. 3, 1813, Coffee's men surrounded the place and the Indians came out to meet them. The battle was short, sharp, and desperate. The victory for the whites was complete. Every warrior was killed. None asked for quarter, and each fought to the death. At the close of the battle 186 bodies were counted on the plain. It is believed that 200 were killed. Eighty-four women and children were made prisoners. The loss to the whites was 5 men killed and 41 wounded.

Tammany.—In 1789 the Columbian Order was organized in New York City by William Mooney, as a counter move against the foundation of the so-called Aristocratic Society of the Cincinnati. In 1805 it was incorporated under the name of Tammany Society. This was in memory of Tammany, an aged, wise and friendly chief of the Delaware Indians. At this time charitable societies were also organized in Philadelphia and other cities and named in his honor. The only one of the number that survives is that in New York. William Mooney was the first grand sachem of Tammany, and was assisted by thirteen sachems, representing the governors of the thirteen states. The members wore Indian insignia. In 1811 the society built the original Tammany Hall, fronting on City Hall Park. Since then a local political party, favored by a majority of the members of the Tammany Society, has always had its headquarters in the house of the society, and has been popularly known as "Tammany Hall." In theory the Tammany Hall general committee has no relation to the Tammany Society save as tenant of the latter's edifice, yet in practice they are coordinate branches of one political system, the society being in effect the citadel of the controlling spirits of the Tammany Hall party. Tammany Hall claims to be the regular Democratic organization of the city and county of New York, though that claim has often been contested. By means of a thoroughly organized system of Tammany clubs and assembly district associations it has usually held a paramount place in city politics.

Taos (N. Mex.), Battle of.—Feb. 3, 1847, Col. Price, with about 400 Americans, arrived at the town of Don Fernando de Taos, on the top of the Taos Mountain, which had been the scene of the murder of Governor Bent and his party. The Mexicans, numbering 600, had taken refuge in a stone church and two other large buildings. They resisted the American assaults during Feb. 4 and on the morning of the 5th surrendered. The American loss was 54 killed and wounded; that of the Mexicans 152 killed and many wounded.

Tariff.—The word "tariff" is generally applied to the customs duties levied by Congress on merchandise imported. Tradition identifies the word with the town of Tarifa, Spain. Here, during the Moorish occupancy of the country about Gibraltar, all vessels passing through the strait were compelled to put in and pay such duties as were demanded by the chiefs in possession. Among the Greeks and Romans a duty similar to the tariff of the present day was known, and in England, as early as 980, during the reign of Ethelred, duties on ships and goods were levied, to be paid at Billingsgate. Charles II. established a regular schedule of rates in 1663. After 1846 England gradually abolished her tariff duties, beginning with the repeal of the corn laws and continuing until 1891-1892, when revenue duties alone were collected, and those upon less than twenty articles.

In the United States the First Congress passed a tariff law levying on an average less than 8 per cent ad valorem on imports. This was approved by Washington July 4, 1789. Madison opened the discussion of this measure in Congress. South Carolina and Georgia favored a rate of 5 per cent, Pennsylvania one of 12 or more, while New England and Virginia succeeded in getting the rate raised a little above what the far south asked for, but placed it lower than the chief manufacturing states desired. The tariff of 1816 imposed duties of about 25 per cent on certain leading manufactures, under protest from the leading agricultural states of the south. In 1824 a new tariff act was passed, increasing among the change made, duties on metals and agricultural products. Jan. 31, 1828, the "tariff of abominations," as it was named by its enemies, was introduced in the House. It embodied in part the recommendations of a national convention of manufacturers held at Harrisburg, Pa., but satisfied neither the friends nor the opponents of protection. This bill proposed a 41 per cent rate and was favored by Daniel Webster, who reversed his position of 1824. South Carolina protested against the proposed measure as unconstitutional and unjust and oppressive. North Carolina also protested, and Alabama and Georgia denied the power of Congress to lay duties for protection. July 14, 1832, President Jackson approved a bill reducing the tax on iron, increasing that on woolens, making some raw wools free, and leaving cotton unchanged. This bill retained the protective feature of the law of 1828, but reduced the taxes somewhat. South Carolina passed an ordinance nullifying this act (see Nullification), but her ordinance was rescinded after the approval of the compromise tariff of 1833. This measure, introduced by Clay and supported by Calhoun, provided for a gradual reduction of duties to a uniform rate, to be reached in 1842. It secured a revenue tariff by successive reductions. In 1842, the Whigs being in a majority, Congress enacted a protective tariff, which President Tyler vetoed (2033).

July 30, 1846, a tariff law was enacted which subordinated the principle of protection to that of revenue. It passed the House by a vote of 114 to 95 and the Senate by the casting vote of Vice-President Dallas. The average rate of duty was fixed at about 25 per cent. This was lowered to about 20 per cent by an act of 1857. In 1861 the principle of protection was reasserted in the Morrill Act, which increased the rates of 1857 about one-third. During the Civil War the tariff rates were repeatedly raised to meet the expenses of Government and stimulate manufacture. These rates were continued long after the cessation of hostilities. In 1882 a tariff commission was appointed to visit different sections of the country in the interest of

Tariff—*Continued.*

tariff revision. The commission recommended a reduction of 20 per cent in rates.

President Cleveland, in his message of Dec. 8, 1885 (page 4926), recommended a reduction of the tariff, and his message of Dec. 6, 1887 (page 5165), was devoted exclusively to this topic. From this time on, party lines began to be drawn on the tariff question, most of the Republicans favoring protection and the majority of advocates advocating a revision in the direction of lower duties. The Mills bill, framed largely in accordance with President Cleveland's views, passed the House, but failed in the Senate, where a bill embodying the ideas of the protectionists on tariff revision was substituted for it by the Republican majority. In the Fifty-first Congress, the Republicans being in control, passed the McKinley tariff act of 1890 raising the duties to an average of 48 per cent. By the elections of 1890 and 1892 the Democrats came into power, and in the Fifty-third Congress the House passed the Wilson bill providing for substantial reductions, especially on raw materials. Amendments were added in the Senate which essentially changed its character and the bill became law in 1894 without the President's signature. It provided for an income tax which was, however, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

The elections of 1894 and 1896 returned the Republicans to power, and in 1897 the Dingley law was passed, which imposed the highest rates of duty ever known in our history. It has been revised so far as concerned the Philippines in 1905, when a lower tariff came into force, and again in 1906, when the islands were given practically free trade with this country; of the few articles excepted, the most important were sugar, coffee, and tobacco.

The revision of the Dingley Tariff in 1909 is discussed by President Taft in his address at Winona (page 1773) which was evoked by the furious storm of criticism to which the tariff and its sponsors were subjected. This discontent produced a rupture in the Republican ranks, "insurgent" Congressmen lining up against "standpatters." The Federal patronage was employed to awaken insurgents to a sense of duty to the party, but without avail. Public sentiment on the question was expressed in the Democratic victory of 1910, the insurgent Republicans being mostly reelected.

In the 1910 tariff, provision was made for the application of a maximum or minimum schedule of rates to the imports of a foreign country in accordance as it discriminates against or in favor of American goods; for corporation tax of one per cent of net earnings; for a revised tariff establishing free trade with the Philippines; for a Customs Court of Appeals consisting of five judges and six attorneys to prosecute customs cases before the Court; and for a tariff board.

The tariff board was conceded to be an advance, but its best friends were the foremost in terming it ineffectual. The kind of tariff board desired by President Taft is outlined in a bill introduced, Jan. 5, 1911, by Representative Longworth of Ohio, which provides for a permanent commission of five members to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, who, by the use of $250,000 shall, in sittings here or abroad, investigate the cost of production of tariff-taxed goods, particularly as regards labor, for which purpose they are to be vested with the power of issuing subpœnas, administering oaths, and taking testimony (Congress to act on cases of non-compliance with subpœnas), and, on demand expressed in a joint resolution, they shall report to Congress, or, on his demand, shall report to the President. (Page 7999.) (See also Foreign Import Duties; Import Duties, Tariff of 1913.)

With the election of President Wilson and a Democratic Congress in 1913 a downward revision of the tariff was assured, for Congress had already partially framed the Underwood bill, and President Wilson called an extra session April 8, 1913, and in his oral attention to the duty of the party in power, and urged immediate passage of the Underwood tariff law. Oct. 3, 1913, the President signed the bill. The main feature of the law was the income tax provision, and the next importance was the removal of all protection from agricultural products and meats. Duties on the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods were cut 10 to 50 per cent. Raw wool was admitted free, and sugar became free after three years. In the article Tariff of 1913 following the rates of the Wilson tariff are compared with those of the Payne-Aldrich act of 1909.

Tariff:
- Bill to reduce duty on wool, vetoed by Taft, 8125.
- Board of three members appointed to investigate maximum and minimum clauses, 8056.
- Discussed by President Wilson, 8251.
- Engines and machine tools, reduction of rates on, vetoed, 8131.
- Finished articles should not be put on free list when raw materials are dutiable, 8131.
- Iron and steel, manufactures of, rates compared, 8130.
- Iron and steel, manufactures of (Schedule C), vetoed, 8129.
- Low rate on woolen goods would destroy fine goods industry, 8127.
- Low rate on tops and yarn would disrupt industry, 8127.
- Machine tools should be defined before being put on free list, 8131.
- Minimum ad valorem rate should be 35 per cent, 8127.
- Permanent board appointed, 8057.
- Proposed reduction on wool would injure trade, 8128.
- Protest of Germany against discriminating duty on sugar, recommendations regarding, 5957.
- Rate on wool must offset difference in cost of production here and abroad, 8126.
- Reduction of on wool in accordance with report of Tariff Board would give sufficient protection to industry, 8128.
- Reduction of, should be based on nonpartisan study of facts, 8131.
- Schedule K (wool), 8057.
- Wool, reduction of duty on, recommended, 8057.
- Wool (Schedule K), 8057.

Tariff Board.—Section 2 of the Tariff act of 1909 provides that "from and after March 31, 1910, except as otherwise specially provided for in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands, Guam and Tutuila) the rates of duty prescribed by the schedules and paragraphs of the dutiable list of Section 1 of this act, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem, which rates shall constitute the maximum tariff of the United States. * * * To secure information to assist the President in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by this section, and the officers of the Government in the administration of the customs laws, the President is hereby authorized to employ such persons as may be required."

Under this authorization President Taft on Sept. 15, 1909, appointed the following persons to be members of the Tariff Board and to perform the duties required by the act: Before the work of the board became available to Congress the Democratic party came into control and the Underwood tariff law was passed. (See Tariff of 1913.)

Tariff Board:
- Report of, submitted in justification of veto of wool bill, 8126.
- Work of, commended by Taft, 8126.

Tariff Commission, 4636, 4722, 4831.

Tariff of—
- 1816 referred to, 760.
- 1842 discussed and referred to, 2254 2301, 2349, 2402, 2497.
- 1846 discussed and referred to, 2402, 2497, 3051.
- 1890, discussed, 5556, 5626.
- 1894, discussed, 5984, 5998.
- 1909, discussed, 7998, 8005, 8011.

Tariff of 1913.—Shortly after his inauguration in 1913, President Wilson called Congress together in extra session, and in his opening address (page 8251) pointed out the duty laid upon the party by the recent elections, which had given the Democrats control of both branches of Congress and the Executive. The following tariff law was accordingly passed:

TABLE OF LEADING ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OF ITS POSSESSIONS (EXCEPT PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, GUAM AND TUTUILA), GIVING RATES AT ENTRY BY THE TARIFF ACT OF 1913 COMPARED WITH THE TARIFF ACT OF 1909.

(The following table covers only the articles of principal importance imported.) (ad val.—ad valorem; n.s.p.f.—not specially provided for.)

ARTICLES	RATES OF DUTY UNDER	
	Law of 1909	New Law of 1913
Schedule A—Chemicals, Oils and Paints:		
Acids, n.s.p.f.	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Alcoholic compounds, n.s.p.f.	60c. lb. and 25 p.c. ad. val.	10c. lb. and 20 p.c. ad. val. to 40c. lb. and 20 p.c. ad. val.
Alkalies, alkaloids, and all chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures and salts, and combinations thereof	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Ammonia, Carbonite of	1½c. lb.	¾c. lb.
Drugs	1¼c. lb. and 10p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Glue, value not above 10c. per pound	2½c. lb.	1c. lb.
Oil, castor, gals	35c. gal.	12c. gal.
Oil, olive in bottles, etc., gals	50c. gal.	30c. gal.
Oil, whale, gals	8c. gal.	5c. gal.
Opium, crude and not adulterated, containing 9 per cent. and over of morphia, lbs	$1.50 lb.	$3.00 lb.
Perfumery, cosmetics, containing alcohol	60c. lb. and 50 p.c. ad val.	40c. lb. and 60 p.c. ad val.
Perfumery, cosmetics, not containing alcohol	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
Soap, Castile	1¼c. lb.	10 p.c. ad val.
Soap, toilet	50 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Soda, bi-carbonate of	5-8c. lb.	¼c. lb.
Sponges, not advanced in value by chemical processes	20 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Schedule B—Earths, Earthenware and Glassware:		
Cement	8c. 100 lbs.	10 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, porcelain, decorated	60 p.c. ad val.	40 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, common	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Glassware, plain and cut	60 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Marble, manufactures of, except for jewelry	50 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Spectacles, eyeglasses, opera and field glasses, and frames for same	50 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Schedule C—Metals and Manufactures of:		
Iron, bar	6-10c. lb.	5 p.c. ad val.
Steel, n.s.p.f. in sec. 112 of act	Graduated rate	12 p.c. ad val.
Automobile chassis and finished parts of automobiles not including tires	45 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Copper plates	2½c. lb.	5 p.c. ad val.
Pens, metallic, except gold pens	12c. gross	8c. gross
Table and kitchen utensils, metal	40 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.

Tariff of 1913—*Continued.*

TABLE OF LEADING ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES—*Continued*

Articles	Rates of Duty Under	
	Law of 1909	New Law of 1913
Tin plates	12-10c. lb.	15 p.c. ad val.
Pins, not jewelry	35 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Iron beams, girders, joists	Graduated rate	10 p.c. ad val.
Cast iron andirons, plates, stove plates, hollow ware	8-10c lb.	10 p.c. ad val.
Aluminum, and alloys of any kind in which it is the chief component, in crude form	7c. lb.	2c. lb.
Watch movements not jewelled, watch cases	Graduated rate	30 p.c. ad val.
Schedule D—Wood and Manufactures of:		
Briar wood and similar wood unmanufactured	15 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Paving posts, railroad tires, telephone, trolley and telegraph poles	10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
House or cabinet furniture, and manufactures of wood or bark, n.s.p.f	35 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Schedule E—Sugar, Molasses and Manufactures of:		
Sugars and syrups of cane juice	Above 75 degrees polariscope 95-100 of 1c. per lb. and for each additional degree 35-1000 of 1c. per lb.	Not above 75 degrees polariscope 71-100 of 1c. per lb.; for every additional degree 26-1000 of 1c. per lb.
Saccharin	65c. lb.	65c. lb.
Sugar cane in its natural state, or unmanufactured	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Molasses, not above 40 degrees	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Maple sugar and maple syrup	4c. lb.	3c. lb.
Glucose or grape sugar	1½c. lb.	1⅛c. lb.
Sugar candy, valued more than 15c per pound, and chewing gum	50 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Schedule F—Tobacco and Manufactures of:		
Tobacco, wrapper, filler, leaf	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.
Snuff	55c. lb.	55c. lb.
Cigars and cigarettes	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.
Schedule G—Agricultural Products and Provisions:		
Horses and mules and all live animals, n.s.p.f	25 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Barley, bushel of 48 pounds	30c. bushel	15c. bushel
Barley malt, bushel of 34 pounds	45c. bushel	25c. bushel
Oatmeal and rolled oats	1c. lb.	30c. 100 lbs.
Oats, bushel	15c. bushel	6c. bushel
Rice, cleaned	2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations	1½c. lb.	1c. lb.
Butter and substitutes	6c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Cheese and substitutes therefor	6c. lb.	20c. p.c. ad val.
Hay	$4 ton	$2 ton
Honey	20c. gal.	10c. gal.
Hops	16c. lb.	16c. lb.
Seeds, flax seed, linseed and other oil seeds, n.s.p.f	25c. bushel	20c. bushel
Seeds, castor	25c. bushel	15c. bushel
Fish, except shell fish, packed in oil or in oil and other substances	1c. lb.	25 p.c. ad val.
Fruits, apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears	25c. bushel	10c. bushel
Fruits, preserved, n.s.p.f	2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Fruits, oranges, grapefruit, lemons and limes in bulk	1c. lb.	½c. lb.
Pineapples, in bulk	$8 per 1,000	$5 per 1,000
Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, n.s.p.f	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Spices, unground, n.s.p.f	Free list	1c. lb.
Chocolate and cocoa unsweetened, prepared or manufactured, n.s.p.f	Graduated rate	8 p.c. ad val.
Chocolate and cocoa, sweetened, prepared or manufactured, valued at 20c. per pound or less	Graduated rate	2c. lb.
Schedule H—Spirits, Wines and Other Beverages:		
Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, n.s.p.f	$2.60 gal.	$2.60 gal.
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, quarts	$9.60 per doz.	$9.60 per doz.
Wines, still, in casks, vermuth and similar beverages	45c. gal.	45c. to 60c. gal.
Wines, still, in bottles, quarts	$1.85 per doz.	$1.85 per doz.
Malt liquors, in bottles, jugs, gallons	45c. gal.	45c. gal.
Mineral waters, in bottles, quarts	30c. doz.	20c. doz.
Schedule I—Cotton Manufactures:		
Cotton thread, uncolored, according to numbers	2½c. lb. to 28c. lb.	5 to 25 p.c. ad val.
Cotton thread, colored, bleached, according to numbers	6c. lb. to 67c. lb.	7½ to 27½ p.c. ad val.

Tariff of 1913—*Continued.*

TABLE OF LEADING ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES—*Continued*

ARTICLES	RATES OF DUTY UNDER	
	Law of 1909	New Law of 1913
Cotton cloth, uncolored, according to numbers	1c. sq. yard to 8c. sq. yard	7½ to 27½ p.c. ad val.
Cotton cloth, colored, bleached, according to numbers	Graduated rate	10 to 30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton handkerchiefs or mufflers, hemmed or hemstitched, n.s.p.f.	4¼c. sq. yard and 10 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton clothing, ready made	50 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton hosiery, pairs	70c. doz. to $2 doz. and 15 p.c. ad val.	$1.20 doz. pairs and 30 to 50 p.c. ad val.
Cotton shirts, drawers, and all underwear, n.s.p.f.	60c. doz and 15 p.c. ad val. to $2.25 doz. and 35 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton, plushes, velvets, corduroys	9c. sq. yard and 25 p.c. ad val. to 12c. sq. yard and 25 p.c. ad val.	40 p.c. ad val.
Lace manufactures	60 p.c. ad val.	35 to 45 p.c. ad val.
Schedule J—Flax, Hemp and Jute and Manufactures of:		
Flax hamp or ramie single yarns, finer than 80 lea or number	35 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Mattings for floors	3½c. sq. yard	2½c. sq. yard
Schedule K—Wool and Manufactures of:		
Combed wool or tops, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate	8 p.c. ad val.
Yarns	Graduated rate	18 p.c. ad val.
Cloths, knit fabrics, felts not woven and all manufactures of every description, wholly or chiefly of wool, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate	35 p.c. ad val.
Blankets, n.s.p.f., and flannels	Graduated rate	25 to 30 p.c. ad val.
Dress goods, women's and children's	Graduated rate	35 p.c. ad val.
Clothing, ready made and wearing apparel of every description, n.s.p.f.	44c. lb. and 60 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Carpets, woven whole for rooms, and rugs	10c. sq. foot and 40 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Plushes, velvets and all other pile fabrics, cut or uncut	Graduated rate	45 p.c. ad val.
Schedule L—Silk and Silk Goods:		
Silk partially manufactured, or spun silk	35 p.c. ad val.	20c. lb. to 35 p.c. ad val.
Silk, wearing apparel	60 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Silk, yarns, threads	45c. lb. to 60c. lb.	35 to 60 p.c. ad val.
Silk, all manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate	45 p.c. ad val.
Schedule M—Papers and Books:		
Printing paper, other than paper commercially known as hand-made or machine hand-made, valued above 2½c. per lb., n.s.p.f.	3-10c. lb. to 8-10c. lb.	12 p.c. ad val.
Books, of all kinds, bound or unbound pamphlets, engravings, photographs, n.s.p.f.	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Paper, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Playing cards	10c. pack and 20 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
Schedule N—Sundries:		
Beads	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Brushes	40 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Bristles	7½c. lb.	7c. lb.
Diamonds and other precious stones, cut but not set	10 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Feathers	20 to 60 p.c. ad val.	20 to 60 p.c. ad val.
Furs, dressed	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Furs, wearing apparel	50 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Gloves	$1.25 doz. to $5.80 doz.	$1 to $3 doz. pair
Gutta Percha	35 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Hair, human	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Leather, manufactures of	15 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Musical instruments	45 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Phonographs, gramophones, graphaphones, or parts	45 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Paintings and statuary	15 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Toys	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Umbrellas	50 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.

Tariff of 1913—*Continued.*

THE FREE LIST (Subject to change by conference committee)

Acids (not provided for in above list under Schedule A).
Aconite.
Agates, unmanufactured.
Agricultural implements.
Albumen, n.s.p.f.
Alcohol.
Ammonia, nitrate and sulphate of.
Animals brought into U. S. temporarily or for breeding purposes.
Animals, wild.
Anthracite coal.
Antixins.
Aromatic (not garden) seeds.
Arrowroot, not manufactured.
Arsenic.
Art, works of.
Articles returned after having been exported.
Asbestos, unmanufactured.
Asphaltum.
Bacon.
Bagging for Cotton, etc.
Barbed fence wire.
Barks, n.s.p.f.
Beans, n.s.p.f.
Beef, fresh.
Beeswax.
Belting leather.
Benzine.
Berries, n.s.p.f.
Bibles.
Birds.
Bismuth.
Bituminous coal.
Boneblack.
Books for the blind and for religious, philosophical scientific or literary purposes, persons or families from foreign countries, professional.
Boots.
Borax, crude.
Brass.
Brimstone.
Briquets.
Broom corn.
Buckwheat.
Bullion, gold or silver.
Burlaps.
Cabinet woods, unmanufactured.
Calcium, n.s.p.f.
Camel's hair.
Carbolic acid.
Cash registers.
Cast-iron pipe.
Cattle.
Cement.
Chalk, crude.
Charts, n.s.p.f.
Citizens of U. S. dying in foreign countries, personal effects of.
Clapboards.
Coal.
Cobalt.
Cocoa, n.s.p.f.
Cocoanuts in the shell.
Cocoons, silk.
Cod liver oil.
Coffee.
Coins, gold, silver and copper.
Composition metal, n.s.p.f.
Copper, in plates, bars, ingots or pigs, n.s.p.f. and ore.
Copperas.
Cork, unmanufactured.
Corn.
Corn-meal.
Cotton and cotton bagging.
Cotton gins.
Cotton waste.
Cottonseed oil.
Cream.
Croton oil.
Curry.
Cyanide of potassium and soda.
Darning needles.
Drawings.
Drugs, not advanced.
Dyeing and tanning materials.
Dyewoods, n.s.p.f.
Engravings, n.s.p.f.
Etchings, n.s.p.f.
Evergreen seedings.
Explosive substances.
Extracts, n.s.p.f.
Fans, common palm leaf.
Fats.
Fencing, barbed and galvanized wire.
Ferro Manganese.
Fibres and grasses.
Films, moving picture.
Firewood.
Flat rails, iron or steel.
Flax.
Flint, flints and flint stones unground.
Flocks.
Flower and grass seeds, n.s.p.f.
Foreign stamps.
Fossils.
Fowls.
Fruit plants, for purpose of propagation or cultivation.
Fruits or berries, n.s.p.f.
Fulminates.
Furniture of persons or families from foreign countries.
Furs, undressed.
Galvanized wire.
Gasoline.
Glass, plates or disks.
Glaziers' diamonds.
Gloves, leather, n.s.p.f.
Glue, stock.
Gold, bullion, metals, ore and sweepings.
Gold, silver, copper or other metal coins.
Grains.
Granite, n.s.p.f.
Grass seed and sisal.
Grasses and fibers.
Guano, manures and all substances used only in manure.
Gunny bags, old and cloth.
Gunpowder.
Gutta-percha, crude.
Hair, n.s.p.f.
Hams.
Handle bolts.
Hand sewing needles.
Harness, saddles and saddlery, or parts thereof.
Harvesters.
Hemlock bark, extract of.
Hemp, n.s.p.f.
Herbs, used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Hides.
Hones and whetstones.
Hoop iron or steel, coated or not coated with paint.
Hoops, iron or steel, cut to lengths.
Horns and parts of.
Horsehair.
Horseshoe nails.
Horseshoes.
Household effects.
Ice.
India rubber, crude.
Indigo.
Ingots.
Insects' eggs.
Instruments, philosophical and scientifical.
Inventions, models of.
Iodine, crude and resublimed.
Ipecac.
Iron Ore.
Iron or steel bands, cut to lengths and manufactures of.
Iron or steel billets.
Iron or steel nails, rails and scrap.
Junk, old.
Jute.
Kerosene.
Kindling wood.
Lamb.
Lambskin.
Land fowls.
Lard.
Laths.
Leather, boots and shoes, harness, rough, saddles, and saddlery, shoe laces, sole, uppers, vamps.
Leaves used as drugs n.s.p.f.
Leeches.
Lemon and lime juice.
Lemon peel, not preserved.
Libraries.
Lifeboats and life-saving apparatus.
Linotype machines.
Lithographic stones not engraved.
Loadstones.
Logs.
Loops, iron.
Lubricating oils, n.s.p.f.
Lumber, planed or finished, n.s.p.f.
Machines, for spreading tar and oil and for sugar making, linotype, sewing, thrashing, typesetting.
Magnesite, crude or calcined.
Maize.
Manganese, oxide and ore of.
Manila.
Manures.
Manuscripts.
Maps, n.s.p.f.
Marroons.
Marrow.
Marshallow.
Meal, corn.
Meats.
Medals of gold, silver or copper.
Metal composition, n.s.p.f.
Nut oil.
Nux vomica.
Oakum.
Oil cake.
Oils not provided for in list under Schedule A.
Orange juice, peel, not preserved, candied or dried.
Ore, cobalt, copper, emery, gold, iron, manganese, manganiferous iron, nickel, silver, tin, tungsten-bearing.
Paper, printing, n.s.p.f. stock, crude.
Paraffin and paraffin oil.
Parchment.
Paris green.
Pearl, mother of, and pearl shells.
Pebbles, Brazilian.
Periodicals and newspapers issued within 6 months of time of entry.
Personal effects.
Petroleum.
Phosphates, crude.
Phosphorus.
Photographic, and moving picture films not exposed or developed.
Pigs, copper, iron.
Pipe, cast-iron.
Plants, fruits, tropical and semi-tropical, for propagation or cultivation.
Rapeseed.
Rattan.
Reapers.
Reeds, unmanufactured.
Regalia and gens, statuary and casts of sculpture.
Roots, n.s.p.f.
Rye and rye flour.
Saddlery.
Safety lamps.
Sago.
Salt.
Saltpetre, crude.
Scientific apparatus.
Seeds, all flower and grass, n.s.p.f.
Sewing machines.
Sheep.
Shellfish and shells.
Shingles.
Shoddy.
Shoes, leather.
Silk, raw.
Silver, bullion, coins, medals, ore, sweepings.
Sisal grass.
Skins, undressed.
Soda, arseniate, ash, cyanide, nitrite, silicate, sulphate.
Sole leather.
Specimens, botany and mineralogy and natural history not for sale.
Spermaceti oil.
Spikes.
Spirits, turpentine.
Sprigs, cut.
Stamps, foreign.
Statuary.
Thrashing machines.
Timber.
Tin, except plates.
Tobacco stems.
Trophies.
Turpentine.
Twine.
Type, old.
Typesetting machines.

Tariff of 1913—*Continued.*

THE FREE LIST—*Continued*

Typewriters.
Vaccine virus.
Veal.
Vegetable substances.
Vellum.
Verdigris.
Vitrol, blue.
Wagons and carts.
Waste.
Water fowls.
Wax, n.s.p.f.
Wearing apparel. (See below.)
Weeds and wood used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.
Whale oil, n.s.p.f.
Wheat, n.s.p.f.
Whetstones.
Wild animals.
Wire, barbed fence, galvanized, nails, staples.
Wood, n.s.p.f.
Wood alcohol.
Wood pulp.
Wool, n.s.p.f.
Works of art.
Wrought and cast iron.
Wrought iron or steel nails, n.s.p.f.
Yarn, Angora goat hair, alpaca hair, etc., waste.

Tarrateen Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Tawakaro Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Tax, Income. (See Income Tax.)

Tax, Inheritance. (See Inheritance Tax.)

Tax, Poll. (See Poll Tax.)

Taxation.—The exaction of money from the individual for the use of the state is a function of all forms of government. The generally accepted theory of taxation in America is that money to be used in the service of all the citizens of the state is justly raised by taxation; that a tax which does not bear equally upon all or which, bearing equally upon all, is used only for the benefit of a few is unjust. The direction taken by all efforts at tax reform is toward self-annexation—i. e., the community as a whole to decide what is required of each individual for the public expense. Out of this principle grew the doctrine that no tax can be levied save by the representatives of the people who must pay it. It was in defense of this principle that the American colonists objected to the stamp tax imposed by Parliament and raised the claim that "taxation without representation" is tyranny. The tax levied by a conquering nation upon a vanquished foe is tribute. Direct taxation is authorized by the Constitution in proportion to the population.

The first direct tax was for $2,000,000, and was levied pro rata upon the sixteen states existing in 1798. Others have since been levied, notably that of 1861, when $20,000,000 was levied in this manner for prosecuting the war. Three-fourths of this amount was by act of March 2, 1891, refunded to the states. Congress is forbidden by the Constitution to lay any tax or duty on exports (page 20). States are forbidden to lay duties on either exports or imports, but may resort to direct taxation. Until the Civil War the federal government relied chiefly upon duties upon imports for its revenue, but since that time an internal-revenue tax has been collected. Income taxes have become established and inheritance taxes have been recommended. State taxation is direct and is assessed upon real and personal property, upon privileges, and upon individuals or polls. Before 1800 most of the states passed laws to regulate taxation. All except Delaware levied a tax on land, and nine of the original thirteen states collected a poll tax. The systems of county, state, and municipal taxation are numerous and constantly changing. According to the contention of those who favor the single-tax theory, taxation should be solely upon land values, exclusive of improvements. (See Income Tax; Inheritance Tax; Internal Revenue; Single Tax; Tariff.)

Taxation (see also Import Duties):
- Balance due from collectors, 620.
- By States upon the franchises of street railway and similar corporations, 7422.
- Consular reports on, 5201.
- Direct, discussed, 265, 268.
- Forms of, discussed, 7422.
- Income and inheritance tax recommended, 7423, 7463.
- Increase in, 5549.
  - Recommended, 134, 4247.
- Internal-revenue stamps, referred to, 3903.
- Joint resolution to correct clerical errors in internal-revenue act, vetoed, 3471.
- On capital and deposits of banks, repeal of, recommended, 4636.
- Reduction in, 4765.
  - Recommended, 4102, 4422, 4636, 4721, 4831, 5474.
- Repeal of laws regarding, recommended, 316, 589.
- Well-digested system of, recommended, 514.

Taxes, Direct.—Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution authorizes Congress to lay and collect taxes. During the history of the Government it has not been deemed necessary to lay direct taxes but five times —in 1798, 1813, 1815, 1816, and 1862. The last time was during the Civil War, when a direct tax of $20,000,000 was levied, to be proportionately assessed against all lots of ground with their improvements and dwelling houses. The operation of the act was suspended July 1, 1872, and by an act of March 2, 1891, $15,000,000 of this amount was refunded to the states. The earlier direct taxes were levied on houses, lands, and slaves. (See also Income Tax; Inheritance Tax.)

Taylor, Zachary.—March 5, 1849-July 9, 1850.

Sixteenth Administration—Whig.
Vice-President—Millard Fillmore.
Secretary of State—
John M. Clayton.
Secretary of the Treasury—
William M. Meredith.
Secretary of War—
George W. Crawford.
Secretary of the Navy—
William B. Preston.
Secretary of the Interior—
Thomas Ewing.
Postmaster-General—
Jacob Collamer.
Attorney-General—
Reverdy Johnson.

Taylor was elected by the Whig party, Nov. 7, 1848. He was nominated at the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, June 7 and 8, 1848. Clay was the next most popular candidate for nomination.

Platform.—The platform endorsed General Taylor's candidacy, proclaimed Washington's administration as the model, supported the Mexican War, and solicited the support of the Whig party.

Opposition.—The Free-Soil Convention, or Barnburners, and the Abolitionists supported Van Buren. At the Free-Soil Convention at Buffalo, Aug. 9 and 10, Van Buren was formally nominated on a platform main-

Taylor, Zachary—*Continued.*

taining the rights of free labor against the slave power and the securing of a free soil for a free people, proposing no Federal interference with slavery, citing the Jefferson proviso of 1800 against the extension of slavery, advocating the prohibition of slavery in all new territory, demanding freedom in Oregon, cheap postage, and government retrenchment, supporting internal improvements, recommending free grants of land to settlers, and advising rapid payment of the public debt. The Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, May 22-26, 1848, nominated Lewis Cass on a platform which included the platforms of 1840 and 1844, endorsed and justified the Mexican War, expressed sympathy with the republicans of France, denounced monopolies and exclusive legislation, and heartily endorsed the policies of Polk.

Vote.—The popular vote cast by thirty States gave Taylor, 1,360,601; Cass, 1,220,544; and Van Buren, 291,263. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 14, 1849, gave Taylor 163 and Cass 127.

Party Affiliation.—Taylor's continuous service in the army of the United States left him entirely free from party or sectional attachments. When his name was brought forward for nomination at the Whig convention, several resolutions were offered seeking to bind Taylor to the support of such Whig policies as the non-extension of slave territory, no more foreign acquisition by conquest, the protection of American industries, and opposition to the usurpation of authority by the Executive. But these resolutions were ruled out of order. Upon all of these questions, and upon Whig policies generally, Taylor had never distinctly declared himself. He was the only man available who could heal the breach in the party and unite all the discordant elements with possible hope of success. Although the Whigs had opposed the Mexican War with vehemence, they nevertheless chose as their candidate a man who had played the most important part in the prosecution of the war.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Thirty-first Congress (1849-1851), the Senate, of 62 members, was composed of 35 Democrats, 25 Whigs, and 2 Free-Soil; and the House, of 227 members, was made up of 116 Democrats and 111 Whigs. In the Thirty-second Congress (1851-1853), the Senate, of 62 members, was composed of 36 Democrats, 23 Whigs, and 3 Free-Soil; and the House, of 233 members, was made up of 140 Democrats, 88 Whigs, and 5 Free-Soil.

Foreign Policy.—The ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (see Great Britain, Treaties with) took place during the administration of President Taylor. The question of the Panama railway, upon which it bore, was referred to in President Taylor's First Annual Message (page 2555) and again in the massage (page 2580) presenting the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty to the Senate for ratification. In expressing his reasons for the conclusion of this treaty, he says: "At the time negotiations were opened with Nicaragua for the construction of a canal through her territory I found Great Britain in possession of nearly half of Central America, as the ally and protector of the Mosquito king."

Finances.—The public debt on July 1, 1849, amounted to $63,061,858.69. In speaking of the increase, President Taylor said (page 2555): "The extraordinary expenses of the Mexican War and the purchase of California and New Mexico exceed in amount this deficit, together with the loans heretofore made for these objects. I therefore recommend that authority be given to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover that deficit. I recommend the observance of strict economy in the appropriation and expenditure of public money." He leaves the matter of the subtreasury system to the wisdom of Congress, and adds: "If continued, important modifications of it appear to be indispensable."

Tariff.—In his First Annual Message (page 2556) President Taylor advocated a revision of the tariff so as to increase the revenue. He said: "I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress to encourage home industry, which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor at last on a sure and permanent footing and by due encouragement of manufactures give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture and promote the development of our vast resources and the extension of our commerce." He strongly recommends the placing of specific duties instead of *ad valorem*, and suggested the fixing of duties high enough "to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our own industry and at the same time so adjusted as to insure stability."

Taylor, Zachary:
- Admission of California and New Mexico into Union, discussed by, 2557, 2564.
- Annual message of, 2547.
- Biographical sketch of, 2541.
- Commander of American forces in war with Mexico, 2291.
  - Assignment of command to, referred to, 2299.
  - Brevet rank of major-general conferred upon, referred to, 2299.
  - Correspondence with, referred to, 2369, 2415, 2418.
  - Dispatches from, regarding battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, 2295, 2300.
- Compensation paid to, by Government, referred to, 2456.
- Death of—
  - Announcement of, to Vice-President and reply, 2589.
  - Announcements of, and honors to be paid memory of, 2589.
  - Communication to Senate from Vice-President, 2590.
  - Funeral arrangements, 2594.
  - Referred to, 2613.
  - Remains of, removal of, referred to, 2611.
  - Resolutions of—
    - Congress on, to be transmitted to Taylor, 2598.
    - House and Senate on, 2593.
  - Special message regarding, 2600.
- Exequatur issued consul of Spain revoked by, 2588.
- Finances discussed by, 2555.
- Foreign policy discussed by, 2548, 2555.
- Inaugural address of, 2542.
- Mentioned, 681, 2174.

Taylor, Zachary—*Continued.*
- Neutrality laws observed by, 2548.
- Portrait of, 2541.
- Proclamations of—
  - Exequatur issued consul of Spain, revoked, 2588.
  - Military expedition against provinces of Mexico, 2545.
  - Ports of delivery constituted, 2588.
- Remains of, removal of, referred to, 2611.
- State of the Union, discussed by, 2547.
- Subtreasury system, discussed by, 2556.
- Tariff discussed by, 2556.
- Veto power of President, discussed by, 2561.

Tea:
- Duties on—
  - Recommended by President—
    - Grant, 4303.
    - Hayes, 4422, 4511.
    - Polk, 3047, 3086.
  - Repeal of, recommended, 4061.
- Growth and culture of, recommended, 4578.

Tehuantepec, Isthmus of, transit way across:
- Discussed by President—
  - Buchanan, 3117.
  - Cleveland, 4912, 4956.
  - Fillmore, 2617, 2656, 2702.
  - Pierce, 2766, 2901.
  - Polk, 2388.
  - Taylor, 2554, 2580.
- Measures for protection of American citizens and property in, recommended, 3048, 3069, 3100.
- Referred to, 2693, 3018.
- Treaty regarding, with—
  - Great Britain, 2580, 2617, 2903, 2943, 3117.
  - Mexico, 2642, 2656.
    - Ratification of, opposed by President Pierce, 2766.
    - Rejection of, by Mexico, discussed, 2702.

Telegraph, The, outrages committed on, 1695.

Telegraph Lines (see also Atlantic Telegraph; International Ocean Telegraph):
- Contract for use of, by Post-Office Department recommended, 5562, 5634.
- Government control of, discussed by President—
  - Arthur, 4728, 4769.
  - Grant, 4104, 4152, 4204.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5562, 5634.
- Inclusion in postal system opposed, 8112.
- Military possession of, taken by United States, 3309.
- Operation of, discussed, 4297.
- Pacific telegraph, referred to, 3329, 3382, 3445.
- Proposed overland, between America and Europe, discussed, 3445.
- Union of Postal system and, discussed. (See Government Control of, *ante.*)

Ten-Hour System. (See Hours of Labor.)

Tennessee.—One of the southern group of states. Nicknames: "The Volunteer State"; "The Big Bear State"; motto: "Agriculture; Commerce." It lies between lat. 35° and 36° 35′ north and long. 81° 37′ and 90° 15′ west. Tennessee is bounded on the north by Kentucky and Virginia, on the east and southeast by North Carolina (separated by the Great Smoky and Bald ranges of the Alleghanies), on the south by Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and on the west by Arkansas and Missouri (separated by the Mississippi River). The area is 42,022 square miles. The eastern portion of the state is mountainous, while the extreme western part, bordering on the Mississippi River, consists of a flat alluvial plain, where vegetation grows with almost tropical luxuriance. Between these two extremes are the valley of the Tennessee in its southern course, an important agricultural region, and the Cumberland Plateau, a table-land with an elevation of 2,000 feet. Extending from this plateau to the Tennessee River in its northern course through the state lies the great central basin, sometimes called the Garden of the State. West of the Tennessee Valley rises another fertile plateau before the descent to the lowlands of the Mississippi. The leading productions are corn, wheat, cotton, and live stock. Tennessee produces some of the finest tobacco grown in the United States. Manufactures of cotton goods and iron have grown up since the Civil War. The capital, Nashville, is one of the greatest educational centers in the South.

The first permanent settlement was made in 1769 at Wautauga by immigrants from North Carolina. When North Carolina proposed to cede this territory to the General Government these settlers objected and organized a state under the name of Franklin (q. v.). This government was overthrown and a Territory was organized in 1790. The state was admitted to the Union June 1, 1796. In January, 1861, a proposal to secede from the Union was defeated by popular vote, but carried in the election of June 8 of the same year. The state was the scene of some of the fiercest battles of the Civil War, including those of Island No. 10, Nashville, Lookout Mountain, Murfreesboro, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Missionary Ridge, etc. It was readmitted into the Union in 1866.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the State at 246,012, comprising 20,041,657 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $612,520,836. The average value of land per acre was $18.53 against $9.93 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $110,706,078, including 996,529 cattle, valued at $20,690,718; 349,709 horses, $39,320,044; 275,855 mules, $35,100,810; 1,387,938 swine, $7,329,622; 795,033 sheep, $3,009,196; poultry, $3,757,337. The yield and value of field crops in 1911 was: corn, 3,400,000 acres, 91,120,000 bushels, $55,583,000; wheat, 720,000 acres, 8,280,000 bushels, $7,949,000; oats, 315,000 acres, 6,142,000 bushels, $3,071,000; rye, 19,000 acres,

Tennessee—*Continued.*
226,000 bushels, $224,000; potatoes, 38,000 acres, 1,558,000 bushels, $1,683,000; hay, 400,000 acres, 400,000 tons, $6,680,000; tobacco, 77,000 acres, 62,370,000 pounds, $5,301,450, and cotton, 420,000 bales. The State is a large producer of copper, the output of 1910 being 16,691,777 pounds. The coal output was 7,121,380 short tons.

The coal fields of the State have an extent of 4,400 square miles.

The industrial census of 1905 showed 3,175 establishments, with a capital of $102,439,491, in which 65.482 persons converted $79,351,746 worth of raw material into finished goods worth $137,960,476. The earnings of industrial employees aggregated $27,886,057. The population in 1910 was 2,184,789.

Tennessee (see also Confederate States; Memphis):
  Amendment to Federal Convention, ratification of, referred to, 249.
  Commanding officers in, instructions to, as to conduct of war, 3476.
  East Tennessee Relief Association. Address regarding relief for people in eastern section of, discussed, 3405.
  Home of Andrew Jackson tendered Government by, 2654.
  Insurrection in, declared suppressed by proclamation, 3515.
  Joint resolution restoring, to Union, approved and discussed, 3593.
  Major-General Jackson conducts operations against Indian allies of Great Britain, 533.
  Murders committed by Indians in, 6269.
  Ratification of amendment to Federal Constitution by, referred to, 240.
  Relief for people in eastern section of, and address of East Tennessee Relief Association regarding, discussed, 3405.
  Volunteers of—
    Expenses incurred by, recommendation that Government pay the, 1454, 1474.
    Number of, in Indian wars, greater than her proportion in general apportionment, 1453.
    Operation of, under Maj.-Gen. Jackson against Indian allies of Great Britain, 533.
    Recommendation that Government pay expenses incurred by, 1454, 1474.

Tennesse Bond Cases.—A series of seventeen cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1885. In 1852 the Tennessee legislature passed an act making certain railroad bonds a statutory lien upon the property on which they were issued. Holders of state bonds afterwards brought suit to establish their lien upon the property in question. The Supreme Court held that the lien was created for the benefit of the state and not of the holders of state bonds issued under that act.

Tennessee Centennial.—An exposition held in Nashville, Tenn., from May 1 to Oct. 30, 1897, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of the state into the Union. The site covered about 200 acres and a notable feature was a lawn of bluegrass, a characteristic of the region. There were more than one hundred buildings, containing exhibits of art, education, and progress in the various industries, as well as forms of amusement. The total attendance was 1,786,714. The total receipts were $1,101,285, and the disbursements $1,101,246.

Tennessee River:
  Canal from the Altamaha to, referred to, 1027.
  Survey of, referred to, 1128.

Tenure-of-Office Act.—Under the terms of the Constitution the power of making appointments is vested in the President, to be exercised with the advice and consent of the Senate. In the course of his disputes with Congress, President Johnson was charged with a corrupt use of the power of appointment and removal, and on the first day of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress a bill was introduced "to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices." It was passed over the President's veto March 2, 1867, and was repealed in 1887. This act provided that, with certain exceptions, every officer appointed with the concurrence of the Senate should retain his office until a successor should be in like manner appointed. Johnson was impeached for violating the act in 1868 with regard to Secretary-of-War Stanton.

Tenure-of-Office Act:
  Discussed by President—
    Cleveland, 4965.
    Johnson, 3767.
  Interpretation of, referred to, 3721.
  Repeal of, recommended, 3871, 3992, 4557.
  Vetoed, 3690.

Tenure of Office in Civil Service, 8135.

Terceira, claims of United States against Portugal arising out of blockade of, 1098, 1113, 1243.

Territorial Expansion:
  Annexation discussed. (See Alaska; California; Cuba; Florida; Gadsden Purchase; Hawaiian Islands; Louisiana Purchase; New Mexico; Philippine Islands; Puerto Rico; St. John Island; St. Thomas Island; Santo Domingo; Texas; Yucatan.)
  Foreign policy discussed by President—
    Adams, John, 228.
    Adams, J. Q., 862, 868, 884, 895, 903, 922, 950.
    Buchanan, 2966, 2998, 3037, 3041, 3066, 3089, 3092, 3173, 3177.
    Cleveland, 4912, 5867, 5871, 5873, 5892, 5955, 5963, 6064, 6068, 6087, 6148.
    Fillmore, 2614, 2656, 2701, 2715.
    Grant, 3985, 4006, 4015, 4018, 4050, 4053, 4082, 4101, 4143, 4176, 4192, 4245, 4290, 4365.

Territorial Expansion—*Continued.*
  Harrison, Benj., 5445, 5618, 5750, 5783.
  Harrison, W. H., 1873.
  Hayes, 4418, 4420.
  Jackson, 1159, 1222, 1324, 1370, 1378, 1456, 1484, 1500.
  Jefferson, 311, 346, 349.
  Johnson, 3564, 3581, 3777, 3886, 3888.
  Lincoln, 3248, 3255, 3327, 3444.
  McKinley, 6248, 6280, 6295, 6307.
  Madison, 452, 473.
  Monroe, 573, 582, 624, 627, 639, 672, 685, 762, 787, 791, 817, 829.
  Pierce, 2731, 2745, 2807, 2864, 2904.
  Polk, 2229, 2236, 2248, 2276, 2322, 2337, 2361, 2386, 2431, 2437, 2444, 2480.
  Taylor, 2548, 2555.
  Tyler, 1890, 2049, 2064, 2160, 2169, 2171, 2176, 2190, 2193, 2206.
  Van Buren, 1590, 1702, 1748, 1819.
  Washington, 120, 213.

Territories.—At the close of the Revolutionary War several of the states had claims to extensive tracts of land beyond their western borders. The claim was set up that these territories belonged to the United States, as having been won by all in common. Between 1781 and 1802 all these outlying tracts passed by acts of cession under the jurisdiction of the United States. Subsequent additions have been made by purchase or treaty. (See Alaska, California, Florida, Gadsden Purchase, Louisiana Purchase, Oregon, Texas, etc.) The Continental Congress resolved that the western territory to be ceded to the United States "shall be settled and formed into distinct republican states, which shall become members of the Federal Union and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other states." The Northwest Territory was organized in 1787, the Southwest in 1790. The Federal District of Columbia is governed directly by Congress, through a commission. An organized territory has a governor, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for four years, and a legislature composed of a council and a house of representatives chosen every two years by the people. A delegate to Congress, who may speak but not vote, is elected by the people for two years. Territorial legislation is subject to Congressional control. Territorial courts are provided for, the judges of which are appointed by the President for four years, and confirmed by the Senate, and over which the United States Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction. Alaska has a form of government similar to that originally provided for organized territories, but has no legislature. The only remaining territories are Alaska, District of Columbia and Hawaii (See also District of Columbia.)

Territories (see also the several Territories):
  Act to pay moneys collected under direct tax of 1861 to States, District of Columbia, and, vetoed, 5422.
  Admission of, into Union, discussed and recommendations regarding, 3033, 3086.
  Affairs in, discussed by President—
    Grant, 4157.
    Harrison, Benj., 5640.
  Courts of, appeals from, to Supreme Court, recommendations regarding, 4939.
  Distribution of arms, ordnance, stores, etc., to District of Columbia and, regulations regarding, 5159, 5462.
  Judges in, authority of, as Federal Judges referred to, 2268.
  Mineral resources of, discussed, 3330.
  Miners in, act for protection of, discussed, and recommendations regarding, 5563.
  Northwest of Ohio referred to, 142, 183.
  Officers in, absence of, referred to and orders regarding, 3720, 4095.
  Power of legislatures of, to authorize corporations to issue bonds referred to, 1757.
  Roads within, power to construct, discussed, 2749.
  Slavery in, discussed. (See Slavery.)
  South of Ohio—
    Admission to Union sought by, 189.
    Referred to, 183.
  Supreme Court decision regarding slavery in. (See Slavery.)
  Transfer of affairs of, from State Department to Interior Department recommended, 4060, 4145.
Teton Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6705.
Teton Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Texan War. (See Wars, Foreign.)

Texas.—The largest of the United States; nickname, "The Lone Star State." It lies between lat. 25° 51′ and 36° 30′ north and long. 93° 27′ and 106° 40′ west. It is bounded on the north by Oklahoma, on the northeast by Arkansas, on the east by Arkansas and Louisiana, on the south and southeast by the Gulf of Mexico, on the south and southwest by Mexico, and on the west by New Mexico. It has an area of 265,896 square miles. It consists of a low coast region in the southeast, west of this a prairie country, a hilly region, elevated plains to the north and west, and a mountainous country west of the Pecos River. It is an important agricultural state, the leading products being cotton, corn, live stock, sugar and rice. The manufacture of lumber and timber products, cotton seed oil and grist and flour mill products are the chief industries. The discovery and development of the oil fields has added to the wealth and population of the State.

La Salle made a landing at Matagorda Bay and built a fort in 1685. By the treaty of 1819-1821 with Spain the United States surrendered her claim that Texas was included in the Louisiana Purchase. Meanwhile Mexico had declared her independence of Spain, and Texas with Coahuila formed a state of the Mexican Republic. Texas seceded from Mexico, proclaiming her independence March 2, 1836. After the defeat of the Mexican forces under Santa Anna, by General Houston in the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, the Republic of Texas was recognized by England, France, Belgium and the United States. Annexation was accomplished by a joint resolution of Congress Dec. 29, 1845.

Texas—*Continued.*

The dispute over the Western boundary led to the Mexican War. On March 25, 1850, Texas ceded to the United States all claims to territory outside her present limits, receiving therefor $10,000,000. An ordinance of secession was passed Feb. 1, 1861. The State was readmitted to the Union March 30, 1870.

In the eastern part of the state are valuable yellow-pine forests, and there are oyster and other fisheries on the coast.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census, place the number of farms in the state at 417,770, comprising 112,435,067 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $2,217,645,164. The average value of farm land was $14.53 per acre against $4.70 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $318,646,509, including 6,934,586 cattle, valued at $132,985,879; 1,170,068 horses, $84,024,635; 675,558 mules, $73,979,145; 2,336,363 swine, $11,639,366; 1,808,709 sheep, $6,301,364; poultry, $4,806,642. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 was: Corn, 7,300,000 acres, 69,350,000 bushels, $55,480,000; wheat, 700,000 acres, 6,580,000 bushels, $6,580,000; oats, 737,000 acres, 18,499,000 bushels, $9,989,000; rye, 2,000 acres, 20,000 bushels, $21,000; rice, 238,300 acres, 8,174,000 bushels, $6,539,000; potatoes, 50,000 acres, 2,850,000 bushels, $3,591,000; hay, 606,000 acres, 606,000 tons, $7,211,000; tobacco, 300 acres, 195,000 pounds, $39,000, and cotton, 4,280,000 bales. Texas ranks first among the states in the production of cotton. Petroleum to the extent of about 9,000,000 barrels was produced in 1911, showing a gradual decrease in the last few years. The coal mined was 1,892,176 short tons, valued at $3,160,965.

In 1905 there were 3,158 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $115,664,871, employing 54,759 persons, who converted $91,603,630 worth of raw material into finished product valued at $150,528,389. The chief products were lumber and timber, cotton seed oil and coke, refined petroleum, flour and feed, dressed meats, machinery, cars and iron ore. The population in 1910 was 3,896,542.

Texas (see also Confederate States):
- Acquisition of, not attempted by conquest, 2337.
- Act—
  - Authorizing special seed distribution in drought-stricken counties in, vetoed, 5142.
  - To constitute new division of judicial district of, etc., vetoed, 6185.
- Admission of, into Union—
  - Constitution adoption by, 2236, 2266.
  - Discussed. (See Annexation of, *post.*)
  - Foreign interference discussed, 2237.
  - Withdrawal of application for, referred to, 1705.
- Annexation of, to United States—
  - Correspondence regarding, referred to, 2167, 2168.
  - Desired by, 1456, 1487.
  - Discussed by President—
    - Polk, 2229, 2236, 2329, 2337.
    - Tyler, 2160, 2169, 2171, 2176, 2193, 2206.
  - Information regarding, desired by Senate, refused, 2232.
  - Not an offense to Mexico, 2329.
  - Protest of Mexico against, referred to, 2238.
  - Question of, presented to people of, 2196, 2337.
    - Immediate annexation favored, 2197, 2337.
  - Referred to, 1587, 1693, 2210, 2483.
  - Terms of, accepted by, 2236, 2337.
- Annexation treaty with United States—
  - Consent of Mexico to, not required, 2171, 2177, 2195.
  - Debts of, to be assumed by General Government, 2197.
  - Discussed and referred to, 2160, 2169, 2171, 2176, 2193, 2206.
  - Opposition to, discussed, 2171, 2176.
  - Ratification of, regarded by Mexico as a declaration of war by United States, 2170.
  - Referred to, 2175, 2194.
  - Rejection of, by Senate, discussed, 2176.
  - Transmitted, 2160.
- Armistice between Mexico and, referred to, 2172.
- Army of United States sent to protect territory of, from invasion, 2238, 2261.
- Boundary dispute regarding Greer County. (See Greer County.)
- Boundary line of, 2166.
- Boundary line of, with Louisiana, 960.
- Boundary line of, with New Mexico, 2566, 2568, 2586, 2587, 2601, 2609, 2628.
  - Proposition of United States regarding establishment of, accepted, 2630.
    - Proclamation regarding, 2643.
  - Views of President Fillmore on settlement of, 2603, 2630.
- Boundary line of United States with—
  - Appropriation for expenses of marking, recommended, 2839.
  - Convention regarding, 1684, 1705, 1706, 1750, 1822.
    - Commissioners appointed under, 1750, 1822, 1932.
      - Final decision of, 1944.
  - Demarcation of, referred to, 1957, 2003.
  - Proposition for establishment of, accepted by, 2630.
    - Proclamation regarding, 2643.
  - Referred to, 4790.
- Brazos Santiago, commerce of, referred to, 2610.

Texas—*Continued.*
- Civil and political condition of, discussed, 1484.
  - Referred to, 1449, 1457, 1496.
- Civil authority of Mexico in, expelled, 1487.
- Claims of, against United States, 2198, 2251.
  - Payment of, in stock, discussed, 2661.
- Claims of, to portion of New Mexico, discussed. (See Boundary line of, with New Mexico, *ante.*)
- Claims of United States against, convention for adjustment of, 1686.
- Commercial relations with, 1964.
  - Treaty regarding, 2030.
- Constitution of, ratification of, referred to, 2236.
  - Letter regarding, referred to, 2266.
- Correspondence—
  - Regarding title to, 2173.
  - With Mexico, regarding, 2014.
- Debts of—
  - Referred to, 2210.
  - To be assumed by United States, 2197.
- Defense and improvement of coast of, referred to, 2304.
- Diplomatic agents of, accredited to United States, 2175.
- Disorders on frontier of. (See Rio Grande River.)
- Frontiers of, increase of cavalry force on, referred to, 4372.
- Government established in, 1487.
- Governor of, letter of, regarding extension of civil jurisdiction, discussed, 2603.
  - Referred to, 2609.
- Independence of—
  - Acknowledgment of, by Santa Anna, referred to, 2330.
  - Conditional agreement of Mexico to acknowledge, discussed, 2239.
  - Discussed by President—
    - Jackson, 1484.
      - Referred to by President McKinley, 6287.
    - Polk, 2330.
    - Tyler, 2113.
  - Recognized by United States, 1500.
- Indians in—
  - Assignment of lands to, recommended, 2710.
  - Colonization of, referred to, 2833.
- Insurrection in, termination of, proclaimed, 3632.
  - Correction of date in, by proclamation, 3747.
- Invasion of United States frontier by armed force from, 1726.
- Judicial authority of, interference of military forces with, referred to, 2568, 2585.
- Mexico threatens to renew war with, discussed, 2194, 2206.
- Military aid to be furnished to, by United States, referred to, 2174.
- Military force on frontier of, referred to, 2173, 4424.
- Minister of United States to—
  - Nomination of, 1501.
  - Referred to, 2175.
- Principles of civil liberty destined to flourish in, 3280.
- Prisoners rescued from jail in Starr County by Mexicans, referred to, 4408.
- Provisional governor for, appointed and restoration of, into Union, discussed, 3519.
  - Referred to, 4000.
- Reconstruction of—
  - Referred to, 4000.
  - Time for submitting constitution to voters, proclaimed, 3971.
    - Referred to, 3983.
- Relations with, 1943, 2014, 2168.
- Treaties of, with France and Great Britain, referred to, 2210, 2212, 2297.
- Treaty with, 2030, 2160, 2168.
- War with Mexico. (See Wars, Foreign.)

Texas, Department of, neutrality laws of United States and Mexico violated in, and action of United States, discussed, 5877.

Texas Fever among cattle, discussed, 5887, 5957.

Texas vs. White et al.—A case before the Supreme Court of the United States in which the acts of secession of the Southern States were declared void and the rights of a State of the Union held to be unimpaired by the acts of a revolutionary government within the State.

In 1851 the United States issued to the State of Texas 5,000 coupon bonds for $1,000 each, payable to the State of Texas or bearer, with interest at 5 per cent semi-annually, in settlement of certain boundary claims. Some of these bonds were seized by the officers of the State government during the Civil War and sold to White & Chiles and others of New York. The bonds were payable only when indorsed by the governor. The State convention in 1866 passed an ordinance looking to the recovery of these bonds. An act passed in October of that year authorized the governor to proceed in his discretion to carry out this intention. The agent appointed by the executive procured the filing of a bill the same year asking for an injunction and the recovery of the bonds in question. The case came before the Supreme Court of the United States at the December term, 1868, on the original bill. The injunction was granted on the general ground that the action of a revolutionary State government did not affect the right of Texas as a State of the Union having a government acknowledging her obligations to the Federal Constitution. The court pronounced the act of secession void, Chief Justice Chase rendering the opinion. Justice Grier dissented on all

Texas vs. White et al.—*Continued.* the points raised and decided. Justices Swayne and Miller concurred in dissenting on the capacity of the State of Texas, "in her present condition," to waive on an original suit. On the merits of the case they united with the majority.

Further hearing was accorded to certain parties, and both complainant and defendants were granted liberty in the decree to apply for further directions in its execution. In one place in the court's opinion the Chief Justice said it was a historical fact that in 1862 the government of Texas in control was its only actual government, its acts in almost all respects valid, though unlawful and revolutionary as to the United States. December, 1869, the additional part of this celebrated case, known in the reports as Texas *vs.* Hardenberg, arose, the Chief Justice deciding for the court that upon the whole case the decree must be for the complainant as to the bonds claimed by Hardenberg.

Further decisions of the Supreme Court on additional portions of the case are as follows, briefly: December, 1870, *In re* Paschal, Justice Bradley delivering the court's judgment, it was ordered that the motion to compel George W. Paschal to pay to the clerk of the court the money received by him be denied. An order was granted to discharge him as solicitor and counsel for the complainant in the second case. October, 1874, *In re* Chiles, Justice Miller rendering the court's opinion, Justices Field and Hunt dissenting, it was ordered that Chiles pay a fine of $250 and the costs of the proceeding and stand committed to the marshal's custody until the same be paid. This was for contempt in disobeying the court's decree.

Textiles and Glass, report on cost of producing in United States and Europe transmitted, 5674.

Thames (Canada), Battle of.—After Perry's victory over the British fleet on Lake Erie, Gen. Harrison completed his preparations for the invasion of Canada. Sept. 21, 1813, the embarkation of the army on Perry's transports began. On the afternoon of the 27th the Army of the Northwest, consisting of 5,000 men, under the immediate command of Gen. Harrison and Gen. Shelby, governor of Kentucky, landed at Amherstburg (Malden), but found that Proctor's army, about 800 regulars and 1,200 Indians, had fled inland. Harrison started in hot pursuit. In response to the repeated demands of Tecumseh the British made a stand about eight miles north of the river Thames. Here they were attacked on Oct. 5 by about 3,000 Americans. A short but decisive battle took place, in which the British and Indians were completely routed and Chief Tecumseh was killed. The precise number of casualties in this battle is not known. The American loss was probably about 15 killed and twice that number wounded. The British lost about 18 killed, 26 wounded, and 600 taken prisoners, of whom 25 were officers. Proctor made his escape. Thirty-three dead Indians were found upon the field after the battle.

Thanks of Congress:
- Tender of, recommended to—
  - Alden, James, 3277.
  - Bailey, Theodorus, 3277.
  - Baldwin, Charles H., 3277.
  - Bell, Henry H., 3277.
  - Boggs, Charles S., 3277.
  - Breese, K. Randolph, 3277.
  - Caldwell, Charles H. B., 3277.
  - Craven, Thomas T., 3277.
  - Crosby, Pierce, 3277.
  - Cushing, William B., 3457.
  - Dahlgren, John A., 3284.
  - Davis, Charles H., 3284.
  - De Camp, John, 3277.
  - Dewey, George, etc., 6297.
  - Donaldson, Edward, 3277.
  - Du Pont, Samuel F., 3265, 3271.
  - Farragut, David G., 3276.
  - Foote, Andrew H., 3283.
  - Goldsborough, Louis M., 3266.
  - Guest, John, 3277.
  - Harrell, Abram, 3277.
  - Harrison, Napoleon, 3277.
  - Hobson, Richmond P., 6306.
  - Lardner, James L., 3284.
  - Lee, Samuel P., 3277.
  - Morris, George U., 3345.
  - Morris, Henry, 3277.
  - Newcomb, Frank H., etc., 6302.
  - Nichols, Edward F., 3277.
  - Porter, David D., 3277, 3284, 3352.
  - Preble, George H., 3277.
  - Queen, Walter W., 3277.
  - Ransom, George M., 3277.
  - Renshaw, William B., 3277.
  - Rodgers, John, 3392.
  - Rowan, Stephen C., 3284.
  - Russell, John H., 3277.
  - Smith, Albert N., 3277.
  - Smith, Melancton, 3277.
  - Smith, Watson, 3277.
  - Stringham, Silas H., 3284.
  - Swartwout, Samuel, 3277.
  - Wainwright, Jonathan M., 3277.
  - Wainwright, Richard, 3277.
  - Winslow, John A., 3457.
  - Woodworth, Selim E., 3277.
  - Worden, John L., 3344.
- Tendered to—
  - Dewey, George, etc., 6298.
    - Reply of, 6302.
  - Grant, Ulysses S., 3432.
  - Lyon, Nathaniel, etc., 3300.

Thanks of President:
- Tendered to—
  - Burnside, Ambrose E., 3305.
  - Canby, Edward R. S., 3440.
  - Dewey, George, etc., 6568, 6579.
    - Referred to, 6297.
  - Farragut, David G., 3440.
  - Foote, Andrew H., 3305.
  - Goldsborough, Louis M., 3305.
  - Granger, Gordon, 3440.
  - Grant, Ulysses S., 3305.
  - Merritt, Wesley, etc., 6579.
  - Militia of—
    - Illinois, 3442.
    - Indiana, 3442.
    - Iowa, 3442.
    - Ohio, 3440.
    - Wisconsin, 3442.

Thanks of Congress—*Continued.*
  Sampson, William T., etc., 6573.
  Shafter, William R., etc., 6574, 6577.
  Sherman, William T., 3439.
  Wool, John E., 3313.
  Worden, John L., 3313.

Thanksgiving Proclamations of President—
  Adams, John, 258, 274.
  Arthur, 4623, 4710, 4746, 4812.
  Cleveland, 4895, 5076, 5156, 5328, 5865, 5943, 6025, 6127.
  Grant, 3972, 4046, 4092, 4132, 4182, 4231, 4279, 4346, 4351.
  Harrison, Benj., 5454, 5536, 5597, 5736.
  Hayes, 4409, 4442, 4500, 4551.
  Johnson, 3530, 3636, 3748, 3858.
  Lincoln, 3290, 3371, 3373, 3429.
  McKinley, 6470, 6491, 6518, 6544.
  Madison, 498, 517, 543, 545.
  Roosevelt, 6685, 6739, 6847, 7006, 7348.
  Taft, 7775.
  Washington, 56, 171.
  Wilson, 8282, 8386.

Thetis, The. (See Schley, Winfield S.)

Three-Cent Piece.—A small silver coin authorized by Congress in 1851. It was coined from 1851 to 1873, inclusive, with the exception of the year 1857. Its weight was originally 12,375 grains, but in 1853 this was reduced to 11.52 grains. The three-cent coin was legal tender to the amount of thirty cents. March 3, 1865, Congress authorized another three-cent piece, to be made of an alloy of copper and nickel. With the exception of the year 1877, this piece was coined continuously till 1890. Its weight was thirty grains.

Three-Dollar Piece.—A gold coin of the United States, authorized in 1853. Its coinage was begun the next year and continued till 1890. The weight of the coin was 77.4 grains, and it was legal tender to an unlimited amount.

Ticonderoga (N. Y.), Capture of.—As soon as the events of Lexington and Concord became known it was decided by the Americans to seize the British fort at Ticonderoga, at the junction of Lakes George and Champlain. The place was garrisoned by 44 men under Capt. Delaplace. On the night of May 10, 1775, Col. Ethan Allen, with other officers and 270 Green Mountain boys, gained an entrance to the fort and Allen demanded its surrender, as traditionally reported, "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Finding resistance useless, Delaplace surrendered the garrison and 120 cannon, with muskets, ball, and powder. The surprise was so complete that not a man was lost.

Ticonderoga, The, cruise of, 4693.

Tigre, Island of seizure and occupation of, by Great Britain referred to, 2570, 2601.

Timber-Culture Act.—An act passed by Congress March 3, 1873, for the promotion of forestry. It granted to settlers 160 acres of treeless land on condition that they plant and cultivate a certain number of forest trees.

Timber-Culture Act:
  Act respecting repeal of, returned, 6182.
  Repeal of, recommended, 4770, 4837, 5107.

Timber Lands. (See Lands, Public.)

Time, Regulation of. (See International Meridian Conference.)

Tippecanoe, Battle of (Nov. 7, 1811).—In 1806, Tecumseh, chief of the Shawnee Indians, and his brother Elkswatana, called the Prophet, formed a plan for a great confederacy of all the western and southern Indians against the whites. Their doctrine was opposed to tribal rights, and they claimed that no part of the territory could be sold by any tribe to the whites without the consent of all the Indians.

William Henry Harrison, who had been on the staff of General Anthony Wayne at the battle of Maumee Rapids, and Secretary to General Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, was appointed in 1801, Governor of the Indiana Territory, from which was later formed the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. By the close of 1805 Harrison had extinguished Indian titles to 46,000 acres of land in the territory. Sept. 30, 1809, he concluded a treaty by which, for $10,550, he secured nearly 3,000,000 acres along the Wabash and White Rivers. Tecumseh and the Prophet told the Indians they were cheated by the treaties, and appealed to their savage nature to turn against the whites. About 1808 Tecumseh established his council fire on the banks of the Tippecanoe River in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, near the site of the present village of Battle Ground. Harrison was aware of the hostile feeling among the Indians over the treaties of Vincennes and Fort Wayne, which he had negotiated, and began preparations for defense. While building a stockade on the site of the present city of Terre Haute, Oct. 11, 1811, one of the white sentinels was killed by an Indian in ambush. This determined Harrison to march against the camp at Tippecanoe. On the night of Nov. 6, 1811, he encamped within a mile of the Indian village, and the Prophet had agreed to a conference on the following day. Harrison's party consisted of about 800, including 500 Indians and Kentucky militiamen. The hostile Indians were estimated by Harrison at 700. They were under the command of White Loon, Stone Eater, and Winnemac, Tecumseh being then on a mission to the Creeks and Cherokees to induce them to join his confederacy. Without waiting for the promised conference or even the dawn of day, the savages made a furious assault on Harrison's camp, which they maintained with ferocious bravery for two hours. It was after daylight when the last of the Indians were driven from the field, leaving forty of their number dead on the battleground. The loss to the whites was 37 killed and 151 wounded. The entire loss of the Indians was never ascertained. Next day Harrison advanced to the town, found it deserted, destroyed it and returned to Vincennes. This disaster broke the power of Tecumseh.

Titles. (See Lands, Public.)

Tobacco. (See Agricultural Products.)

Tobago, Island of, duties on vessels from, suspended by proclamation, 5598, 6502.

Toledo, Ohio, proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

Toledo War.—A bloodless dispute between Ohio and Michigan in 1835 over the territory which contained the city of Toledo. Just previous to Michigan's making application for admission to the Union, Ohio proposed to assume control of the disputed tract. Michigan passed an ordinance making the occupation of Toledo by Ohio authorities a penal offense and appealed to the Federal Government to sustain the action. The militia were called out on both sides. When armed hostilities became imminent, Michigan was admitted as a State and awarded the Upper Peninsula in exchange for the Toledo tract in dispute.

Toledo War, controversy regarding boundary between Ohio and Michigan known as, 637, 1173, 1404, 1407.

Tonawanda Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Tonga Islands:
  Treaty between Germany and Great Britain and, referred to, 5121.
  Treaty with, 5121.

Tonga, Treaties with.—The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation of 1886 provides privileges to the citizens of the one country in that of the other equal to those of the most favored nation. Trade privileges, except in the case of laborers, shall in no case be more restrictive than those granted to others. Shipping charges shall be no higher than those paid by the national ships in home ports.

Ships-of-war of either power shall have free access to any of the ports; and to facilitate repairs the government of Tonga agrees to sell to the United States land on the islands to provide a coaling or other station. Mail steamers from the United States crossing the Pacific Ocean shall have full harbor privileges on payment of one-third the customary shipping charges, so long as the vessels so partaking of this privilege shall carry the Tonga mails free of charge. Whaling and fishing vessels are granted large privileges in the islands free of harbor charges so long as they do not trade or barter spirituous liquors, arms, or ammunition to the Tongas.

No United States citizen residing in Tonga shall be compelled to do military service, or to pay higher or other license fees than do the subjects of Tonga. Deserters are to be apprehended by the local authorities upon application from the consul or, when such is deficient, from the master of the vessel. Consular officers may be appointed in terms customary in consular conventions. Freedom of conscience is extended to all citizens of the United States in Tonga.

Tonkawa Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Tonnage Duties. (See Vessels, Foreign.)

Tonto Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7323.

Topeka Constitution.—The enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which, it has been claimed, in effect repealed the Missouri Compromise forbidding slavery north of 36° 30′, left the question of slavery to be decided by the people of the territories before admission. The proslavery and antislavery advocates at once began a struggle for supremacy. Oct. 23, 1855, a constitutional convention representing the anti-slavery population of Kansas met at Topeka. This convention adopted the boundaries set by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, prohibited slavery after July, 1857, and conferred the right of suffrage on "white male citizens" and on "every civilized male Indian who has adopted the habits of the white man." This convention was dispersed by Federal troops. The bill to admit Kansas into the Union under the provisions of the Topeka constitution was introduced in the House of Representatives by Daniel Mace, of Indiana, April 7, 1856, and in the Senate by Lewis Cass, of Michigan, March 24. The bill passed the House, but failed in the Senate. (See also Lecompton Constitution; Wyandotte Constitution.)

Topeka Constitution. (See Kansas, Government of.)

Topographical Corps:
  Increase in, 873, 1474, 1607.
  Internal improvements, operations of, intrusted to, 1776.
  Reorganization of, recommended, 1388.

Tornado, The. (See *Virginius*, The.)

Torpedo Boats. (See Vessels, United States.)

Torpedoes:
  Adoption and construction of, discussed, 5759.
  Appropriation for trial with, recommended, 4304.

Tortugas. (See Dry Tortugas.)

Tory.—The terms "Whig" and "Tory" had been in use in English politics for a great many years anterior to the American Revolution. The term "Whig" designated the party opposing the royal prerogative and who were generally in favor of reforms; the term "Tory," the party upholding the prerogative and adhering to old institutions. In our colonial days the term "Tory" was applied to those who were adherents of the Crown, and the term "Whig" to the opponents thereof, and so the American sympathizers were known as Whigs, the supporters of England as Tories.

Town.—A word derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "tun," meaning "a place inclosed." The suffix still clings to the names of many English towns. In the United States the word has a varying signification. In Pennsylvania it is applied to any municipal government. In New York, Wisconsin, and most of the western states a town is a subdivision of a county, and is often called a township (q. v.), but the town is not necessarily always coextensive with the latter. In New England the town is the unit of civil organization, a county being simply an aggregation of towns.

Town Meeting.—A peculiarly democratic institution of New England and some of the newly formed western states. It is a meeting of the citizens to legislate for the town, levy taxes, elect the officers, usually a town clerk, selectmen, a treasurer, assessors, constables, overseers of the poor, and school commissioners. In some of the states the cities, by their aldermen, are authorized to transact the business formerly attended to by the town meeting. That it still has a legal existence was demonstrated as recently as 1881, when the Labor Reform Society of Boston secured a writ of mandamus to compel the city authorities to call a town meeting on petition, as required by its charter.

Towns, Seaport, protection for. (See Defenses, Public, provision for.)

Townshend Acts.—At the instance of Charles Townshend, chancellor of the exchequer, two acts were passed by the British Parliament providing for the appointment of commissioners to enforce more effectually the laws relating to taxes in the Colonies. They authorized writs of assistance and increased the duties on many articles already taxed, besides imposing others on glass, paper, colors, and tea. The object of these taxes was to support the civil government in the territories.

Township.—In the older United States counties are divided, without reference to their inhabitants, into townships varying in size from five to ten miles square. When in 1802 Col. Mansfield surveyed the Northwest Territory he divided the entire public domain into land districts, made up of a varying number of tracts each six miles square. These were called townships. These townships were again divided into thirty-six equal squares, called sections, of one square mile each and containing 640 acres. A civil township may include more or less than one township in area.

Trade, with countries bordering on the Pacific discussed, 7432, 7485.

Trade Dollar.—A silver coin issued by the United States from 1874 to 1878. It was coined for use in trade with China in competition with the Spanish and Mexican dollars. It was not intended for general circulation in the United States, though it was made a legal tender to the amount of $5 at the time of issue. The legal-tender provision was repealed in 1876. The weight of the trade dollar was 420 grains, while the standard American silver dollar weighed 412½ grains. An act of March 1, 1887, authorized the Treasurer to redeem in standard silver dollars all trade dollars presented during the following six months.

Trade Dollars discussed, 1399, 1463.

Trade of Foreign Powers. (See Commerce of Foreign Powers.)

Trade-Marks:

- International convention at Paris on subject of, 4714.
- Treaty regarding, with—
  - Austria-Hungary, 4114.
  - Belgium, 4799, 4822.
  - Brazil, 4460.
  - France, 3967.
  - Germany, 4114, 4142.
  - Great Britain, 4408, 4419.
  - Italy, 4789.
  - Roumania, 4676.
  - Russia, 3887, 4220, 4247.
  - Spain, 4696.
    - Referred to, 4757.

Trade Relations with Foreign Countries, 8052.

Trade Unions.—Combinations of working men to enable each member to secure the conditions most favorable to labor. The accumulations of the capitalist, it is claimed, afford him an advantage which the laborer without association does not possess.

The history of trades unionism in America began with the formation of the International Typographical Union in 1852, followed in 1859 by the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Union and the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and later by various other unions and organizations. The Knights of Labor, a secret order, was formed in 1869 in Philadelphia. It is in the nature of a trades union and includes all branches of labor.

The American Federation of Labor, formed at Columbus, Ohio, in 1886, is one of the largest labor organizations in the world, uniting the trades and occupations in the United States. To it are affiliated 113 national and international unions representing approximately 27,000 local unions, with an approximate paid-up membership of 2,000,000. There are also thirteen large national unions not affiliated to the American Federation.

Trading Establishments among Indians, 766, 767, 849.

Recommended, 340, 342, 347, 436.

Transcontinental Highways.—In the days of the oxteam and prairie schooner, the plains and mountains were crossed by trails, usually along the lines of least resistance, keeping as close as possible to bases of supplies and water. The pioneers over what became known later as the "Santa Fe Trail" and the "Oregon Trail" were the first to leave permanent marks on routes now rapidly becoming highways between the Central-Western and the far-Western States.

With the increasing popularity of automobile touring and the consequent demand for good roads came the organization of numerous highway associations advocating the construction of public roadways. Many states responded to the demands and by connecting the roads of one state with those of its neighbors' transcontinental highways became established institutions.

Lincoln Highway.—Perhaps the most pretentious effort in this direction is that of the Lincoln Highway Association. This was formed by automobile interests of Detroit, Mich., under the leadership of Henry B. Joy to procure immediately the establishment of a continuous improved highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, open to lawful traffic of all descriptions without toll charges, to be known as the Lincoln Highway, in memory of President Lincoln. The proposed route is from New York to Philadelphia and Pittsburg, across Northern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, over the established roads of those states, through Iowa to Omaha, Neb., and following the course of the Platte River, it enters Wyoming, passes through Salt Lake, Utah, and by a route not yet determined, crosses the Rocky Mountains and ends at San Francisco, where connection may be made with the Pacific Highway. West of Chicago 95 per cent of the route of the Lincoln Highway is the Overland Trail. A large part of the route is designated by markers of red, white and blue, and it is the intention of the association to have it so marked throughout its entire course. The marker is used on eight telegraph poles to the mile. Memorial arches and large signs have been erected at the entrances of the Lincoln Highway into many cities along the route.

Pioneer Trails.—Travel over the Santa Fe Trail began about 1822, starting from Little Rock, Ark., and following the Arkansas and Canadian Rivers west. A few years later, however, that route was practically superseded by a more permanent one, beginning at Old Franklin, Mo. (where connection was made with the Boon Lick Trail from St. Louis), and going west from Kan-

Transcontinental Highways—*Continued.* sas City—then Westport—to Great Bend, Kansas. Then it followed the Arkansas River west, crossing the Rocky Mountains over Raton Pass, and reaching Santa Fe by a choice of two routes. This route has now been marked a considerable part of the way by stone monuments erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Oregon Trail also started near Kansas City; in fact, it coincided for a few miles with the Santa Fe Trail, but soon veered northwest, following the Valley of the Platte River west. It crossed southern Wyoming and northern Utah, skirting the Snake River in Idaho, and crossing Oregon into Washington. During the rush to California for gold about 1849, emigrants reached the Golden Gate via both the Santa Fe Trail and via a branch from the Oregon Trail in Utah, crossing Nevada into California; early travelers over both routes underwent numerous hardships, and were subject to frequent attacks by hostile Indians.

The first railroads were built across the plains alongside the old trails; thus the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe follows closely the old Santa Fe Trail, and the Union Pacific a considerable part of the old Oregon Trail. The first automobile trips naturally followed the railroads, from the necessity of keeping near to supplies; but the motor car of to-day frequently makes either short-cuts or detours—leading perhaps 100 or 200 miles away from the railroad—in order to visit sections offering unusual attractions, or places of historic interest, even when located in desert regions.

Automobile Routes.—Five distinct and predominant routes are being developed across the Continent; gradually each will become standard, and have its special advantages, depending principally on the nature of the country, and the time of the year. These five routes may be summarized briefly as follows:

1. The "Overland Trail" crosses Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada, following considerable portions of the old Oregon Trail; while there are some stretches of rough going in Wyoming, Utah and Nevada, as a whole it offers an average of fair-to-good traveling, and has hotel accommodations throughout. This is a midsummer route, analyzed in greater detail under a separate head, farther along.

2. The "Trail to Sunset" starts at Chicago and runs to Los Angeles, along the Santa Fe Trail and across New Mexico and Arizona to Southern California, thence north to San Francisco. This route offers magnificent mountain scenery, Indian pueblos and reservations, prehistoric ruins, Mexican habitations, giant desert cactus and tropical vegetation in the irrigated regions. It is a fall and early winter route, and is being rapidly improved, though there are yet several rough stretches and a lack of hotel accommodations in some parts of New Mexico and Arizona, necessitating two or three nights camping out.

3. The "Midland Trail" crosses Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah and Nevada. It is a most interesting route historically and crosses the Rocky Mountains amid the most magnificent scenery. It is a spring, summer and fall route, not yet fully developed in Colorado and Utah.

4. The "Northwest Trail," through Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington, should eventually be a popular midsummer route and open up a fine territory to through automobile travel. There is an abundance of fine scenery, and the progressive inhabitants of the several states traversed heartily co-operate in the road improvements necessary to the permanence and popularity of this transcontinental trunk line.

5. The "All-Southern Route," through Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, though as yet only partially developed, will ultimately be a popular fall and winter route, offering many scenic attractions and climatic advantages. It was surveyed in the fall of 1913, but its publication has been held back by present and prospective developments in the territory through which it passes.

Pacific Highway.—An interstate and international automobile route extending from San Diego, Cal., northward along the Pacific Coast through Los Angeles and San Francisco, by way of Portland, Ore., to Vancouver, B. C., whence it is intended to run through British territory into Alaska. The road is being constructed and maintained by co-operation of private and state enterprise.

Transcontinental, Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Co., referred to, 4006.

Trans-Mississippi Exposition.—From June 1 to Oct. 31, 1898, an exhibition of the resources of the middle west was held at Omaha, Neb. The site covered about 200 acres and the buildings were grouped around a court which extended through the middle of the grounds and surrounded a lagoon or canal which terminated in a lake, adorned by an electric fountain. The grounds were ornamented with trees, shrubs and flowers, and the buildings were covered with white staff. A special feature of ethnologic interest was the gathering of 500 Indians, representative of twenty-five tribes. The total attendance was 2,615,508, and the receipts $1,924,077.

Treason.—The Constitution of the United States declares that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court" (24). The penalty is death. Conspiracy alone does not constitute treason. A motion to give Congress the sole power of defining the crimes of treason failed in the Convention of 1787. An act of Congress of July 17, 1862, provided for the liberation of the slaves of a person convicted of treason. At the close of the Civil War there were no prosecutions for treason. Most of the state constitutions contain provisions similar to that of the National Constitution. A notable instance of treason against a state was Dorr's Rebellion (q. v.) in Rhode Island in 1840-1842. Dorr was convicted, but was pardoned in 1852. A celebrated case of trial for treason is that of Aaron Burr, in 1807, which occurred at Richmond, Va., and resulted in the acquittal of Burr.

Treason:
- Act to punish, etc., 3286, 3294.
- Discussed by President Johnson, 3557.

Treasury:
- Balance deposited in national banks, 8360.
- Balances against collecting and disbursing agents referred to, 1730.
- Condition of, discussed. (See Finances discussed.)
- Deficit in, discussed, 1955, 1959, 2079.

Treasury—*Continued.*
- Experts appointed in for war risk insurance, 8359.
- Fraud practiced on, 1017.
- Outstanding arrears due Government discussed, 1016, 2747.
- Prize money in, 2570.
- Receipts in, fluctuations in, should be prevented, 1789.
- Statement of. (See Finances discussed.)
- Surplus in—
  - Application of, to—
    - Educational purposes and internal improvements recommended, 397, 444.
    - Navy and national works recommended, 1380, 4766.
    - Purchase of bonds recommended, 3985.
  - Apportionment of, among States. (See States of the Union.)
  - Discussed by President—
    - Arthur, 4635, 4721.
    - Cleveland, 5093, 5165, 5361, 5372.
    - Fillmore, 2660, 2714.
    - Grant, 3985.
    - Harrison, Benj., 5473, 5549, 5630.
    - Jackson, 1014, 1077, 1380, 1458.
    - Jefferson, 397, 444.
    - Pierce, 2747, 2818.
    - Van Buren, 1707.
  - Joint resolution directing payment of, on public debt, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5073.
  - Proposition to deposit, in banks throughout country discussed, 5168.

Treasury Board.—Feb. 17, 1776, the Continental Congress appointed a standing committee of five members on ways and means. They were given power over the Treasury office of accounts, the committee of claims, and some minor bureau and officials. This committee was known as the Treasury Board. Two years later provision was made for a building in which to transact the business of the board, and the Treasury office of accounts was superseded by a Comptroller, an Auditor, and a Treasurer, thus forming the germ of the present Treasury Department. The office of Superintendent of Finance (q. v.) was created to take the place of this board in 1781. After a trial of three years this office was abolished and the board reestablished and continued until 1789, when it was succeeded by the present Department.

Treasury Building:
- Construction of, discussed, 1613, 1696.
- Destruction of, by fire, 1248, 1336, 1344.
  - Papers lost in, 1248.
- Erection of new, recommended, 1248, 1336.
- Incendiaries of, difficulties attending conviction of, should be removed, 1492.
- Plan of, discussed, 1515.

Treasury, Constitutional. (See Constitutional Treasury System.)

Treasury Department.—After the Department of State the most important executive branch of the National Government. It is more complex and extensive than any other Department, and its head officer, though ranking second to the Secretary of State, is not inferior in influence and responsibility to that Secretary.

The Treasury Department was virtually created Feb. 17, 1776, when the Continental Congress resolved: "That a standing committee of five be appointed for superintending the Treasury." April 1 of that year a Treasury Office of Accounts was established, to be carried on under the direction of the standing committee. Sept. 26, 1778, the Continental Congress established the offices of Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer, and two Chambers of Accounts, to consist of three commissioners each, all of whom were to be appointed annually by Congress. Feb. 11, 1779, the office of Secretary of the Treasury was established (the holder to receive a salary of $2,000 annually), but on July 30, following, this office was succeeded by a Board of Treasury consisting of five commissioners and an Auditor-General assisted by six Auditors. Again, Feb. 7, 1781, it was resolved by Congress that the finances of the Confederation should be under a Superintendent of Finance (see Finances, Superintendent of), who was later assisted by a Comptroller, a Treasurer, a Register of Auditors; and, May 24, 1784, the Superintendent of Finances was superseded by the Board of Treasury, consisting of three commissioners. This ended the effort to organize the Treasury Department under the Confederation.

The present Treasury Department was established Sept. 2, 1789, during the first session of the First Congress under the Constitution; and the act, drawn by Alexander Hamilton, was constructed with such precision and comprehensiveness that few radical changes have since been found necessary. The act provided that: "There shall be a Department of the Treasury, in which shall be the following officers, namely: a Secretary of the Treasury, to be deemed the head of the Department; a Comptroller; an Auditor; a Treasurer; a Register; and an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury."

On May 8, 1792, the office of Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury was superseded by the office of Commissioner of Revenue, whose duties were to collect internal revenue and direct taxes. This office was abolished by an act of Congress April 6, 1802, reestablished July 24, 1813, and again abolished Dec. 23, 1817.

The General Land Office, whose head was a Commissioner, was created in the Department of the Treasury April 25, 1812, and was transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849. As at present organized, the work of the Department is divided among nineteen principal offices, bureaus and divisions.

As head of the Department the Secretary is charged by law with maintaining the revenue for the support of the public credit; superintending the collecting of the revenue and directing the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts; granting of warrants for all moneys drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the Treasury; and annually submitting to Congress estimates of the probable revenues and disbursements of the Government. He also controls the construction of public buildings and the coinage and printing of

Treasury Department—*Continued.*
money. There are three Assistant Secretaries. Up to 1817 the Comptroller of the Treasury revised the report of the Accountants of the other departments, but an act passed March 3, of that year, created the offices of Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Auditors, whose duty it was to perform this work. A Sixth Auditor was added in 1836.

In 1894 the designations and duties of the auditors were changed and definitely established as follows: That of the First Auditor, to Auditor for the Treasury Department; Second Auditor, to Auditor for the War Department; Third Auditor, to Auditor for the Interior Department; Fourth Auditor, to Auditor for the Navy Department; Fifth Auditor, to Auditor for the State and other Departments; Sixth Auditor, to Auditor for the Post-Office Department. According to the act of 1894 the offices of First and Second Comptroller were succeeded by the office of Comptroller of the Treasury, whose principal duties are the rendering of decisions in cases of appeals from Auditors, heads of Departments or other officials, and the prescribing of forms for the keeping of public accounts.

Treasurer of the United States.—The Treasurer of the United States, whose office is a part of the Treasury Department, receives and disburses all public moneys deposited in the Treasury, sub-treasuries (q. v.) and in national banks that are United States depositories; is trustee for bonds that secure the national bank circulation and public deposits; has the custody of the Indian trust-fund bonds, and other public trusts; is fiscal agent for paying the interest on the public debt; and is ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia. The duties of the Treasurer's office are distributed among eleven divisions.

Until 1894 the chief duty of the Register of the Treasury was the recording of the receipts and expenditures of the Government and the office was organized in several divisions, but in that year the number of divisions was reduced to two, viz., the Division of Loans and the Division of Notes, Coupons and Currency, the books relating to the recording of the receipts and expenditures of the Government being transferred to the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, of the Secretary's office. At present the office of the Treasurer is charged with the issue, exchange, transfer, and redemption of bonds and the receiving and registering of redeemed notes, certificates, coupons, etc.

Comptroller of the Currency.—The office of Comptroller of the Currency was established in 1863, its chief function being supervision of the national banks, their organization, and the issue and redemption of their notes.

Revenue-Cutter Service.—The Revenue-Cutter Service is a military arm of the Government attached to and under the direction of the Treasury Department. (See Revenue-Cutter Service.)

Secret Service.—The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department was created in 1861, but from 1862 until 1865 it was under the State Department. In the latter year it was permanently organized as a division of the Treasury Department. It is chiefly concerned with the detection of counterfeiting and of other frauds and crimes against the Government, but in time of war the scope of its duties is somewhat enlarged. Details are also furnished for the protection of the President of the United States, and in the frequent journeyings of the present President he is always accompanied by one or more secret-service men.

The arrest of counterfeiters number about 400 annually; other arrests are for bribery, impersonating United States Government officers, perjury, etc.

Supervising Architect.—The office of Supervising Architect, charged chiefly with the erection and maintenance of Government buildings, was created in 1864. Since 1853 this work has been done by a Division of Construction with an officer of the Engineer Corps of the army at its head.

Health Bureau.—The work of the Bureau of Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service was established in 1798 but was reorganized and the office of Surgeon-General created in 1872. This official has supervision of the health of seamen, the quarantine service, and the weekly publication of "Public Health Reports of the United States."

Following is a list of the Secretaries of the Treasury with the Presidents under whom they served:

PRESIDENT	Secretary of the Treasury	Appointed
Washington	Alexander Hamilton, New York...	1789
“	Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut......	1795
Adams....	“ “	1797
“	Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts....	1801
Jefferson...	“ “	1801
“ ...	Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania....	1801
Madison..	“ “	1809
“ ...	George W. Campbell, Tennessee...	1814
“ ...	Alexander J. Dallas, Pennsylvania	1814
“ ...	William H. Crawford, Georgia....	1816
Monroe....	“ “	1817
J.Q.Adams	Richard Rush, Pennsylvania.....	1825
Jackson....	Samuel D. Ingham, Penn.........	1829
“	Louis McLane, Delaware.........	1831
“	William J. Duane, Pennsylvania..	1833
“	Roger B. Taney, Maryland......	1833
“	Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire.	1834
Van Buren.	“ “ ..	1837
Harrison...	Thomas Ewing, Ohio............	1841
Tyler......	“ “	1841
“	Walter Forward, Pennsylvania...	1841
“	John C. Spencer, New York......	1843
“	George M. Bibb, Kentucky......	1844
Polk......	Robert J. Walker, Mississippi....	1845
Taylor.....	W. M. Meredith, Pennsylvania...	1849
Fillmore...	Thomas Corwin, Ohio...........	1850
Pierce.....	James Guthrie, Kentucky........	1853
Buchanan..	Howell Cobb, Georgia...........	1857
“ ..	Philip F. Thomas, Maryland.....	1860
“ ..	John A. Dix, New York.........	1861
Lincoln....	Salmon P. Chase, Ohio..........	1861
“	William P. Fessenden, Maine....	1864
“	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana.......	1865
Johnson...	“ “	1865
Grant.....	George S. Boutwell, Mass.......	1869
“	Wm. A. Richardson, Mass.......	1873
“	Benjamin H. Bristow, Kentucky..	1874
“	Lot M. Morrill, Maine..........	1876
Hayes.....	John Sherman, Ohio.............	1877
Garfield...	William Windom, Minnesota.....	1881
Arthur....	Charles J. Folger, New York......	1881
“	Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana.....	1884
“	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana.......	1884
Cleveland..	Daniel Manning, New York......	1885
“ ..	Charles S. Fairchild, New York...	1887
B. Harrison	William Windom, Minnesota.....	1889
“	Charles Foster, Ohio............	1891
Cleveland..	John G. Carlisle, Kentucky......	1893
McKinley..	Lyman J. Gage, Illinois..........	1897
Roosevelt..	“ “	1901
“ ..	Leslie M. Shaw, Iowa...........	1901
“ ..	George B. Cortelyou, New York..	1907
Taft.......	Franklin MacVeagh, Illinois.....	1909
Wilson....	William G. McAdoo, New York...	1913

For more detailed information of the scope of the activities of the Treasury Department consult the index references to

Treasury Department—*Continued.*
the Presidents' Messages and Encyclopedic articles under the following headings:

Appropriations.
Banks.
Banks, National.
Bank Notes.
Banks, Savings.
Banks, State.
Banks, Pet.
Bonds.
Buildings, Public.
Coinage Laws.
Currency Law.
Customs.
Debt, Public.
Duties.
Engraving and Printing.
Excise Laws.
Finances.
Health Service.
Import Duties.
Life-Saving Service.
Mints.
Money.
National Banks.
Public Deposits.
Reserve Banks.
Revenue-Cutter Service.
Revenue Flag.
Revenue, Internal.
Revenue, Public.
Secret Service.
Sub-Treasury.
Tariff.
Taxation.

Treasury Department:
  Appropriations for, transferred, 1254, 1404, 1612, 1772, 1904, 1943, 2125.
  Efficiency and economy in, 8063.
  Vacancy by death of head of, 5568.

Treasury Notes.—To meet the expenses of the War of 1812, $36,000,000 in Treasury notes bearing 5⅖ per cent interest were issued. They were receivable for all duties to the Government, but were not legal tender. Beginning with the panic of 1837 and extending through the Mexican War, $73,000,000 were issued, and following the panic of 1857 there was an issue of $53,000,000. The exigencies of the Civil War required the issue of Treasury notes in large amounts. An act of Feb. 25, 1862, authorized the issue of $150,000,000 of such notes with a legal-tender character and not bearing interest. These were called greenbacks (q. v.). The United States seven-thirties, of which $830,000,000 were issued, were a variety of Treasury note. Treasury notes were issued to pay for the monthly purchase of bullion authorized by the Sherman Act of 1890.

Treasury Notes. (See also Currency.)
  Appropriation to meet outstanding, recommended, 3073.
  Issuance of, 549, 2119.
    Additional, discussed, 3350.
    Recommended, 2989.
  Payment of silver, 6078, 6176.
  Redemption of, referred to, 1751.
  Reissuance of, prohibition on, should be removed, 1686.
  Retirement of, issued in payment of silver purchased under act of 1890, recommended, 6078, 6176.

Treasury Office of Accounts.—An important bureau under the Treasury Board as established by the Continental Congress. It was presided over by an auditor-general.

Treasury, Secretary of:
  Death of, vacancy caused by, how filled, 5568.
  Power of, over deposits unqualified, 1227.
  Report of, 335, 464, 638, 652, 772, 800, 907, 909, 912, 1098.
  Vacancy occasioned by death of, recommendations regarding filling of, 5568.

Treasury, Solicitor of, office of, established, 1090.
  Operations of, referred to, 2539.

Treaties.—The modern definition of a treaty is an agreement or covenant between two or more nations or sovereignties formally signed by duly authorized commissioners and solemnly ratified by each. In ancient times terms of treaties were dictated rather than contracted. A conqueror with an army at the gates of a capital stated his terms and declared his intention of remaining and inflicting such punishment as he saw fit until he received satisfactory assurances that his wishes would be carried out.

In the fifteenth century a jurisprudence of political treaties began to grow and was closely connected with the development of European statecraft. The treaty of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War, marked the turning point between ancient and modern diplomacy. Up to this time treaty negotiations had been based upon rights which had once existed and were recognized before rupture. After the treaties of Münster and Osnabrück, the object of diplomacy was to establish a political equilibrium at the expense of preexistent rights and to maintain the *status quo*. The efforts of European diplomats during the early part of the nineteenth century were directed toward the suppression of the revolutionary spirit and the curbing of monarchical ambitions. Later the maritime rights of neutrals, suppression of slave trade, and the international emancipation of trade, navigation, arts, and labor became leading subjects for diplomatic consideration.

The popularity of the principle of arbitration marks the latest step in diplomatic progress. The proposition made by the Czar of Russia in 1898 for the general disarmament of the world and the settlement of international disputes by a court of arbitration points to a culmination of the science of diplomacy. In this connection may also be noted Secretary Bryan's peace treaties.

The first treaties of the United States were conceived before the Declaration of Indpendence was signed. Nov. 29, 1775, the Continental Congress appointed a committee on secret correspondence, charged with ascertaining whether, if the Colonies should be forced to form themselves into an independent State, France would enter into any treaty or alliance with them. On Feb. 6, 1778, two treaties were concluded in Paris with France—a treaty of alliance and a treaty of amity and commerce. On Oct. 8, 1782, a treaty of amity and commerce was concluded with the Netherlands, and April 3, 1783, a similar treaty with Sweden.

Jan. 20, 1783, an armistice with Great Britain was arranged at Versailles, followed Sept. 3 by a definitive treaty of peace, later concluded in London, recognizing the independence of the United States. This was signed by David Hartley on the part of Great Britain and by Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and John Jay on the part of the United States. Other treaties concluded before the adoption of the Constitution were a treaty of amity and commerce with Prussia, Dec. 10, 1785; a treaty of peace and friendship with Morocco in January, 1787, and a consular convention with France, Nov. 14, 1788.

In the United States the right of making and of ratifying treaties is, by Article II., Section 2, of the Constitution, vested in the President under the advice and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the

Treaties—*Continued.*
Senate. The right of changing the terms and conditions of a treaty before ratification is claimed by the Senate.

International law or the law of nations is very clear upon the question of treaties and of all the interpretations of its conditions. No treaty may be made which will in any way or in the slightest degree override the Constitution, or which will bind either nation to any terms or conditions that flagrantly sacrifice the interests of either, or cause the nation to do anything morally wrong in the fulfillment. A treaty becomes binding at the time of signature by duly authorized commissioners, and if the ratification is delayed, such ratification becomes retroactive; though it may be specified in the treaty that its terms become operative only upon ratification. Where an ambiguity of expression or possibility of other construction of the terms of a treaty exists, no strained interpretation is permitted and the common use of the words is followed unless this leads to an absurdity. Where two meanings are possible, that one is chosen which confers the least benefit upon the party who sought or demanded the insertion of the doubtful clause. When clauses impose hard conditions upon either party these are to be interpreted strictly so as to minimize the hard conditions; and where justice, equity, and humanity are favored by the doubtful clauses they are interpreted with broad construction, so as to confer the fullest benefits.

The term "convention" is limited to agreements which deal with subordinate questions. Treaties are classified as treaties of peace, alliance, truces, commercial treaties, extradition treaties, conventions and protocols—a name given to less formal agreements between nations. Defensive treaties are designed to defend the parties mutually against the encroachments of others. Offensive and defensive treaties or alliances obligate the parties to aid one another at all times during conflict of either of the parties against the encroachments of other nations. Treaties of neutrality obligate the contracting parties to take no part in conflicts between other nations.

Extradition treaties, which provide for the return of accused criminals, are described below:

When Washington was called to the Presidency he found the northern frontier of the United States occupied by British military posts and Spain making encroachments on the south. With the outbreak of the French Revolution, Spain joined England, and French sympathizers in America were attempting to fit out privateers to prey upon Spanish and English commerce. Washington was urged to cast the fortunes of the United States into one side of the struggle. To avoid any entangling alliances he sent John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, as a special envoy to London (page 146). Nov. 19, 1794, Jay concluded the treaty which has since borne his name. In consequence of the irritating conduct of M. Genet, the French minister at Washington, Congress in 1798 abrogated the treaties and consular conventions with France. Another treaty was made in 1800, and in 1803 three conventions were signed, including the one ceding Louisiana. One of the most enduring treaties made by the United States was that of Oct. 27, 1795, with Spain, which stood for more than 100 years. This was the only treaty not swept away by the Napoleonic wars.

The treaty of Ghent, signed in 1814, was important as settling some disputed boundary questions, as well as concluding peace between the United States and England. No mention was made of the right of search and the impressment of American seamen, though these were the especial causes of the war. Other notable treaties made by the United States were the Webster-Ashburton treaty, signed at Washington in 1842, defining the northeastern boundary between Canada and the United States, and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, concluding the Mexican War, by which Mexico ceded territory now comprising Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona, a large part of New Mexico, parts of Colorado and Wyoming, and all of California. The treaty with Japan in 1854 secured humane treatment for American sailors shipwrecked on the coast of Japan and the right to appoint a consular agent; it also led to the establishment of important trading privileges with the United States and Great Britain in 1858.

The treaties of Tientsin, concluded in 1858, and the Burlingame treaty of 1868 opened China to foreign travel and gave protection to Christians within her borders. The treaty of Washington was signed in 1871, and settled questions pending between the United States and Great Britain. It submitted the Alabama claims to a commission of arbitration and adjusted the fisheries question on a reciprocity basis. There was also a concession of important privileges by each of subjects of the other in America, and the question of the northwestern boundary of the United States was submitted to the arbitration of the German Emperor.

At the close of the Spanish-American War, in 1898, Spain was forced to relinquish Cuba and cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico, together with the Philippine Islands and Guam. Under the Constitution treaties are made a part of the supreme law of the land and they have a legal status similar to that of contracts. Numerous treaties have been made with the Indians and with various countries on the subject of extradition. (See Foreign Relations and Treaties with the various nations following descriptions of the countries.)

Treaties (see Indians); for treaties with foreign nations, see the respective countries, using list "Nations."
  Alleged violation of, memorial regarding, referred to, 2003.
  Assent of House to, not required, 188.
  Boundary survey made under treaty of Washington, 3588.
  Contract for proposed edition of, referred to, 2273.
  Power to make, vested in President with consent of Senate, 187.
  Priority of one over another, law in regard to, 302.
  Referred to, 2538, 2540, 4851.
  Request of House for correspondence regarding, declined, 186.
  Return of, requested, 4888.
  Withdrawn, 1888, 4922.

Trent Affair.—In the autumn of 1861 the government of the Confederate States sent J. M. Mason and John Slidel as commissioners to Great Britain and France, respectively. They went first to Havana, where they took passage on the British merchant ship Trent for St. Thomas, on their way to England. Nov. 8 the vessel

Trent Affair—*Continued.*
was stopped in the old Bahama Channel by the U. S. S. San Jacinto, Capt. Wilkes. The Confederate commissioners were seized and taken to Boston as prisoners. Wilkes's act was in violation of the rights of neutral nations, for which the United States had always contended. The British Government promptly instructed its minister at Washington to withdraw from the United States unless the prisoners were set at liberty and an apology tendered within seven days. The United States disavowed the act of Capt. Wilkes and set the prisoners free.

Trent, The, removal of Confederate envoys from. (See Mason and Slidell.)

Trenton, The, loss of, at Samoan Islands, 5479.

Trenton (N. J.), Battle of.—Washington's retreat through New Jersey left him with scarcely 3,000 men on the west bank of the Delaware River on Dec. 8, 1776. On the night of Dec. 13, Dr. Charles Lee was taken prisoner at Baskingridge by the British, and his army added to that of Washington gave the latter some 6,000 able-bodied soldiers. On the night of Dec. 25, 1776, Washington, with about 2,500 men, crossed the Delaware River and on the morning of the 26th attacked an outpost of 1,500 Hessians at Trenton under Col. Rahl and captured about 1,000 of them and killed 40. The American casualties were 2 killed, 2 frozen to death, and 3 wounded. The effect of this victory and that of Princeton following it was electrical. The Americans were uplifted and the British discouraged.

Trianon Decree.—A secret edict issued by Napoleon at the Grand Trianon Palace, at Versailles, Aug. 5, 1810. It placed a duty of 50 per cent on colonial products and ordered the immediate confiscation of all American vessels and merchandise brought into French ports prior to May 1, 1810, the date of the approval of the act excluding French vessels from American waters. It also ordered that until Nov. 1 American vessels were to be allowed to enter French ports, but not to unload without his permission, offering at the same time to revoke the Milan and Berlin decrees Nov. 1. The revocation was not carried into effect, and American ships and cargoes availing themselves of the promised protection were confiscated. (See also Berlin Decrees; Embargo; Milan Decree; Orders in Council.)

Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris:
- Acts to give effect to award of, proclaimed, 5926, 6123.
- Award of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5958, 6062.
- Case of United States at, prepared by John W. Foster, 5748.
- Convention for settlement of claims under, 6097.
- Discussed, 5869.
- Enforcement of regulations in accordance with decision of, referred to, 6000.
- Failure of negotiations of, to protect fur seals of Alaska, 6182.
- Reports of agent of United States to, transmitted, 5909.

Tribute paid Algeria by United States referred to, 115, 174, 325.

Trinidad, vessels from ports of, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4889, 6503.

Trinity Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7096.

Triple Alliance.—The popular name of three different political combinations of European powers: First—An alliance concluded at The Hague in 1668 between England, Holland and Sweden, having for its object the checking of the conquests of Louis XIV. Second—An alliance concluded in 1717 between England, France and Holland against Spain. With the addition of Austria in 1718 it became known as the Quadruple Alliance. Third—The Dreibund, originally formed October 7, 1879, as a dual alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary, on the basis of mutual assistance in case of an attack by Russia on either party, and friendly neutrality in case of an attack by any other power. Italy joined this alliance and with the beginning of 1883, it has been known as the Triple Alliance. The treaty between Italy and Germany provided for common action in case of French encroachments on either power, and that between Italy and Austria-Hungary for the maintenance of a friendly neutrality in case of hostilities between France and Italy or between Russia and Austria-Hungary.

Triple Entente.—One of the political alliances or understandings between the European nations. Although published treaties bound the powers to no political or military alliance, it was generally conceded that Russia had an understanding with France that in the event of hostilities the two nations would unite against Germany. Great Britain also became a secret ally of France in her diplomatic and commercial rivalry with Germany. At the outbreak of the European War of 1914, Germany came to the assistance of Austria-Hungary when the latter was menaced by Russia, agreeably to the terms of the Triple Alliance, and France made ready to attack Germany on behalf of Russia in accordance with the Triple Entente. Italy maintained neutrality when the other members of the Alliance became involved, and Great Britain joined France and Russia in their operations against Germany on the ground of the violation of the neutrality of Belgium.

Tripoli.—An Italian province in northern Africa, wrested from Turkey by the war of 1908 and confirmed by the Treaty of Ouchy. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by Egypt, on the west by Tunis and on the south by the Desert of Sahara. Its exports consist mainly of products of the Sudan brought across the Sahara by caravan. The Oasis of Fezzan and some smaller oases are within its borders. It anciently belonged to Carthage and at a later date to Rome. It was overrun and conquered by the Arabs in the seventh century and by the Turks in the sixteenth century. It became an independent state in 1713, but was reconquered by the Turks about 1835. A war occurred between Tripoli and the United States, 1801-1805 (q. v.). Area, 398,900 square miles, the population is estimated at 1,000,000.

Tripoli:
- Blockade of, by United States squadron referred to, 388, 389.
- Citizens of United States imprisoned in, liberated, 373.

Tripoli—*Continued.*
- Claims of United States against, 1025.
- Corvette on coast of, destroyed by United States vessels, 353.
- Ex-Bashaw of, treaty with United States relative to restoring family of, to, 418.
- Hamet Caramilli, appeals of, to United States to place on throne of, in place of his younger brother, 380.
- *Philadelphia*, wreck of the, on coast of, 356, 362.
  - Officers and crew of, fall into hands of citizens of, 356.
- Treaty with, 235, 378.
- War with. (See Tripolitan war.)

Tripoli, Treaty with.—The treaty of peace and amity of 1805 closed the Tripolitan War. By its terms freedom of commerce was granted to citizens of the United States upon conditions of the most favored nation. The Bashaw of Tripoli agreed to deliver to the commander of the American squadron all Americans in his hands in return for all of his subjects in the hands of the Americans. As the Americans to be released numbered about three hundred, and the Tripolitans in the hands of the Americans only one hundred, the United States agreed to pay the Bashaw of Tripoli the sum of sixty thousand dollars in compensation for the difference. The United States land forces should be immediately withdrawn without supplies; and the United States agreed to use her best offices to induce the brother of the Bashaw, her ally, to withdraw also. But the United States agreed not to use force to bring this about. Should the brother acquiesce, the Bashaw agreed to return his wife and child, held as hostages.

Passports should be granted to vessels of both nationalities, and provisions were made to render examination of passports and other papers as easy as possible. Humane provisions were made for a supply of food, repairs, and relief to distressed or shipwrecked sailors or vessels. The commerce, protection of merchants, and appointment of consuls in Tripoli were provided for on terms of the most favored nation. Freedom of conscience was guaranteed to all citizens of the United States.

Tripolitan War.—A war between the United States and Tripoli, 1801-1805. During the latter part of the eighteenth century the United States, following the custom of the leading European nations, paid an annual tribute to the rulers of the various Barbary States as the price of immunity from their piratical depredations. In consequence of a refusal on the part of the United States to increase the tribute the Bashaw of Tripoli, June 10, 1801, declared war (314). In anticipation of this event the United States had already sent a squadron to the Mediterranean. In October, 1803, the frigate *Philadelphia*, Capt. Bainbridge, while chasing a corsair into the harbor of Tripoli, struck a sunken rock and was captured with all on board. Commodore Decatur, of the *Intrepid*, ran his vessel into the harbor of Tripoli on the night of Feb. 16, 1804, and under the fire of the shore batteries burned the *Philadelphia*. Between July and September, 1804, Commodore Edward Preble made a series of attacks on the fortifications of Tripoli. Meantime Gen. William Eaton, United States consul at Tunis, joined Hamet, the rightful Bashaw of Tripoli, in an expedition against his usurping brother. Marching from Egypt across the desert, they took Derne April 27, 1805. The success of this expedition made it possible to extort a highly favorable treaty from the Bashaw June 4, 1805, the United States agreeing to pay $60,000 ransom for the officers and crew of the *Philadelphia* and Hamet being induced to retire.

Tripolitan War:
- Blockade established by United States referred to, 388, 389.
- Discussed, 314, 331, 358, 379, 380.
- Establishing blockade, 388, 389.
- Letter of American consul regarding, transmitted, 363.
- Treaty of peace transmitted, 378.

Troops. (See Army; Militia.)

Trust.—In modern commercial usage an organization for the control of several corporations or establishments under one direction or in one combination, the object being to enable the trustees or managers to direct and govern all the corporations or establishments, so as to control and suspend at pleasure the work of any, and thus to reduce expenses, regulate production, and defeat competition. In later years these combinations or trusts have greatly multiplied and increased, both in number and capital involved. The first anti-trust enactment was a provision in the constitution of Georgia, passed in 1877 and directed against the formation of pools among railroads. The Interstate Commerce (q. v.) law passed by Congress in 1887 also prohibited the formation of railroad pools. In 1889 several states passed anti-trust laws, and in 1890 Congress passed what is known as the Sherman Anti-trust law. This declared combinations in restraint of trade among the several states or with foreign powers illegal and fixed a penalty of $5,000 or one year's imprisonment. The operation of the Sherman law was not entirely satisfactory, and in 1903, on Attorney-General Knox's recommendation, Congress passed laws for expediting cases instituted under the Sherman Act, made the Interstate Commerce (q. v.) Act more effective and created the Bureau of Corporations in the new Department of Commerce and Labor (q. v.) to investigate corporations other than railroads engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. The latest enactment of Congress on the subject of trusts is the Clayton law passed in 1914.

The decisions of the United States Supreme Court, March 14, 1904, in the Northern Securities case prevented the combination of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads, declaring that a corporation organized to vote the majority of the stocks of the two railroads was not a mere holding company but a combination in restraint of trade, and ordered it dissolved. On July 1, 1905, five corporations and seventeen individuals engaged in the meat-packing industry were indicted at Chicago by the Federal Grand Jury for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and later pleaded guilty and were fined. The largest trust is the United States Steel Corporation, organized in 1901, which in 1908 had securities outstanding to the amount of $1,432,597,873.31, and assets aggregating $1,703,168,118.40. Moody's "Manual of Corporations" mentions some 1,500 trusts, and states that 440 large industrial and transportation trusts are active, and have a floating capital of $20,379,162,511.

Trust Funds:
Discussed, 4920.
Referred to, 4990.

Trusts, evils of monopolies and, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5358, 5478, 6176, 6240, 6360.

Tunis.—A French protectorate in northern Africa. It is one of the Barbary States. Tunis is bounded on the north and northeast by the Mediterranean Sea, on the southeast by Tripoli, on the south and southwest by the Desert of Sabara, and on the west by Algeria. It produces grain and fruits (principally dates and olives), and has important fishing interests. It is peopled by Arabs, Berbers, and Jews. Tunis formed a part of ancient Carthage, and later, as Roman Africa, it became the leading seat of Latin Christianity. It passed successively under the dominion of the Vandals, Greeks and Arabs. It was made a Turkish province in 1575. For a long time it was noted as a piratical state. It became a French protectorate in 1881. Area, 45,779 square miles; estimated population, 1,500,000.

Tunis:
Blockade of Tripoli, 388, 389.
Claims of, against United States, 388, 389.
Condolence of Bey of, on death of President Lincoln, 3565.
Consul of United States in, 169, 379, 833, 2611.
Convention with, 833.
Differences with, unsettled, 374.
Gratuity promised to, by United States partially delivered, 325.
Peace negotiations with, 389.
Questions with, regarding blockade of Tripoli, 388, 389.
Relations with, uncertain, 395.
Treaty with, 192, 253, 359, 821, 833, 852.
War with, threatened, 388.

Tunis, Treaties with.—The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation of 1797 was in some respects modified by the latter treaty of 1824. Both, in turn, were superseded by the treaty with France regarding Tunis of May 9, 1094. By this latter the consuls of the United States residing in Tunis are no longer governed by the conditions of the former treaties, but are to be regulated in all cases by international law. The government of France agrees by this treaty to accord to the said consuls all of the rights, privileges, and immunities so provided. (See France, Treaties with.)

Turin, Italy, Hygienic Congress at, 4626.

Turkey.—The Turkish or Ottoman Empire, in southeastern Europe and in Asia and Africa, embraces a total area of 1,058,041 English square miles, with an estimated population of 31,580,000. Of this total, about 700,000 square miles, with a population exceeding 21,000,000, are directly under Turkish government.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.—Turkey in Europe occupies the eastern portion of the Balkan Peninsula and lies approximately between 40°-42° 50′ N. latitude and 26°-29° 10′ E. longitude. The only political neighbor in Europe is Bulgaria on the north and west. The southern coast is washed by the Ægean and the Sea of Marmora, and the northeast coast by the Black Sea. The principal towns are Constantinople, the capital of the Empire, with a population estimated at 1,100,000, Adrianople (120,000), Rodosto (35,000), Gallipoli (25,000), Kirk-Kilisseh, Chorlu, and Enos.

TURKEY IN ASIA.—*Anatolia* is practically coincident with Asia Minor, a peninsula of western Asia, bounded on the north by the Black Sea, on the west by the Ægean, and on the south by the Mediterranean; and separated from Turkey in Europe at the northwestern extremity by narrow straits known as the Dardanelles, which mark the entrance to the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, which forms a gateway to the Black Sea.

Physical Features.—In the western vilayets are the Granicus and Scamander, which rise in Mount Ida, 5,750 feet, the latter flowing through the plains of Troy; and the Meander, whose winding course to the Gulf of Miletus, on the Ægean coast, is the classical symbol of purposeless wandering.

Production and Industry.—The country is rich in minerals, including gold, silver, nickel, mercury, copper, iron, lead and coal, but its resources are almost entirely undeveloped; the forests of the northern mountains contain pine, fir, cedar, oak and beech, and the lower slopes and plains of the west produce figs, olives and grapes in abundance, while fruit trees flourish in the north. Cereals, cotton, rice and tobacco are cultivated, and buffaloes, camels, horses, sheep and goats form the principal wealth of the inhabitants. Carpets, rugs and cottons and mohair and silk stuffs are manufactured. Coffee, textiles and other manufactures, petroleum and salt are the principal imports. The Anatolian Railways, built by German enterprise, run from the coast to Angora, to Brusa, and to Konia, whence an extension is being built as a section of the Bagdad line (see Mesopotamia). There are also English and French lines in the west; these railways have given a great impetus to the trade of Anatolia.

Islands.—Almost all the Turkish islands have been occupied by Greece and Italy. Samothrace, Lemnos, Mitylene, Chios, Psara, Samos, Nikaria and smaller islands were seized by Greece during the Balkan War of 1912-1913; while Rhodes, Carpathos, Cos and other islands were occupied by Italy in 1912. Under the treaty of Ouchy (1912) Italy has undertaken to restore the occupied islands when all Ottoman troops have left Tripoli and Benghazi. Lemnos, Imbros, and Samothrace lie close to European Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, while Thasos, which lies near the coast of Salonica, is the personal property of the Khedive of Egypt, and is excluded from the Archipelago administration. Rhodes contains the old headquarters of the Archipelago vilayet; the island is particularly fertile, and the climate delightful, the land producing a profusion of fruits, grapes, and grain, and providing rich pastures. Mitylene, or Lesbos, north of the Gulf of Smyrna, has an area of about 680 square miles and a population estimated at 130,000, of whom all but 10,000 are Greek Christians; its products are olives, mules and cattle. Chios is about 250 square miles in extent and has a population about 70,000; its products are figs and wine. Crete, or Candia, claimed to be part of the Hellenic Kingdom at the outbreak of the war of 1912-1913, has since been incorporated by Greece. Samos, which was semi-independent, now forms part of the Hellenic Kingdom. Cyprus has

Turkey—*Continued.*
been administered by Great Britain since 1878.

Turkish Armenia and Kurdistan lie between Anatolia on the north and west and Asiatic Russia and Persia on the east. Armenia occupies the northwestern corner of the Iranian Plateau, with a mountain range running diagonally from southwest to northeast and culminating in Mount Ararat (16,920 feet), which is the meeting-point of the Armenian, Russian and Persian boundaries. Kurdistan lies between Armenia and Mesopotamia. In the Armenian plateau several rivers have their source. The Euphrates (which has a length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf). The Tigris has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf. Other rivers are the Aras and the Churuk Su. The great lake of Van (about 2,000 square miles in area) occupies the central portion of the vilayet of that name, in Kurdistan.

Mesopotamia, or the land of the Tigris and the Euphrates, which includes the vilayets of Mosul, Bagdad, Basra, and part of the vilayet of Zor, consists of broad, undulating plains, in which wheat and barley are abundantly grown. It extends southwest to the deserts of Arabia, and southeast to the mouth of the Euphrates.

This vast district is the subject of two important schemes, both or either of which would tend to agricultural development and security. One proposal is the Bagdad (or Euphrates Valley) Railway for which a concession has been granted to a German syndicate to extend the Anatolian line from Konia, via Mosul and Bagdad, to the Persian Gulf, but there are international difficulties in the way of the completion of the line, which has not yet entered the Euphrates valley. The Mesopotamia Irrigation scheme of Sir William Willcocks will bring a vast area once more into cultivation thus reviving the prosperity of a district containing traces of close settlement in bygone days; part of the scheme is already completed, and some 300,000 acres have been made available for tillage. South of the city of Bagdad is Kerbela, the most sacred center of pilgrimage for the Shia (Persian) Muhammadans.

Syria includes several vilayets with the mutessarifiks of Jerusalem and Lebanon, extending eastward to the deserts of Arabia, and south to the Sinai Peninsula. A Franco-Turkish agreement was signed in September, 1913, under which railway and other concessions in Syria are granted to France in return for facilities for raising loans in Europe. Wheat, tobacco, fruit, and wine are produced, but, except in the Palestine littoral, there is little cultivation without irrigation.

Palestine.—Of special interest to Christians is the district known as Palestine, a strip of land along the Mediterranean shore, and lying approximately between 31° 28′-33° 20′ N. latitude. Palestine is divided into the maritime plain and mountainous region of the west, and the almost unexplored region of eastern Palestine. Western Palestine contains the rivers Orontes and Jordan, of which the Orontes (170 miles) rises in the north and flows westward to the coast; while the Jordan flows almost due north and south (generally below the level of the sea) from its source, in the neighborhood of Mount Hermon, to its mouth in the Dead Sea, in a winding course of close on 200 miles, during which it flows through the Sea of Galilee. The Jordan irrigates large tracts of country during the rainy season, when it overflows its banks. Palestine now forms the mutessarifik of Jerusalem and part of the vilayet of Beyrout. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches, and the site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of the Prophet and the sacrificial stone of Abraham. Recent excavations on the site of the city of Jericho have proved that the walls are still standing for the greater part of the perimeter. Damascus in Syria contains the Mosque of the Ommayedes, where is the tomb of Saladin.

The principal towns of Asiatic Turkey are Smyrna (260,000), Bagdad (150,000), Damascus (150,000), Aleppo (125,000), Beyrout (120,000), Scutari in Anatolia (80,000), and Broussa (80,000).

History.—The Ottoman Turks are descended from Asiatic tribes, who migrated westward under the pressure of the Mongol invasion, and spread from Asia Minor into southeast Europe at the beginning of the fourteenth century. The Turks captured Constantinople in 1453, and spread over the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, their name of Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, being derived from Othman, or Osman, a notable Turkish leader in the thirteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire was spread over Egypt and northern Africa, and penetrated northward into Hungary, a great part of which was incorporated with the Turkish dominions until 1699, when the Peace of Carlowitz freed the country from Turkish rule. In the nineteenth century the outlying African dominions, with the exception of Tripoli, broke away from their suzerain, or were occupied by other Powers, and in the latter part of the century the northern states of the Balkan Peninsula asserted their independence, under guarantees of the Christian Powers.

The revolution of 1908-1909 aimed at the restoration of the constitution granted in 1876, but withdrawn by the Sultan in 1877, from which date the rule of the Sultan was a despotism, tempered only by religious observances and the fear of a popular rising or of intervention by other Powers. The 1876 constitution, restored on July 23, 1908, consists of a monarchy and of an Assembly of two houses. During the process of constitutional reforms, which drove the Sultan Abdul Hamid (1876-1908) from the throne, war broke out between Italy and Turkey, and Tripoli and Benghazi were ceded to Italy under the Treaty of Ouchy. These events were followed in the autumn of 1912 and early months of 1913 by a disastrous war with the States of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Montenegro, Servia, and Greece). At the outbreak of hostilities the European dominions of Turkey extended westward to the Adriatic and northward to Bosnia-Herzegovina, thus including the districts known as Macedonia, Thrace, and Albania. By the Treaty of London (1913), the northwestern boundary of European Turkey was a line drawn from Enos, on the Adriatic coast, to Midia on the Black Sea, thus excluding Adrianople, which had capitulated (after a long siege) to the Bulgarian forces. At the outbreak of the second Balkan war (in which Servia and Greece were aided against Bulgaria by Rumania), Turkey took advantage of the military difficulties of Bulgaria and reoccupied Adrianople, thus recovering a part of the lost dominions. Ruler (Sultan), Mehmed V., born Nov. 3, 1844, proclaimed April 27, 1909, in succession to Abdul Hamid II. (acceded 1876, deposed 1908). The present Sultan is the thirty-fifth in descent

Turkey—*Continued.*
from Othman, the founder of the Empire, in whose line the succession is vested. During the European war of 1914, Turkey was induced to assume the offensive against Russia, and on Nov. 1, bombarded Odessa and began hostile operations in the Black Sea. In consequence the allied powers of Russia, France and Britain dismissed the Turkish ambassadors.

Government.—The Turkish Parliament consists of two houses. The Senate consists of members appointed by the Sultan. The Chamber of Deputies contains 280 members, elected by delegates (chosen for the purpose by the registered voters) for a maximum of four years.

At the capital (Constantinople) there is a Court of Cassation, with a *section de requêtes,* and civil and criminal sections; a court of civil and criminal appeal; and a tribunal of first instance.

AREA AND POPULATION

Continental Divisions	Area in English Sq. Miles	Estimated Population
Turkey in Europe........	12,000	2,755,000
Turkey in Asia—		
Anatolia—		
Adana (Adana)...........	15,500	425,000
Angora (Angora).........	27,350	950,000
Archipelago (Rhodes).....	2,750	320,000
Bigha (Dardanelles)......	2,600	130,000
Broussa (Broussa)........	25,000	1,500,000
Castamuni (Castamuni)...	20,000	1,000,000
Ismid (Ismid)............	3,100	250,000
Konia (Konia)............	40,000	1,000,000
Sivas (Sivas)............	24,000	1,100,000
Smyrna (Smyrna).........	21,000	1,500,000
Trebizond (Trebizond)....	12,500	1,000,000
	193,800	9,175,000
Armenia and Kurdistan—		
Bitlis (Bitlis)............	10,500	400,000
Diarbekir (Diarbekir).....	15,300	500,000
Erzeroum (Erzeroum).....	19,300	650,000
Mamuret el Aziz (Kharput)	12,500	600,000
Van (Van)...............	15,000	350,000
	72,600	2,500,000
Mesopotamia and Syria—		
Aleppo (Aleppo)..........	31,200	1,000,000
Bagdad (Bagdad).........	42,500	600,000
Basra (Basra)............	54,000	450,000
Beyrout (Beyrout)........	6,200	600,000
Jerusalem (Jerusalem).....	6,500	400,000
Lebanon (Tripoli)........	1,160	200,000
Mosul (Mosul)...........	35,000	400,000
Syria (Damascus)........	37,000	800,000
Zor (El Deir)............	31,000	100,000
	244,460	4,650,000
Arabia—		
Hejaz (Mecca)...........	97,000	300,000
Yemen (Sana)............	75,000	800,000
	172,000	1,100,000
Total...............	682,960	17,425,000
Turkey in Africa—Egypt.	363,181	11,400,000
Grand Total.........	1,058,041	31,580.000

Some twenty or more races are represented in the Turkish Empire, the Osmanlis or Turks being the most numerous. Other races are Bulgarians, Vlachs, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Arabs, Jews, and Gipsies. Of the total population more than half are Muhammadans and about 36 per cent Christians, while 300,000 are Jews, 300,000 Druses, and 200,000 Gipsies (about equally divided between the Moslem and Christian faiths.)

Production and Industry.—Wheat is largely grown in European Turkey, in South Eastern Anatolia and in the vilayets of Basra and Syria; maize, millet and sesame are largely grown in Anatolia. The vine is very generally cultivated, and dates, figs, olives, oranges and fruit of almost every kind are grown, particularly in northern Anatolia. Basra is the principal center of the date industry, and Adrianople of the wine trade. Roses are very largely grown in Adrianople for the production of perfume. Cotton is now largely grown, and tobacco is almost universal, the trade being centered at Smyrna. The silk-worm industry is encouraged, and large quantities of silk are produced in Adrianople and in northwestern Anatolia.

The mineral wealth of Turkey is believed to be immense in both sections of the empire; gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, mercury, corundum and zinc, and coal, salt and borax are known to exist; and salt, silver, lead and copper mines are successfully exploited. Petroleum is obtained in the Adrianople coast district of the Sea of Marmora.

The principal industries are tanning and the manufacture of muslin, velvet, silks and carpets, attar of roses, and ornamental metal-work.

For the army and navy see Armies of the World and Navies of the World.

Cities.—Capital Constantinople. Population, 1,200,000. There are forty towns in the Ottoman Empire with a population exceeding 25,000.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Turkey in Europe from the United States for the year 1913 was $2,217,073, and goods to the value of $9,917,890 were sent thither—a balance of $7,700,817 in favor of Turkey.

Turkey (see also Ottoman Empire):
- American citizens—
  - Agreement respecting rights of, in, proclaimed, 4231, 4344.
    - Discussed, 4244, 4405.
  - Emigration of, to, for purpose of acquiring lands referred to, 3661.
  - Injuries inflicted upon in, referred to, 6090, 6147.
  - Privileges accorded, in, 4920.
  - Steps taken for protection of, in, referred to, 4321, 4627.
  - Treatment of religious and educational establishments of, in, discussed, 5752, 6070, 6147.
- American college at Scutari exempted from taxation, 6070.
- American missionaries in, protection for and treatment of, discussed, 4627, 5090, 5872, 5962, 6069, 6147.
- Anatolia College partially destroyed by mobs in, and indemnity paid for discussed, 5872.
- Arabian horses brought by Charles Rhind from, referred to, 1099.
- Armenian subjects of—
  - Cruelties and atrocities committed upon, by, 5989, 6069, 6147.
    - Investigation of, by American consul discussed, 5989, 6069.
    - Referred to, 6090.
  - Obtaining citizenship in United States and returning to, expelled, discussed, 5872, 5962.

Turkey—*Continued.*
  - Treatment by, of naturalized citizens of United States of Armenian origin, 6095.
- Capitulations of, 4602, 4664.
- Claims of United States against, discussed, 6148, 6337.
- Commercial relations with, 1732. (See also Black Sea.)
- Consular courts of the United States in, discussed, 3352.
- Consuls of United States in, exequatur to, refused, 6070, 6092, 6148.
  - Investigation of atrocities committed on Armenians by, discussed, 5989, 6069.
  - Referred to, 6090.
  - Relieved of judicial powers, discussed, 4192.
- Expulsion of Greeks from Constantinople, referred to, 2774.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4258, 4296.
- Immigration of citizens of United States into. (See Immigration.)
- Invasion of, by Russia. (See Wars, Foreign.)
- Jurisdictional rights of United States in, discussed, 4715, 5472, 6337.
- Massacre by Turks in Bulgaria, referred to, 4376.
- Naturalization treaty with, referred to, 4258, 5398.
  - Questions regarding, discussed, 4920, 5089, 5872, 5962, 6337, 6379.
  - Treatment by, of naturalized citizens of United States of Armenian origin, referred to, 6095.
- Relations with, 4826, 6379.
- Sultan of—
  - Death of, referred to, 1750.
  - Visit of Agent of, to United States, referred to, 2655.
- Tariffs of, revision of, participated in, by United States, 4759.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—
    - Grant, 4258, 4296.
    - Jackson, 1067, 1093, 1114, 1127, 1137, 1138, 1157.
    - Lincoln, 3272, 3329.
  - Construction of, referred to, 3997.
  - Referred to, 1093.
  - Termination of, 4357.
    - Sought by, 4920.
- War with—
  - Greece, hope for the independence of latter entertained by United States, 762, 786, 828, 875, 950.
  - Russia—
    - Discussed by President—
      - Adams, J. Q., 973.
      - Hayes, 4418.
    - Neutrality preserved by United States in, 4418.
    - Threatening aspect of, discussed, 762.
    - Treaty of peace, referred to, 1008.

Turtle Mountain Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Tuscaloosa, Ala., bill to provide for purchase of site and erection of public building at, vetoed, 5521.

Tuscany.—A compartimento of the Kingdom of Italy. Tuscany corresponds nearly to the ancient Etruria. It was ruled by the Romans, Goths, Byzantine Greeks, Lombards, and Franks. It became completely disintegrated about the eleventh century, but was afterwards erected into the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. After several changes in its government it was taken by France and became a part of that country about 1808, and was restored to the Hapsburg-Lorraine line in 1814. Tuscany was annexed by Italy in 1860. Area, 9,304 square miles; population (1901), 2,548,154; estimate for 1909, 2,675,500.

Tuscany:
- Treaty with France, 185.
- Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 1452.

Tuscarora Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Tutuila (American Samoa).—Tutuila, the Samoan island which with its attendand islets of Manula, Olosega, Ofu, Aunuu and Rose, became a possession of the United States by virtue of the tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in 1899, covers, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, fifty-five square miles, and has (by census of Feb. 1, 1912) 7,251 inhabitants. It possesses the most valuable island harbor, Pago-Pago, in the South Pacific, and perhaps in the entire Pacific Ocean. Commercially the island is unimportant at present, but is extremely valuable in its relations to the commerce of any nation desiring to cultivate trans-Pacific commerce.

The Samoan Islands, in the South Pacific, are fourteen in number, and lie in a direct line drawn from San Francisco to Auckland, New Zealand. Tutuila is 4,160 miles from San Francisco, 2,263 miles from Hawaii, 1,680 miles from Auckland, 2,354 miles from Sydney, and 4,200 miles from Manila. Germany governs all the group except the part owned by the United States. The inhabitants are native Polynesians and Christians of different denominations.

Ex-Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, says of Pago-Pago that "the harbor could hold the entire naval force of the United States, and is so perfectly arranged that only two vessels can enter at the same time. The coaling station, being surrounded by high bluffs, cannot be reached by shells from outside." Capacity of coaling station, 4,200 tons.

The civil government is administered by a Governor, a naval officer nominated by the Navy Department and appointed by the President. All civil affairs are under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department. (See also Samoan Islands.)

Tutuila Island, agreement regarding establishment of naval station in, and protecting dominions of, discussed, 4122. (See also Samoan Islands.)

Twenty-Cent Piece.—A silver coin of United States of the weight of 77.16 grains. It was authorized in 1875 and designed

Twenty-Cent Piece—*Continued.*
principally for use in the Pacific states. It was a legal tender to the amount of $5. Coinage of it was discontinued in 1878.

Two-Cent Piece.—A bronze coin of the United States of the weight of 96 grains. It was first issued in 1864, and was the first coin to bear the motto "In God we trust." It was legal tender to the amount of 25 cents. Coinage of the 2-cent piece was discontinued in 1872.

Two-Penny Act.—A law passed in 1755 by the Virginia assembly. The principal medium of exchange had up to this time been tobacco, it being considered more substantial than the paper money of the Colony. Under the provisions of the two-penny act, or option law, all debts payable, in tobacco were made payable, at the debtor's option, in money of the Colony at the rate of 16s. 8d. per hundredweight of tobacco. This was equivalent to 2d. a pound. On appeal to the Crown the law was vetoed.

Tygris, The, detention of, admitted by Great Britain, 2111.

Tyler and Luckett (assignees), act for relief of, vetoed, 4334.

Tyler, John.—April 6, 1841-March 3, 1835.

Fourteenth Administration—continued—Whig.

Harrison died April 4, 1841; Vice-President Tyler took oath of office April 6.

Secretary of State—
Daniel Webster (continued).
Hugh S. Legaré.
Abel P. Upshur.
John Nelson (acting).
John C. Calhoun.

Secretary of the Treasury—
Thomas Ewing (continued).
Walter Forward.
Caleb Cushing.
John C. Spencer.
George M. Bibb.

Secretary of War—
John Bell (continued).
John McLean (declined appointment).
James M. Porter (rejected by Senate).
John C. Spencer.
William Williams.

Secretary of the Navy—
George E. Badger (continued).
Abel P. Upshur.
David Henshaw (rejected by Senate).
Thomas W. Gilmer.
John Y. Mason.

Postmaster-General—
Francis Granger (continued).
Charles A. Wickliffe.

Attorney-General—
John J. Crittenden (continued).
Hugh S. Legaré.
John Nelson.

John Tyler was elected Vice-President by an electoral vote of 234—equal to that received by President Harrison. He succeeded to the position of President on the death of President Harrison, which occurred in a little more than one month after his inauguration. As this was the first break in the Presidential office since the organization of the Government, some dispute arose as to Tyler's title. Leading statesmen of both parties were actively discussing whether he was President or only Acting President. But Tyler settled the question for all time by signing his first message, "John Tyler, President."

Party Affiliation.—In the early part of his political career, Tyler was a strong supporter of President Madison's policies. In 1811 he opposed in the Virginia Assembly the recharter of the first Bank of the United States. As a member of Congress he was a strict constructionist; voted against Calhoun's internal improvement bill, the Missouri compromise, and protective tariff. In the Senate he opposed the "tariff of abominations" (1828). In 1832 he supported Jackson as the least objectionable candidate, but this support was only temporary. His nomination to the Vice-Presidency with Harrison was an effort to secure for the ticket the assistance of the dissatisfied Democrats.

Finance.—The great financial event of President Tyler's administration was his famous struggle with the Whig majorities in Congress over the Fiscal Bank and Fiscal Corporation, both of which measures he vetoed. In his opening message (page 1896) he recounted the history of the United States Bank, the sub-treasury system of President Van Buren, and other financial aspects. He uttered a note of warning to Congress which passed unheeded. He said: "I shall be ready to concur with you in the adoption of such system as you may propose, reserving to myself the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which may, in my view of it, conflict with the Constitution or otherwise jeopard the prosperity of the country, a power which I could not part with, even if I would, but which I will not believe any act of yours will call into requisition." Both houses passed, and the President signed, a bill to abolish Van Buren's sub-treasury plan. The fight for the national bank then came on. President Tyler had always maintained that the Federal Government had no Constitutional right to establish a national bank within a state without first having obtained the consent of that state. Both houses passed an act incorporating a bank of the United States without providing for the consent of the states, and the President vetoed it. It failed to secure the necessary two-thirds vote and died. The "fiscal corporation" bill was then brought forward incorporating such a bank in the District of Columbia, with power to establish branches in other states. Pressure of all kinds was brought to bear upon the President to compel him to either sign this bill or to resign. But he was neither to be hoodwinked nor bullied. The bill passed both houses in September, 1841; but the President promptly vetoed it. Whereupon the majority of his Cabinet resigned, Webster alone remaining. No hoped-for embarrassment followed, for the President promptly filled the vacancies, and his nominations were at once confirmed. The great effect of the undoubted victory which Tyler won was the death-blow to paternal government.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the Tyler administration stood as follows: Jan. 1, 1842, $20,601,226.28; 1843, $32,742,922.00; 1844, $23,461,652.50; 1845, $15,925,303.01.

Tariff.—In the second year of Tyler's administration the strife between Congress and the President was renewed. Instead of the bank question, the tariff formed the matter of dispute. The importations were insufficient to supply the Government with means, and the reduction of duties by the compromise tariff had been so great that there was not money enough to meet the expenses. A bill was passed restoring the high protective tariff of 1833 and providing that the surplus revenues that were sure to accrue therefrom should be divided among the states. The President vetoed this bill on the ground that the compromise tariff provided that the protective tariff should come to an end in 1842, and be-

Tyler, John—*Continued.*
cause of the provision for distributing the surplus. Congress then framed another bill based on a tariff for revenue plan, with an incidental provision for protection and distribution. The President gave great offence to Congress by vetoing this bill also. There were threats of impeachment for unwarrantable assumption of authority; but the Whigs were afraid to go before the people for election in the autumn without settling the tariff, and they were obliged to pass a bill without the distributing clause. This the President promptly signed. Later, an attempt was made to pass the distributing clause in a separate bill, but the President vetoed that. In the next Congress, the Whig majority of 25 was replaced by a Democratic majority of 61.

Internal Improvements.—Congress passed two bills for river and harbor improvements, one for the eastern part of the country, and the other for the Mississippi section. The eastern bill President Tyler vetoed (page 2183); the Mississippi bill he signed. The discrimination was on the ground that the Mississippi was a great national highway, and therein differed from all other rivers, and was on that account a feature for the consideration of the Federal Government. An attempt to override the President's veto in this matter was not successful.

Tyler, John:
- Annexation of Texas, discussed by. (See Texas.)
- Annual messages of, 1927, 2047, 2110, 2187.
- Appointing power of President, discussed by, 1903, 1958.
- Biographical sketch of, 1888.
- Commissioner from Virginia to confer with President in effort to prevent war, 3193.
- Day of fasting and prayer recommended by, in consequence of death of President William Henry Harrison, 1887.
- Death of President William Henry Harrison announced to, 1877.
- Discretionary power of President over nominations, removals, and other acts, discussed by, 1903, 1941, 1958, 2073, 2080.
- Dorr's Rebellion, discussed by, and correspondence regarding, 2136, 2139, 2160.
- Exchequer plan of, recommended by, 2057, 2119.
- Finances discussed by, 1895, 1916, 1934, 1955, 1959, 2052, 2057, 2079, 2117, 2119, 2199.
- Foreign policy, discussed by, 1890, 2049, 2064, 2160, 2169, 2171, 2176, 2190, 2193, 2206.
- Hawaiian Islands, independence of, desired by United States, and control over, must not pass to foreign power, 2064.
- Inaugural address of, 1889.
- Internal improvements discussed by, 2183.
- Large standing army unnecessary in time of peace, 1901.
- Medium of exchange discussed, 1897, 1935, 2119.
- Monroe Doctrine reasserted by, 2065.
- Oath of office administered to, 1886.
- Peace with all the world the true foundation of our policy, 2050.
- Pocket vetoes of, 2108, 2182.
- Portrait of, 1888.
- Powers of Federal and State Governments, discussed by, 1916, 1921, 1941, 2036, 2043, 2183.
- Proclamations of—
  - Extraordinary session of Senate, 2220.
  - Military expedition against Canada, 1925.
- Prostration in business, referred to by, 2057.
- Protest of, to action of House in adopting report assailing official conduct of, 2043.
- Request of House for information in possession of, refused, 1958, 2073, 2080.
- Special session message of, 1893.
- State banks, measures should be adopted respecting creation of, 1899.
- State of the Union, discussed by, 1927, 2047, 2110, 2187.
- Subtreasury system, discussed by, 1898, 2060.
- System of government, discussed by, 2188.
- Tariff discussed by, 1944, 1961, 2033, 2036, 2053, 2119.
- Texas, relations with, discussed by, (See Texas.)
- Veto messages of—
  - Appropriating proceeds of sales of public lands, reasons for applying pocket veto, 2078.
  - Improvement of rivers and harbors, 2183.
  - Incorporating Fiscal Bank, 1916.
  - Incorporating Fiscal Corporation, 1921.
  - Payment of Cherokee certificates, reasons for applying pocket veto, 2182.
  - Revenue cutters and steamers, 2219.
  - Tariff bills, 2033, 2036.
    - Protest of President against action of House in adopting report assailing his conduct respecting, 2043.
  - Testimony in contested-election cases, reasons for applying pocket veto, 2108.
- War between Texas and Mexico, discussed by. (See Wars, Foreign.)
- Warehousing system recommended by, 2053, 2119.

Uintah Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7260.

Umatilla, The, rewards to Osette Indians for rescuing, recommended, 4803.

Umatilla Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Umpqua Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Uncle Sam.—A personification of the United States Government. Several explanations have been given as to the origin of this expression, but the most plausible is the following: During the War of 1812 Elbert Anderson, an army contractor, bought large quantities of provisions for the Army and had them shipped to himself at Troy, N. Y. The shipping mark was "E. A." above and "U. S." below. One of the inspectors at Troy was Samuel Wilson, popularly known as "Uncle Sam" Wilson. A workman was asked the meaning of the initials "U. S.,, which at that time were rarely used as an abbreviation for the United States. The prompt reply was "Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam," referring to Sam Wilson. This interpretation became current among the workmen, many of whom afterwards enlisted and communicated the explanation to their comrades from all parts of the country as the mystic cipher elicited inquiry. The story went the rounds of the press and "Uncle Sam" became the popular appellation of the Government.

Uncompahgre Forest Reserve, Col., proclaimed, 7246.

Uncompahgre Reservation, bill to change boundaries of, vetoed, 5522.

Underground Railroad.—A name commonly applied before the Civil War to an arrangement whereby fugitive slaves were assisted to escape to Canada. The idea originated in some one of the northern states, and the plan consisted in harboring fugitives during the day and at night conducting them to the next "station" till they finally reached the border line. This "railroad" had many branches and the stations were a night's journey apart. The principal routes were from Ketucky, across Virginia and Ohio, and from Maryland through Pennsylvania and New York. This system of aiding escaping slaves was partially organized in 1838, but did not attain its highest activity until the passage of the fugitive-slave law, about 1850. A Quaker, Levi Coffin, the reputed president of the organization, is said to have aided in the escape of a large number of slaves annually for many years. A colored woman named Harriet Tubman is said to have made many journeys north, conducting bands of fugitives.

Union Flags, return of Confederate and to respective States, recommended, 5163.

Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

Union Labor Party.—A successor of the Greenback party. It was organized at Cincinnati Feb. 23, 1887, and promulgated a platform embodying the principles of the Knights of Labor. In 1891 it united with the Farmers' Alliance and other elements to form the Populist party.

Union of South Africa.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the watershed of the Limpopo River, i. e., from 34° 50′-22° S. latitude, and include all the British territory within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Physical Features.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps toward the interior. The southwestern peninsula contains the famous Table Mountain (3,582 feet), while the Great Zwarte Bergen and Lange Bergen run in parallel lines from west to east of the southern province. Between these two ranges and the Roggeveld and Nieuweveld to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the Sneeuwbergen, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the Drakensbergen (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free States presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land. Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land and the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

The Orange, with its tributary the Vaal, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensbergen and flowing into the Atlantic between German Southwest Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The Limpopo, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

History.—The Cape of Good Hope was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. In 1652 the Netherlands East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a party of Englishmen, who established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a body of Dutch Boers, who came with their wagons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The Transvaal was formed as the South African Republic by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal River from the native chiefs. The discovery of the gold fields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great

Union of South Africa—*Continued.* tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The Orange Free State was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854.

Government.—The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South African Act, passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on Sept. 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seized of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbors, and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, in 1910. The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the capital is Cape Town. The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses. Governor-General (Pretoria), His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone.

The Senate consists of forty members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and thirty-two are elected, eight for each Province.

The House of Assembly consists of 121 elected members, fifty-one of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, seventeen Natal, thirty-six Transvaal, and seventeen the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population Census of 1911
Cape of Good Hope........	276,995	2,564,965
Natal.....................	35,290	1,194,043
Transvaal................	110,426	1,686,212
Orange Free State.........	50,389	528,174
Total................	473,100	5,973,394

Ethnography.—Of the total 5,973,394 persons (1911), 3,069,392 were males, and 2,904,002 females. The increase for the Union (1904-1911) was 15.41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows: Cape, 6.44 per cent; Natal, 7.69 per cent; Transvaal, 32,78 per cent; Orange Free State, 36.37 per cent. The population comprised (1911) 1,276,242 Europeans or whites (591,078 females), 4,019,006 natives (1,996,057 females) and 678,146 other colored races (316,867 females). In 1904 the figures were: Europeans, 1,116,806 (increase, 1904-1911, of 14.28 per cent; natives, 3,491,056 (increase, 1904-1911, of 15.12 per cent); and other colored races 567,962 (increase, 1904-1911, of 19,40 per cent). The total non-European increase (1904-1911) was 15.72 per cent. The proportion of Europeans in the total population in 1904 was 21.58 per cent; in 1911, 21.37 per cent.

Union Veteran Legion.—Organized at Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1884, and the National Organization was perfected Nov. 17, 1886. Encampments are now organized in twenty-one states and the District of Columbia, numbering 152 encampments. The membership is over 20,000. To become a member, the applicant must have been an officer, soldier, sailor or marine of the Union army, navy, or marine corps, during the late Civil War, who volunteered prior to July 1, 1863, for a term of three years, and was honorably discharged for any cause, after a service of at least two continuous years; or was, at any time discharged by reason of wounds received in the line of duty; also those who volunteered for a term of two years prior to July 22, 1861, and served their full term of enlistment, unless discharged for wounds received in the line of duty; but no drafted person, nor substitute, nor any one who has at any time borne arms against the United States, is eligible. A statement by the Adjutant-General of the Legion says: "It is believed that those who entered the service prior to July, 1863, had but one object in view, and that was the preservation of the Union. There were no bounties prior to that date, nor were there any fears of a draft; consequently, those who shouldered a musket or wielded a sabre felt that it was a sacred duty to offer their lives in defence of their country's honor."

United Confederate Veterans.—An association the objects and purposes of which are set forth in the constitution as finally adopted at the Houston reunion, May 23, 1895. It is a federation of all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers and sailors. The purposes are the cultivation of ties of friendship between those who have shared common dangers, sufferings, and privations; the encouragement of the writing, by the participants therein, of narratives, episodes, occurrences, etc., of the Civil War; the collection of authentic data for an impartial history, and the preservation of war relics and mementoes, and the record, as far as possible, of every Confederate soldier who is dead; caring for the needy survivors and assisting and protecting Confederate widows and orphans; the erection of enduring monuments and marking with headstones the graves of Confederate dead, and instilling into descendants proper veneration for their fathers. Membership is by camps, and the latter are organized into departments, divisions, and brigades. There are three departments—Army of Northern Virginia, Army of the Tennessee, and Army of the Trans-Mississippi. The number of members is about 55,000.

United Daughters of the Confederacy.—The United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1894. It is composed of the widows, wives, mothers, sisters, and lineal female descendants of men who served honorably in the army and navy of the Confederate States, or who served in the civil service of the Confederate States or one of the southern states, or who gave personal services to the Confederate cause. There are local federations, governed by state divisions, which in turn are subordinate to the general organization. The objects of

United Daughters—*Continued.*

the United Daughters of the Confederacy, as stated in the constitution of the society, are "social, literary, historical, monumental, benevolent, and honorable in every degree, without any political signification whatever." It will endeavor: (1) To unite in the federation all bodies of southern women now organized or that may hereafter be formed. (2) To cultivate ties of friendship among our women whose fathers, brothers, sons, and, in numberless cases, mothers, shared common dangers, sufferings, and privations; and to perpetuate honor, integrity, valor, and other noble attributes of true southern character. (3) To instruct and instill into the descendants of the people of the south a proper respect for the pride in the glorious war history, with a veneration and love for the deeds of their forefathers which have created such a monument of military renown, and to perpetuate a truthful record of the noble and chivalric achievements of their ancestors. All with the view of furnishing authentic information from which a conscientious historian will be enabled to write a correct and impartial history of the Confederate side during the struggle for southern independence. The organization now has 1,380 chapters in the United States, north and south, with 80,000 members.

United Labor Party.—A local political party organized in New York City in 1886. It nominated Henry George for mayor on a platform based upon his theory that values arising from the growth of society belong to the community as a whole, and that therefore land values should bear the burden of taxation (see Single Tax).

United Sons of Confederate Veterans.—The general society of this organization is composed of representatives of local camps throughout the United States.

United States.—The United States is a federal republic consisting of forty-eight states and one federal district, besides the outlying territories of Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Guam, Tutuila Group (Samoa), Wake and other islands and the Panama Canal Zone. Continental United States occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°-49° North and longitude 67°-124° 30′ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Physical Features.—The coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, which partly forms the boundary with Mexico. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southward towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, in the eastern states. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless prairies. In the eastern states large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, etc., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilization. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminum; the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah and Idaho (silver); while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

History.—United States history may be said to commence with the colonizing expeditions from Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; for, although Columbus discovered America in the fifteenth century (Oct. 12, 1492), no definite European settlement was attempted until the last quarter of the sixteenth century, when England, Holland, Sweden, France, and Spain made determined efforts to bring into account the potential wealth of the newly discovered continent. Of these nationalities the English secured a paramount influence amongst the nations of Europe. In the seventeenth century a chartered company founded Jamestown (1607), and many Royalist settlements were established in the district which had been named Virginia, after Queen Elizabeth, in the previous century. But step by step with the Church and Royalist foundations in the south a similar series of Puritan and Separatist centres was established in the north. The small band of "Pilgrim Fathers" in their 180-ton *Mayflower*, from Southampton, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620), was soon followed by a stream of well-to-do merchants from Boston, Lincolnshire, and other east coast English towns, and New England became rapidly prosperous. Between these two settlements the Dutch had established themselves in New Netherlands (1621), and the Swedes in New Sweden (1638). Other English foundations were Maryland (1632), Carolina (1663), New York (1664), New Jersey (1665), and Pennsylvania (1681). Georgia (1732) was the last of the English settlements.

The Spaniards began colonizing with the second voyage of Columbus, but their settlements were mostly in Cuba, Haiti, Mexico and the islands of the Caribbean Sea and in South America. The few colonies planted on the main land were never of hardy growth. The discoveries of Cabot and Cartier opened the mouth of the St. Lawrence to French enterprise, and Champlain founded Quebec in 1608. Traversing the Great Lakes Jesuit missionaries and explorers descended the Mississippi River and established posts at St. Paul, Dubuque, Kaskaskia, and St. Louis, finally reaching New

United States—*Continued.*
Orleans, thereby confirming the claim of France to the whole interior of the country.

A continuous struggle was waged between the English and French settlements in America, but until the War of 1754-1763 little part was taken by Great Britain in the actual campaigns. The issue of this war decided the fate of America. The British Government levied an excise tax on many articles in everyday use in the colonies. The colonists resisted in arms, and bloodshed ensued at the first engagement at Lexington, April 19, 1775, and continued until the Capitulation of Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781, when Lord Cornwallis surrendered with the whole of his forces to General Washington. When peace was concluded, Sept. 3, 1783, between America and Great Britain, no vestige of territory over which the dispute had raged remained under British rule. On July 4, 1776, the delegates of the various American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence. (See Revolutionary War and the various battles.)

The Declaration of Independence (q. v.) was followed by the framing of a Constitution, which was ratified in 1787 to 1790 by the thirteen Original States (Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island). (See Admission of States.) This Constitution established a legislature of two houses, and vested the executive power in an elective President; and on April 30, 1789, George Washington entered office as the first of a line of Presidents of the United States of America.

The maritime war of Britain and France led to the outbreak of hostilities between the former and the United States, owing mainly to the rival interpretation of the law of allegiance in connection with impressment of British subjects from American ships to serve in the British Navy. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war against Britain, in which the latter was generally successful on land and the United States almost inevitably victorious on the sea. Peace was concluded by the Treaty of Ghent, on December 24, 1814, after a purposeless war.

The war with Mexico and the civil war between the states are described under separate headings.

Government.—By the Constitution (q. v.) of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which seventeen amendments (See Amendments) have been added), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

The Executive power is vested in the President, advised and assisted by the heads of ten executive departments. The description and history of these departments will be found under the headings, State, Treasury, War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor. (See also President.)

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a veto power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. Two Senators from each state are elected by the people thereof for the term of six years; and Representatives are chosen in each state, by popular vote for two years. The number of Representatives for each state is allotted in proportion to its population—at present one for 211,500. (See articles on Congress, Senate and House.)

The *Judiciary* consists of three sets of federal courts: (1) The Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting ambassadors, etc., or where a state is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior federal courts. (2) The Circuit Court of Appeals, dealing with appeals from district courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The District Courts, eighty-five in number, served by a District Court Judge. (See Judiciary Courts, and Supreme Court.)

Education.—The system of public instruction extends from the kindergarten to the university. Control is vested in the state and local authorities, the only central organization being the Bureau of Education charged with statistical and advisory functions only. The number of illiterates is swollen by immigrants, and by the fact that some 44 per cent of the colored population receive no instruction. It is said that no home is beyond reach of a school, whilst in some cases pupils are conveyed to and fro at public expense. A salient feature of the American system is co-education of the sexes throughout, there being comparatively few institutions where the tuition is not dual. Powerful aid is afforded by private and philanthropic initiative. Special Schools and Professional Establishments are numerous. Leading Universities are California, the Catholic University of America, Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, the Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Yale. (See Universities.)

Articles on the co-ordinate branches of the United States government will be found alphabetically arranged in the Encyclopedic Index under the following headings:

Executive—
  Executive
  Executive Depts.
  Executive Mansion
  President
  Vice-President
  Capitol
  Cabinet
  State, Dept. of
  Treasury Dept.
  War Dept.
  Justice Dept.
  Post-Office Dept.
  Navy Dept.
  Interior Dept.
  Agriculture Dept.
  Commerce Dept.
  Labor Dept.
  Dist. of Columbia
  Federal
  Confederate
Legislative—
  Senate
  Senator
  Vice-President
  House
  Representatives
  Apportionment
  Speaker of the House
  Veto
  Impeachment
Judicial—
  Judiciary
  Courts
  Supreme Court
  Justices
  Attorney General
  Court of Claims
Miscellaneous—
  Smithsonian Institution
  Pan American Union
  Government Ptg. Office
  Botanic Garden
  Soldiers' Home (Reg.)
  Soldiers' Home (Vol.)
  Geographic Board
  General Supply Committee
Commissions—
  Interstate Commerce
  International Waterways
  Civil Service
  Fine Arts
  Am. National Red Cross
  Indians
  Industrial Relations
  Board of Mediation and Arbitration

Diplomatic and Consular Service—
  Ambassadors
  Embassies
  Consuls
  Exequaturs
  Legations
Washington National Monument Society
Government Hospital for the Insane

United States—*Continued.*

THE PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN AREA, POPULATION AND MATERIAL INDUSTRIES FROM 1800 TO 1913 IS SHOWN IN THIS TABLE WHICH IS COMPILED FROM A STATEMENT PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

	1800	1850	1880	1900	1913 *a*
Area *b*................square miles.	892,135	2,997,119	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population *c*....................no.	5,308,483	23,191,876	50,155,783	75,994,575	97,028,497
Population per sq. mile *c*........no.	6.47	7.88	16.86	25.35	32.06
Wealth *d e*....................dols.	....	7,135,780,000	42,642,000,000	88,517,306,775	*f*107,104,211,917
Wealth, per capita *d e*..........dols.	....	307.69	850.20	1,164.79	*f*1,310.11
Public debt less cash in Treasury *g*......................dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,258	1,050,650,909
Public debt, per capita........dols.	15.63	2.74	38.27	14.52	10.83
Interest bearing debt *h*........dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,723,993,100	1,023,478,860	967,706,610
Annual interest charge........dols.	3,402,601	3,782,393	79,633,981	33,545,130	22,835,330
Interest per capita............dols.	0.64	0.16	1.59	0.44	0.24
Gold coined.....................dols.	317,760	31,981,739	62,308,279	99,272,943	*i*17,498,523
Silver coined...................dols.	234,296	1,866,100	27,411,694	36,345,321	*i*7,340,995
Gold in circulation *j*..........dols.	16,000,000	147,395,456	225,695,779	610,806,472	*k* 608,979,598
Silver in circulation *j*..........dols.			68,622,345	142,050,334	*k* 226,782,060
Gold certificates in circulation.dols.	....	....	7,963,900	200,733,019	1,008,532,749
Silver certificates in circulation.dols.	....	....	5,789,569	470,465,574	470,189,192
U. S. notes in circulation......dols.	....	....	327,895,457	313,971,545	337,923,706
National bank notes in circulation.......................dols.	....	....	337,415,178	300,115,112	716,261,921
Miscellaneous currency in circulation *l*...................dols.	10,500,000	131,366,526	....	79,008,942	2,656,781
Total circulation of money.....dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	973,382,228	2,055,150,998	3,371,326,007
Per capita.................dols.	5.00	12.02	19.41	26.93	34.64
National banks..................no.	....	....	2,076	3,732	7,473
Capital.....................dols.	....	....	455,909,565	621,536,461	1,056,919,792
Bank clearings, New York.....dols.	....	....	37,182,128,621	51,964,588,564	*i* 96,672,301,000
Total United States.......dols.	....	....	....	84,582,450,081	*i* 168,506,362,000
Deposits in National banks....dols.	....	....	833,701,034	2,458,092,758	5,953,461,551
Deposits in savings banks.....dols.	....	43,431,130	819,106,973	2,389,719,954	*i* 4,451,555,688
Depositors in savings banks.....no.	....	251,354	2,335,582	6,107,083	*i* 10,010,304
Farms and farm property *d*....dols.	....	3,967,343,580	12,180,501,538	*m*20,439,901,164	*n o*40,991,449,090
Farm products, value *p*........dols.	....	....	2,212,450,927	4,417,069,973	8,498,311,000
Manufacturing establishments *d*.no.	....	123,025	253,852	512,254	*oq* 268,291
Value of products *d*.........dols.	....	1,019,106,616	5,369,579,191	13,004,400,143	*oq*20,672,051,870
United States Government receipts—net ordinary *r*.......dols.	10,848,749	43,592,889	333,526,501	567,240,852	723,782,921
Customs.................dols.	9,080,933	39,668,686	186,522,065	233,164,871	318,142,344
Internal revenue..........dols.	809,397	....	124,009,374	295,327,927	*s* 344,426,784
United States Government, disbursements, net ordinary *s*..dols.	10,813,971	40,948,383	264,847,637	487,713,792	683,699,692
War....................dols.	2,560,879	9,687,025	38,116,916	134,774,768	161,775,225
Navy...................dols.	3,448,716	7,904,725	13,536,985	55,953,078	133,154,439
Pensions................dols.	64,131	1,866,886	56,777,174	140,877,316	175,133,705
Interest on public debt....dols.	3,402,601	3,782,393	95,757,575	40,160,333	22,899,108
Imports of merchandise.......dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	667,954,746	849,941,184	1,812,978,234
Per capita.................dols.	17.19	7.48	*u* 12.51	10.93	18.41
Exports of merchandise.......dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	835,638,658	1,394,483,082	2,465,884,149
Per capita.................dols.	13.37	6.23	*v* 16.43	17.76	24.66
Imports, silk, raw.............lbs.	....	....	2,562,236	11,259,310	26,049,472
Rubber, crude.................lbs.	....	....	16,826,099	49,377,138	113,384,359
Tin plates..................lbs.	....	....	379,902,880	147,963,804	28,344,243
Iron and steel, manufactures of......................dols.	....	20,145,067	71,266,699	20,478,728	33,636,358
Domestic exports iron and steel manufactures..............dols.	52,144	1,953,702	14,716,524	121,913,548	304,605,797
Domestic exports, all manufactures of.................dols.	....	23,223,106	121,818,298	484,846,235	1,187,000,460
Farm animals, value *p*. ......dols.	....	544,180,516	1,576,917,556	2,228,123,134	5,501,783,000
Cattle......................no.	....	17,778,907	33,258,000	43,902,414	565,27,000
Horses......................no.	....	4,336,719	11,201,800	13,537,524	20,567,000
Sheep......................no.	....	21,773,220	40,765,900	41,883,065	51,482,000
Mules......................no.	....	559,331	1,729,500	2,086,027	4,386,000
Swine......................no.	....	30,354,213	34,034,100	37,079,356	61,178,000
Production of gold............dols.	....	50,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,000	*i* 91,685,168
Silver, commercial value.....dols.	....	50,900	34,717,000	35,741,100	*i* 33,679,786
Coal......................tons.	....	6,266,233	63,822,830	240,789,310	*i* 491,071,429
Petroleum.................gals.	....	....	1,104,017,166	2,672,062,218	*i* 9,346,621,268
Pig iron...................tons.	....	563,755	3,835,191	13,789,242	*i* 29,726,937
Steel......................tons.	....	....	1,247,335	10,188,329	*i* 31,251,303
Tin plates..................lbs.	....	....	....	849,004,022	2,157,055,000
Copper....................tons.	....	650	27,000	270,588	*i* 557,589
Wool.......................lbs.	....	52,516,959	232,500,000	288,636,621	*i* 304,043,400
Wheat....................bush.	....	100,485,944	498,549,868	522,229,505	*i* 730,267,000
Corn.....................bush.	....	592,071,104	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	*i* 3,124,746,000
Cotton...................bales.	153,509	2,454,442	6,605,750	10,245,602	*i* 14,090,863
Cane sugar..................lbs.	....	247,577,000	178,872,000	322,549,011	*i* 723,840,000
Sugar consumed............lbs.	....	....	1,979,221,478	4,477,175,236	7,864,300,869

United States—*Continued.*

THE PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN AREA, POPULATION AND MATERIAL INDUSTRIES FROM 1800 TO 1913—*Continued.*

	1800	1850	1880	1900	1913 *a*
Cotton consumed.....500-lb. bales.	18,829	422,626	1,865,922	3,603,516	† 5,181,826
Domestic cotton exported......lbs.	....	638,381,604	1,822,061,114	3,100,583,188	4,562,295,675
Railways operated...........miles.	....	9,021	90,267	194,262	†254,732
Passengers carried...........no.	....	....	....	576,831,251	997,409,882
Railways—Continued					
Freight carried 1 mile.......tons.	....	....	....	141,596,551,161	†253,783,701,839
Revenue, ton per mile......cents.	....	....	....	0.729	†0.757
Passenger cars...............no.	....	....	....	34,713	†49,919
Other cars...................no.	....	....	....	1,416,125	†2,309,517
American vessels built *w*......tons.	106,261	279,255	157,409	393,790	*i* 232,669
Trading domestic, etc.......tons.	301,919	1,949,743	2,715,224	4,338,145	*i* 6,782,082
Trading foreign............tons.	669,921	1,585,711	1,352,810	826,694	*i* 932,101
On Great Lakes............tons.	....	198,266	605,102	1,565,587	*i* 2,949,924
Vessels passing through Sault Ste. Marie Canal...........tons.	....	....	1,734,890	22,315,834	*i* 56,736,807
Commercial failures............no.	....	....	4,735	10,774	*i* 15,542
Amount of liabilities........dols.	....	....	65,752,000	138,495,673	*i* 203,117,391
Post-Offices..................no.	903	18,417	42,989	76,688	58,020
Receipts of P. O. Department..dols.	280,804	51,499,985	33,315,479	102,354,579	*i* 246,744,016
Telegrams sent *x*..............no.	....	....	29,215,509	63,167,783	*i* 90,000,000
Newspapers, etc. *y*............no.	....	2,526	9,723	20,806	22,855
Public schools, salaries........dols.	....	....	55,942,972	137,687,746	*z* †266,678,471
Patents issued.................no.	....	993	13,947	26,499	*i* 37,731
Immigrants arrived *...........no.	....	369,980	457,257	448,572	1,197,892

a Figures of 1913 subject to revisions. *b* Exclusive of Alaska and islands belonging to the United States. *c* Census figures, relating to Continental United States; the figures for 1913 represent an estimate. *d* Census figures. *e* True valuation of real and personal property. *f* 1904. *g* 1800 to 1850, outstanding principal of the public debt, January 1. *h* Figures for the years 1800 to 1850 include the total public debt. *i* 1912. *j* Gold and silver can not be stated separately prior to 1876. From 1862 to 1875, inclusive, gold and silver were not in circulation, except on the Pacific coast, where it is estimated that the average specie circulation was about $25,000,000, and this estimate is continued for the three following years under the head of gold. After that period gold was available for circulation. *k* As the result of a special investigation by the Director of the Mint, a reduction of $135,000,000 was made in the estimate of gold coin in circulation on July 1, 1907, as compared with the basis of previous years, and on September 1, 1910, a reduction of $9,700,000 was made in the estimate of subsidiary silver. *l* Includes notes of Bank of United States; State-bank notes; demand notes of 1862 and 1863; fractional currency, 1870; Treasury notes of 1890,1900 to date; and currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872–1900. *m* Includes value of buildings, $3,556,639,496. The Twelfth Census was the first to collect statistics of buildings on farms. *n* Includes value of buildings, $6,325,451,528. *o* 1910. *p* Data of the Department of Agriculture, representing wealth production on farms. *q* Exclusive of neighborhood industries and hand trades, included in years previous to 1905. *r* "Ordinary receipts" include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and "miscellaneous," but do not include receipts from loans, premiums, Treasury notes, or revenues of Post-Office Department. *s* Includes corporation tax, $34,948,871 in 1913. *t* "Ordinary disbursements" include disbursements for War, Navy, Indians, pensions, payments for interest, and "miscellaneous," but do not include payments for premiums, principal of public debt, or disbursements for postal service paid from revenues thereof. *u* Imports for consumption after 1850. *v* Domestic exports only after 1860. *w* Includes canal boats and barges prior to 1880. *x* Figures relate to the Western Union only and after 1900 do not include messages sent over leased wires or under railroad contracts. *y* 1800 to 1850, inclusive, from census of 1880; from 1880 to 1900, inclusive, from Rowell's Newspaper Directory; after 1900, from Ayer's American Newspaper Annual. Figures for 1913 include outlying possessions. *z* Includes salaries for teachers and principals only. * 1850, total alien passengers arrived; 1850, 15 months ending December 31; after 1850, fiscal years ending June 30. † 1911.

United States (see also States of the Union):
  Accounts of, with States. (See States of the Union.)
  Act regarding bringing of suits against, vetoed, 5682.
  Admission of States discussed. (See Admission of States.)
  Aliens in. (See Aliens.)
  American system discussed, 2504.
  Army of. (See Army; Militia.)
  Attempts made by Great Britain and France to draw, into their contests, 437.
  Attorney-General of. (See Attorney-General.)
  Attorneys, district. (See Attorneys, District.)
  Boundaries of, and disputes regarding (see also Indians; Mexico; Northeastern Boundary; Northwestern Boundary; Spain; the several States)—
    Northeastern Boundary referred to. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
  Canada, relations with. (See Canada, Dominion of.)
  Capital of. (See District of Columbia; Washington City.)
  Capitol of. (See Capitol.)
  Census of. (See Census.)
  Cessions of territory to. (See Annexation.)
  Citizens of. (See Citizens of United States.)
  Civil War in. (See Civil War.)
  Claims of, against foreign powers. (See the several powers.)
  Claims of—
    Citizens against. (See Private Claims against United States.)
    Foreign powers against. (See the several powers.)

United States—*Continued.*
- States against. (See States of the Union.)
- Coast survey of. (See Coast Survey.)
- Colonial trade with Great Britain. (See Great Britain.)
- Colors of France presented to, through French minister, accompanied by an address from the committee of public Safety, 181.
- Combinations against. (See Illegal Combinations.)
- Commerce of. (See Commerce.)
- Compulsory payment of claims against, by judiciary process, discussed, 1720.
- Conspiracies against. (See Illegal Combinations.)
- Constitution of. (See Constitution.)
- Consuls of. (See Consuls of United States.)
- Consuls to. (See Consul to United States.)
- Conventions of. (See Treaties.)
- Courtesies extended to foreign nations, 410, 523, 822.
- Courts of. (See Courts.)
- Credit of. (See Credit, Public.)
- Creditors of. (See Creditors, Government.)
- Debt of. (See Debt, Public.)
- Differences with foreign powers. (See the several powers.)
- Disbursements of, for intercourse with Barbary Powers, 464.
- Dismemberment of, combinations for, discussed, 424, 427.
- Divisions between people and, discouraged, 229.
- Drafts of. (See Government Drafts.)
- Emigrants to. (See Immigration.)
- Expeditions in, against foreign powers. (See Expeditions Against Foreign Powers.)
- Expenditures of. (See Expenditures, Public.)
- Finances of. (See Finances.)
- First treaty of commerce of, 820.
- Fiscal operations of, should be separated from those of individuals, 1545, 1598.
- Foreign intercourse of. (See Foreign Intercourse.)
- Foreign paupers introduced into. (See Paupers.)
- Foreign policy of. (See Foreign Policy.)
- Foreign relations. (See the several powers.)
- Foreigners in. (See Aliens; Naturalized Citizens.)
- Geographical distinctions in, discouraged, 208, 2413.
- Illegal combinations in. (See Illegal Combinations.)
- Immigration discussed. (See Immigration.)
- Imprisonment of—
  - Citizens of. (See Imprisonment.)
  - Foreigners by. (See the several powers.)
- Indemnity received by, from other powers. (See Claims.)
- Indians, relations with. (See Indians.)
- Inhabitants of. (See Census.)
- Insolvent debtors of. (See Bankruptcy; Debtors, Insolvent.)
- Insurrections in. (See Illegal Combinations.)
- Interference of foreign powers in affairs of. (See Foreign Policy.)
- Internal improvements in. (See Internal Improvements.)
- International obligations of. (See International Obligations of United States.)
- Invasion of northern frontier of, by troops of Great Britain, 1618, 1676, 1695, 1840, 1929.
- Invasion of southwestern frontier of, from Texas referred to, 1726.
- Invasion against, for arrest of citizens of, by foreign government shall not be permitted, 1929.
- Judges in. (See the several judges.)
- Judiciary system of. (See Judiciary System.)
- Lands—
  - Ceded to, by Indians. (See Lands, Public; Indian.)
  - Purchased by (see also Lands, Indian; Lands, Public).
    - From France, 956.
    - Spain, 956, 1029.
- Loans of. (See Loans.)
- Losses sustaind by. (See Claims.)
- Maritime rights of. (See Maritime Rights.)
- Merchandise transported from one port to another in, over Canadian territory, discussed, 5770.
- Military expeditions against. (See Illegal Combinations.)
- Militia of. (See Army; Militia.)
- Ministers of. (See Ministers of United States.)
- Ministers to. (See the several powers.)
- Mints of. (See Mint.)
- Naval force on the Lakes. (See Great Lakes.)
- Navigation questions. (See Navigation.)
- Neutral rights of. (See Neutral Rights.)
- Neutrality of. (See Neutrality.)
- Northeastern boundary discussed. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
- Northwestern boundary discussed, (See Northwestern Boundary.)

United States—*Continued.*
  Outrages committed on citizens of. (See Citizens of United States.)
  Panics in. (See Panics.)
  Pardons granted citizens of. (See Pardons.)
  Parties in, people warned against baneful effects of, 210.
  Peace with other nations, hope expressed that it may be preserved, 229, 230.
  Persons from foreign countries crossing borders of, and committing depredations, order regarding, 3484.
  Pledge of, to Mexico. (See Mexico.)
  Policy of, toward foreign powers. (See Foreign Policy.)
  Political affairs of Europe not interfered with by, 2050, 2248, 2715, 4050.
  Population of. (See Census.)
  Powers, foreign, relations with. (See Powers, Foreign.)
  Powers of. (See Powers of Federal and State Governments.)
  Prefers war to tribute, 560.
  Preparation for war recommended. (See War.)
  Presents offered to, by—
    Emperor of Morocco, 1256.
    Imaum of Muscat, recommendations regarding, 1809, 2169.
  Private armed vessels of, instructed to furnish aid to neutral vessels. (See Vessels, United States.)
  Private claims against. (See Private Claims against United States.)
  Public statutes of. (See Revised Statutes.)
  Rebellions in. (See Illegal Combinations.)
  Reception of letter of thanks from Greece, 950.
  Recommending active and hasty preparation for war. (See War.)
  Relations with foreign powers. (See Powers, Foreign.)
  Relations with Texas. (See Texas.)
  Resolutions of—
    Pennsylvania legislature—
      Pledging support to, 446, 482.
  Revenue of. (See Revenue, Public.)
  Revised Statutes of. (See Revised Statutes.)
  Rights of, on ocean must be respected, 384.
  Seat of Government of. (See District of Columbia; Seat of Government; Washington City.)
  Secret agent employed by Great Britain to foment disaffection in, referred to, 483, 488.
  Should not consume what it is expected to guard, 317.
  Stock held by, in corporations should be sold, 1162.
  Subscribes for shares in canal company. (See Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.)
  Supported by ballot box, not musket, 1390.
  Supreme Court of. (See Court, Supreme.)
  System of government of discussed, 2188, 2614, 2715, 2745, 2825, 2874, 3566, 5358.
  Texan forces invade territory of, 1726.
  Texas, relations with. (See Texas.)
  Thanks, letter of, received from Greece, 950.
  Trade with foreign powers. (See Commerce.)
  Transfer of Louisiana to, disagreeable to Spain, 376.
  Treason, citizens punished for. (See Treason.)
  Treaties of. (See Treaties.)
  Troops of. (See Army; Militia.)
  Unity of—
    Best preserved by local self-government, 208.
    Essential to liberty, 207.
  Wars of. (See Algerine War; Indian Wars; Mexican War; Revolutionary War; Spanish-American War; Tripolitan War; Civil War; War of 1812.)
United States, Federal Government of. (See articles under.)

United States, The.—A famous frigate of the War of 1812. She was built at Philadelphia in 1797 and carried forty-four guns. Oct. 25, 1812, near the island of Madeira, she met and captured the British ship *Macedonian,* also of forty-four guns. Of the 300 men on the *Macedonian,* thirty-six were killed and sixty-eight wounded. The loss on the *United States* was five killed and six wounded.

United States, The:
  Combat with and capture of British frigate *Macedonian,* 506.
  French seamen injured by, while firing salute, 1273.
    Provision should be made for families of, 1273.
United States Bank of Pennsylvania:
  Payment of bonds of, held by United States, referred to, 1726.
  Suspension of, referred to, 1768.

United States Daughters of 1812.—Membership Qualifications — Any woman over eighteen years of age of good character and a lineal descendant of an ancestor who rendered civil, military, or naval service during the War of 1812, or the period of the causes which led to that war (subsequent to the War of the Revolution), may be eligible to membership, provided the applicant be acceptable to the Society. In all the states the initiation fee is $1.

United States, European and West Virginia Land Co., agreements entered into with agents of Mexico, referred to, 3723.

United States Library. (See Library of Congress.)

United States Notes: (See also Currency.)
Act to fix amount of, and circulation of national banks vetoed, 4222.
Discussed and recommendations regarding, 6073, 6078, 6175.

United States vs. Peters.—A case of mandamus decided in February, 1809, by the Supreme Court of the United States, the execution of which was opposed by the State authorities of Pennsylvania, backed by the militia. In the case of Olmstead *et al. vs.* Rittenhouse's Executrixes (q. v.) Judge Peters, of the United States district court for Pennsylvania, decided in favor of the plaintiffs, but refrained, he stated, for prudential reasons, from carrying his judgment into execution. April 2, 1803, a Pennsylvania statute was enacted forbidding the execution of the decree of the Federal court. A mandamus was then asked for against Peters. The Supreme Court granted it, Chief-Justice Marshall declaring that the legislature of a State can not annul the judgment or determine the jurisdiction of a United States court. The execution of the original judgment required the payment of £11,496 9s. 9d., Pennsylvania currency, which had been placed in the custody of the State court. The Pennsylvania officials, with the militia, resisted payment for twenty-six days, when the marshal assembled a *posse comitatus* of 2,000 men, and the money was paid over without actual collision.

United States vs. Todd.—A case not printed, there having been no reporter at the time. It was possibly the first case in which the United States Supreme Court declared a Federal statute unconstitutional. Under an act of Congress passed in 1792 the name of Yale Todd was by the circuit court of Connecticut ordered to be placed upon the pension list. It was afterwards (Feb. 17, 1794) decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that the circuit court could not constitutionally make such a decree, nor could it act in the capacity of a commission not of judicial function.

Universal Expositions. (See Exhibitions.)

Universal Postal Union discussed, 4574, 4640, 5971, 6164.

Universities. (See National University; Seminaries of Learning.)

Unlawful Expeditions. (See Illegal Combinations.)

Upper Pend d'Oreille Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Treaty with, 2913.

Uruguay.—Uruguay is the smallest of the South American Republics and lies between 30°-35° S. latitude and 53° 25′57° 42′ W. longitude, with an eastern (Atlantic) seaboard of 120 miles, a southern shore line of 235 miles on the estuary of Rio de la Plata, and 270 miles of the Uruguay River on the west. In the north the territory is conterminous with Brazil for 450 miles.

Physical Features.—The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet.

The principal river of Uruguay is the Rio Negro, flowing from northeast to southwest into the Rio de la Plata. The boundary river Uruguay is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. On the southeast coast are several lagoons, and the northeast boundary crosses Lake Mirim.

The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter.

History.—Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the seventeenth century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726-1814 the country formed part of the Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterward annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the thirty-three liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of one of the provinces), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828.

Government.—In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept. 10, 1829. The President is elected by the legislature for a term of four years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office. President (March 1, 1911-1915), José Batlle y Ordoñez, born May 21, 1854.

There is a Congress of two houses. The Senate consists of nineteen members (one for each department), elected by indirect vote for six years and renewable as to one-third every two years. The Chamber of Deputies contains seventy-five members, elected for three years by direct vote. Congress meets in annual session from February to June.

Each of the nineteen Departments has a Prefect appointed by the President, and an elective municipal council. Justice is administered in subdistrict and district courts, and in departmental courts at each provincial capital. There is a high court at Montevideo composed of three judges elected by Congress.

Education.—Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, and is, perhaps, better extended than in any other South American Republic, and there is a University at the capital.

Production and Industry.—The total area is estimated at 46,178,000 English statute acres, of which nearly 38,000,000 acres are pasture land, while 1,211,370 acres are under corn crops (wheat 683,664, maize 505,072). In 1908-1909 there were also 45,302 acres under flax producing 260,934 tons, but the flax area is diminishing. The vineyards (11,000 acres) produced close on 2,000,000 gallons of wine in 1906 Olives and tobacco are also cultivated.

The Live Stock (the rearing of which is by far the most important industry) included (1908) 8,192,602 cattle, 26,286,296 sheep, 19,951 goats, 180,999 pigs, 556,307 horses, and 17,671 mules. The extensive pasture lands are particularly suitable for cattle breeding and sheep farming, and there are many establishments for the preparation of jerked beef (tasajo) for Brazil and Cuba, and of meat extract for Europe, while the department of Paysandú sends a special brand of ox-tongues all over the world. The frozen meat industry is now developing rapidly.

The mining industry is in its infancy

Uruguay—*Continued.*
and awaits capital. Gold and silver, lead, copper, magnesium and lignite are indicated, and gold is produced in small quantities.

Manufactures.—The industries connected with the live stock raising constitute the chief manufactures, with the exception of flour from home-grown grain. Outside these, Uruguay still depends very largely on imported goods.

Finance.—The national debt was stated at 133,295,145 pesos on Jan. 1, 1913. The revenue for the preceding year was 17,211,850 pesos. The peso, the unit of value, is equivalent to $1.03, United States money.

AREA AND POPULATION

Departments	Area in English Sq. Miles	Population 1909
Artigas	4,392	28,866
Canelones	1,833	91,703
Cerro Largo	5,753	46,549
Colonia	5,525	44,413
Durazno	1,744	17,379
Flores	4,763	47,699
Florida	2,192	58,243
Maldonado	1,584	30,735
Minas	4,844	53,545
Montevideo	256	317,879
Paysandú	5,115	42,256
Rio Negro	3,269	23,421
Rivera	3,700	37,292
Rocha	4,280	36,165
Salto	4,863	46,801
San José	2,687	48,546
Soriano	3,560	41,763
Tacuarembo	8,074	48,933
Treinta y Tres	3,686	30,465
Total	72,210	1,094,688

Ethnography.—In 1908 there were 890,000 Uruguayans and 200,000 foreigners (Italian 75,000, Spanish 60,000, Brazilian 30,000, Argentine 15,000, French 13,000 British 2,000, Swiss 2,000, German 1,500, others 5,000). About 4 per cent of the population is colored (negro or Indian), 10 to 12 per cent of mixed blood, and the rest white or European (mainly Italian or Spanish) descent.

Railways.—In 1911 there were 1,570 miles of railway open for traffic, all being in British hands. Three lines radiate from Montevideo, the eastern line running to Aitigas, the central line to Rivera (on the Brazilian frontier), and the western line to Mercedes, a river port on the Rio Negro. The central line also runs westward to Paysandú, and thence via Salto to the Brazilian and Argentine frontiers. A southern line runs from the capital to Minas and Maldonado. The capital has electric trams.

In 1910 there were 1,018 post-offices and 319 telegraph offices (and two wireless stations), with 6,059 miles of line, there were also 4,803 telephone stations, with 19,039 miles of lines.

Cities.—Capital Montevideo, on the northern shore of the Rio de la Plata estuary. Population (1912), 325,000. Other towns are Paysandú, Salto, Mercedes, Florida and San José.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Uruguay from the United States for the year 1913 was $7,522,145, and goods to the value of $2,450,697 were sent thither—a balance of $5,071,448 in favor of the United States.

Uruguay:
American citizens aggrieved by acts of, referred to, 2014.
Treaty with, 2703, 2718, 2813, 4072.
  Delay in exchange of ratifications of, referred to, 2915.

Uruguay, Treaties with.—An extradition treaty was concluded with Uruguay March 11, 1905, and a naturalization convention was signed at Montevideo August 10, 1908.

Uruguay also became a party to the convention between the United States and the several republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claims and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 and proclaimed in Washington, July 29, 1914. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

Utah.—One of the western group of states sometimes referred to as "Deseret," a word taken from the Book of Mormon and signifying "Honey Bee." The State extends from lat. 37° to 42° north, and from long. 109° to 114° west. It is bounded on the north by Idaho and Wyoming, on the east by Colorado and Wyoming, on the south by Arizona, and on the west by Nevada. The area is 84,990 square miles. The surface is largely mountainous and includes part of the Great Basin and all of the Great Salt Lake. The region formed a part of the territory ceded by Mexico in 1848. Agriculture, mining and manufacture, are the leading industries. Probably no other state in the Union has such a variety of resources. Irrigation has been practiced from the beginning and was once thought absolutely necessary, but in later years arid farming has achieved wonderful success. The main products of the soil are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, corn, alfalfa and timothy. The yearly wool clip amounts to many millions of pounds and is continually increasing. Utah fruits are superior in sweetness, firmness, beauty and fine flavor. The most successful manufacturing industry, aside from the smelting, milling and refining of ores, is the making of beet sugar. Salt production is also extensive, as is fruit and vegetable canning. The mountains of Utah contain inexhaustible deposits of minerals of great variety; some of them unique and peculiar to the region. Silver, lead, coal and iron have been mined for many years, and gold has also been found; but copper is the great mining staple in Utah at the present time.

The first white settlements were made by the Mormons in 1847-1848. The Territory of Utah was organized in 1850. Prejudice against these people and the polygamous practices of some of them, kept Utah out of the Union for many years, though she possessed every qualification for statehood and made repeated efforts to secure it. After the issuance by the Mormon Church of its manifesto discontinuing the practice of polygamy a State Constitution was framed prohibiting plural marriages, and this instrument being approved at Washington, the State was admitted Jan. 4, 1896. The Mormons still have a majority in Utah, though in the leading cities the Gentile or non-Mormon element predominates.

With the help of irrigation, agriculture is the chief occupation of the people of Utah. In 1906 there were 300 incorporated irrigation companies in the state. The Federal Government project of irrigation includes about 80,000 acres of Utah lands. Land offices are located at Salt Lake City and Vernal. Statistics of agriculture reported to the Federal census Bureau under date of April 15, 1910, placed the number of farms in the State at 20,676, comprising 3,397,699 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $150,795,201. The average value of land per acre was $29.28 against $9.75 in 1900. The value

Utah—*Continued.*

of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $28,781,691, including 412,334 cattle, valued at $8,948,702; 115,676 horses, $9,999,835; 2,277 mules, $157,497; 64,286 swine, $445,653; 1,827,180 sheep, $8,634,735; poultry, $327,908. The yield and value of field crops was: Corn, 8,000 acres, 280,000 bushels, $227,000; wheat, 225,000 acres, 5,025,000 bushels, $3,518,000; oats, 87,000 acres, 3,889,000 bushels, $1,828,000; rye, 5,000 acres, 78,000 bushels, $55,000; potatoes, 15,000 acres, 2,100,000 bushels, $1,785,000; hay, 380,000 acres, 950,000 tons, $8,550,000. The State is one of the largest producers of copper. The coal production was 2,517,809 short tons. The gold mined in 1911 was 227,834 fine ounces, worth $4,709,747, and silver, 12,679,633 fine ounces, $6,973,798. This places Utah first among the states in the production of silver. The report of the State treasurer for the biennial period 1908-10 shows receipts of $6,157,126; expenditures, $5,153,220; balance Nov. 30, 1910, $902,739.

According to the industrial census of 1905, there were 606 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of $26,004,011, employing 9,031 persons and converting $24,939,827 worth of raw material into finished goods valued at $38,926,464. In 1906 six smelters in the Salt Lake Valley treated ores valued at $50,000,000. In 1907, there were 2,276 miles of steam railways in the state and 160 miles of electric lines. Population in 1910, 373,351.

Utah:
- Admission of, into Union proclaimed, 6120.
- Affairs in, correspondence regarding, referred to, 3115, 3123.
- Alleged rebellion in, under leadership of Brigham Young, discussed, 2986, 3034.
- Appropriation bill passed by legislature of, and vetoed, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4984.
- Brigham Young, first governor of, 2985.
  - Alleged rebellion under leadership of. (See Alleged Rebellion in, *ante*.)
  - Removal of, and successor appointed, 2986, 3034.
- Difficulties with, terminated, 3018, 3034, 3179.
- Extraordinary session of legislature of, act authorizing, recommended, 4984.
- Gilsonite or asphaltum in, disposition of lands containing, discussed, 6168.
- Government of, discussed by President—
  - Arthur, 4837.
  - Buchanan, 2985, 3014, 3024, 3034.
  - Fillmore, 2663.
  - Hayes, 4558.
- Increase in numbers and influence of non-Mormon population in, discussed, 5553.
- Industrial home in, report of board on, referred to, 5186.
- Information regarding, transmitted, 2678.
- Judiciary of, and administration of laws in, discussed, 4162, 4204.
- Land laws, extension of, over, recommended, 2623, 3037.
- Land office in, recommended, 3037.
- Lands in, set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 6205.
- Legal proceedings and condition of affairs in, referred to, 3115.
- Mormon Church in—
  - Commissioners appointed under "act in reference to bigamy," etc., referred to, 4678, 4731, 4771, 4801, 4837, 4946.
  - Letter of president of, advising Mormons to refrain from contracting marriages forbidden by law, referred to, 5553, 5803, 5942.
- Mountain Meadow massacre in, referred to, 3123.
- Peace restored in, 3179.
- Polygamy in, discussed by President—
  - Arthur, 4644, 4731, 4771, 4837.
  - Buchanan, 2985.
  - Cleveland, 4946, 5379.
  - Garfield, 4601.
  - Grant, 4105, 4157, 4309, 4310.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5553, 5641.
  - Hayes, 4511, 4557.
  - Pardons granted persons guilty of unlawful cohabitation in polygamous marriage, 5803, 5942.
  - Proclamation regarding, 3024.
  - Recommendations regarding suppression of, 2987.
  - Referred to, 3013.
  - Termination of difficulties in, 3018, 3034, 3179.
  - Troops sent to suppress, 2986, 3035.
- Threatened conflict between Federal and Territorial authorities in, discussed, 4162.
- Unlawful combinations in, proclamation against, 5932.

Utah and Northern Railway, agreement with Shoshone and Bannock Indians for disposal of lands for use of, 4655, 5187.
- Failure of railroad to compensate Indians, 1953.

Utah Commission, referred to, 4678, 4731, 4771, 4801, 4837, 4946.

Utah Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Ute Commission, appropriation for, recommended, 4672.

Ute Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Utrecht, Peace of.—A series of nine treaties, concluded in 1713-14 between the States that had taken part in the War of the Spanish Succession. The treaties were signed at Utrecht, Rastatt, and Baden, and provided for a general rearrangement of domain. Much of the territory parceled out and confirmed by these treaties has been retained by the respective States to the present day.

Vacancies in Public Offices, power of President to make provisional appointments to fill, discussed, 3190.

Vallandigham Case.—May 5, 1863, Clement L. Vallandigham, a lawyer and politician of Ohio, was arrested in accordance with orders issued by Gen. Burnside, of the United States Army, commanding the Department of Ohio. On the day following he was taken before a military commission, and subsequently tried, convicted and imprisoned for uttering opinions disloyal to the Union. May 19 the President commuted this sentence to banishment. Vallandigham applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings of the commission, by which he claimed to have been unlawfully convicted. The Supreme Court, Justice Wayne delivering the opinion, decided that it had no power to review proceedings ordered by a general officer of the United States Army. Justices Nelson, Grier and Field concurred; Chief Justice Taney and Justice Miller were not present.

Valparaiso, Chile; population (1895) 220,756; sailors of the *Baltimore* assaulted at. (See *Baltimore*, The.)

Van Buren, Martin.—1837-1841.

Thirteenth Administration—Democratic.

Vice-President—R. M. Johnson.

Secretary of State—
John Forsyth (continued).
Secretary of the Treasury—
Levi Woodbury (continued).
Secretary of War—
Joel R. Poinsett.
Secretary of the Navy—
Mahlon Dickerson (continued).
James K. Paulding.
Postmaster-General—
Amos Kendall (continued).
John M. Niles.
Attorney-General—
Benjamin F. Butler (continued).
Felix Grundy.
Henry D. Gilpin.

Martin Van Buren was elected by the Democratic party in 1836. At the Democratic National Convention, held at Baltimore, May 20, he was nominated on the first ballot.

Opposition.—A rival faction of the party nominated Hugh L. White, of Tennessee. Several rival candidates were named by States as National Republican or Whig candidates. Among these were William Henry Harrison, Daniel Webster and Willie P. Mangum. Twenty-six states participated in the election, Arkansas and Michigan having been recently admitted.

Vote.—At the election held Nov. 8, the popular vote was Van Buren, 762,678; Harrison, 548,007; White, 145,396; and Webster, 42,247. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 8, 1837, gave Van Buren, 170; Harrison, 73; White, 26; Webster, 14; and Mangum, 11—all of South Carolina.

Party Affiliation.—In his youth, Van Buren was a zealous adherent of Jefferson; he was elected to the State senate of New York as a Clinton Republican; but in 1813 resumed friendly connections with Madison's administration. He disentangled the political complications that prevailed during the "era of good feeling" (1819-1821) in New York and brought about the election to the Senate of Rufus King, an old-school Federalist. Later, he became a generous supporter of Jackson, but in all of his political affiliations his conduct was marked by conservatism and moderation.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Twenty-fifth Congress (1837-1839) the Senate, of 52 members, was made up of 31 Democrats, 18 Whigs, and 3 Independents; and the House, of 242 members, was made up of 117 Democrats, 115 Whigs, and 10 Independents. In the Twenty-sixth Congress (1839-1841) the Senate, of 52 members, was composed of 22 Democrats, 28 Whigs, and 2 Independents; and the House, of 242 members, was made up of 103 Democrats, 132 Whigs, 6 Independents, and 1 vacancy.

Finance.—A commercial panic began in March, 1837, by the failure of Briggs & Co., of New Orleans. The panic reached its height in May, when all the banks in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore suspended specie payments. This so much embarrassed the Government that President Van Buren convened Congress in special session in September, 1837, to consider the situation. In his Special Message (page 1541) he analyzes in detail the financial crisis and the causes which led to it. He then unfolds his plan for the institution of an independent treasury for the keeping and disbursing of Government funds. It was the return to the system in use in Washington's time and was departed from, despite the earnest warnings of Jefferson, when the United States Bank was chartered for the deposit of Government money. Congress was unwilling to sanction the plan, but the President, with unusual insistence, succeeded, near the close of his term of office, in securing the assent and cooperation to his sub-treasury plan. The Whig Congress of 1842 repealed the measure and deposited the funds in selected private banks until 1846, when the sub-treasury system was again adopted and has persisted to the present day. In his Fourth Annual Message (page 1827) the President gives a survey of the fiscal affairs of the country and says that "It will serve to illustrate more fully the principles by which I have been guided in reference to two contested points in our public policy which were earnest in their development and have been more important in their consequences than any that have arisen under our complicated and difficult, yet admirable, system of government. I allude to a national debt and a national bank. . . . Coming into office a declared enemy of both, I have earnestly endeavored to prevent a resort to either."

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Van Buren stood as follows: Jan. 1, 1838, $10,434,221.14; 1839, $3,573,343.42; 1840, $5,250,875.54; 1841, $13,594,480.75.

Commerce.—The commercial status of the United States in the year 1840 is shown by the following statistical summary: Area, 2,059,043 square miles; population, 17,069,453; population per square mile, 8.29; wealth, $7,135,780,000; money in circulation, $186,305,488; imports, $98,258,706; exports, $123,668,932; miles of railway, 2,818; vessels built, 121,203 tons; vessels in deep-sea trade, 899,765 tons; vessels in coastwise trade, 1,280,999 tons; vessels on the Great Lakes, 54,199 tons; post-offices, 13,468; immigrants arrived, 84,066.

Foreign Policy.—It is regarded as one of the most creditable features of the Van Buren administration that it was able, despite the popular wish in some quarters, to remain neutral during the rebellion in Canada. The burning of the *Caroline* in this connection caused the President to issue his proclamations of neutrality (pages 1698, 1699). In this case, as in all others,

Van Buren, Martin—*Continued.*
the President consistently followed the course laid down in his Inaugural Address (page 1537) where he said: "We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right, to meddle in disputes, whether internal or foreign, that may molest other countries, regarding them in their actual state as social communities, and preserving a strict neutrality in all their controversies."

The Democrats renominated Van Buren but he was defeated by Wm. H. Harrison.

Van Buren, Martin:
- Annual messages of, 1590, 1700, 1746, 1819.
- Banking system discussed by, 1541, 1597, 1707.
- Biographical sketch of, 1528.
- Credit system, discussed by, 1541.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 3319, 3320.
- Executive authority of, over public moneys, discussed by, 1541.
- Expenses of Government, discussed by, 1541, 1752, 1824.
- Finances discussed by, 1541, 1596, 1686, 1706, 1751, 1757, 1789, 1822.
- Fiscal operations of Government should be separated from those of individuals. (See Subtreasury System, *post.*)
- Foreign policy, discussed by, 1590, 1702, 1747, 1820.
- Inaugural address of, 1530.
- Large standing army unnecessary in time of peace, 1607.
- National and State banks discussed by, 1541, 1707, 1757, 1828.
- Northeastern boundary, correspondence regarding. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
- Portrait of, 1528.
- Presents offered, by Imaum of Muscat, declined, 1809.
- Proclamations of—
  - Discriminating duties on vessels of Greece suspended, 1539.
  - Extinguishment of Indian titles, 1538.
  - Extraordinary session of—
    - Congress, 1538.
    - Senate, 1857.
  - Levying duties on vessels of Portugal, 1589.
  - Neutrality in war in Canada, 1698, 1699.
- Public money, views of, on custody and distribution of, 1541.
- Secretary of State, 1003.
- Special session message of, 1541.
- State of the Union, discussed by, 1590, 1700, 1746, 1819.
- Subtreasury system discussed by, 1541, 1596, 1706, 1751, 1763, 1827.
- Tariff discussed, 1752.
- Veto message of, act regarding distribution of Madison papers, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 1745.

Vancouver Island: population (1901) 26,133.
- Agent sent to, referred to, 3068, 3072.
- Boundary question regarding. (See Northwestern Boundary.)

Vandalia, The, loss of, at Samoan Islands, 5479.

Vanderbilt, The, presented to United States by Cornelius Vanderbilt, recommendations regarding, 3288.
- Referred to, 3585.

Venezuela.—Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia, east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. The western boundary is in dispute, the area estimated by Venezuelan geographers (599,538 square miles) lying between 1° 40′ S.-12° 26′ N. latitude and 59° 40′-73° 31′ W. longitude. Included in this area are over seventy islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being Margarita, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the newly constituted State of Nueva Esparta. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles.

Physical Features.—The Eastern Andes from the southwest cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the northeast. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Carácas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly llanos, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the Orinoco, exceeding 1,500 miles in length. The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers for some 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles further up stream. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which Maracaibo, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America.

The climate is tropical and except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes is unhealthy. Yellow fever is endemic at Carácas, and plague cases have occurred there since 1908.

History.—Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonzo de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Carácas, and the country remainder under Spanish rule until the revolt under Simon Bolivar, a native of Carácas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the coun-

Venezuela—*Continued.*

try. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of forty-seven, and his remains were re-interred at Carácas in 1842. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic at Colombia from 1822-1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1891, 1900, and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcón divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic.

Government.—The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of August 5, 1909, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for four years and ineligible for a consecutive term of office, and a "Council of Government" of ten members (one for each two States), chosen by Congress for four years, its members (by seniority) supplying at need a successor to the President. President (April 19, 1910-1914), General Juan Vincente Gomez, born July 24, 1859.

The Federal Congress consists of two Chambers. The Senate consists of forty members (two from each State), native born Venezuelans above thirty years of age, elected for four years. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 117 members elected for four years by direct vote in each State, in the proportion of one per 35,000 inhabitants (each State having at least one representative, irrespective of population) with other representatives for every 15,000 in excess of that number.

Each of the States has an elective President and Legislative Assembly.

Education.—Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but little effort is made to instruct the Indians, and schools are confined to urban areas, where they were attended in 1908 by 35,777 pupils. Universities at Carácas and Mérida. About 60 per cent of the total population are absolutely illiterate.

Finance.—The revenue is derived from customs and customs surtax of 30 per cent, and excise. Salt and matches are State monopolies and are farmed out, the latter to an English company; Cigarette paper is also a farmed monopoly, and with the excise on cigarettes produces 6,000,000 bolivares. The expenditure includes 2,600,000 bolivares for amortization and service of the debt, in addition to the final payment of 7,868,600 bolivares due to certain foreign countries under the Protocol of Washington; and 9,500,000 bolivares war and marine.

The national debt was stated on June 30, 1911, to be 192,164,539 bolivares (about $36,000,000 United States money.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries of the country, and most of the land is suited for these purposes. The chief agricultural products are coffee, cacao, sugar, maize, beans, wheat, rice, potatoes, vegetables and fruit of various kinds. Cotton is now being grown successfully for three native cotton mills. The Live Stock is stated to include about 2,000,000 cattle, 1,750,000 pigs, 1,500,000 goats, and 200,000 sheep. The llanos, or grassy plains, could support many times the present estimated number with organization and development of the industry, much of the pastoral area having been abandoned since the War of Independence.

The fisheries round the coast and of the lakes are of much importance for the food of the people. Round the northern islands are important pearl fisheries, but they are only carried on in a primitive way by native fishers.

Gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, mercury, sulphur, coal, asphalt and petroleum are known to exist.

Cities.—Capital, Carácas. Estimated population, 75,000. Other towns are Maracaibo (35,000), Valencia, Puerto Cabello and La Guaira, and Ciudad Bolivar.

Trade with the United States.—The value of merchandise imported into Venezuela from the United States for the year 1913 was $5,737,118, and goods to the value of $10,852,331 were sent thither—a balance of $5,115,213 in favor of the United States.

Venezuela (see also Caracas):
- American citizens expelled from, 2952.
- Boundary dispute with Great Britain regarding British Guiana, 5204, 5471, 5616, 5873, 5958, 6064, 6087, 6154.
  - Arbitration of—
    - Discussed, 6337, 6380.
    - Recommended by President Cleveland, 6064.
    - Treaty for, 6154.
  - Monroe doctrine reasserted and attitude of United States respecting, discussed by President Cleveland, 6064, 6087.
- Civil war in, terminated, 2552.
- Claims of France against, discussed, 4761.
- Claims of United States against (see also Aves Island; Caracas Commission; Venezuela Steam Transportation Co.)—
  - Acknowledged, 2702.
  - Adjustment of, 6338.
  - Awards of commission, referred to, 4321, 4539, 4693, 4716, 4853.
    - Distribution of, discussed, 4421, 4629, 4807.
  - Convention for adjustment of, 3111, 3587, 3721, 3885, 3891, 4055, 4100, 4371, 4951, 5195, 5198, 5220, 5369, 5391, 5962.
    - Course pursued to enforce provisions of, 4320.
  - Discussed by President—
    - Arthur, 4761, 4807.
    - Cleveland, 5090, 5369.
    - Fillmore, 2702.
    - Grant, 3964, 4005, 4012, 4014, 4144, 4192, 4245, 4295, 4320.
    - Harrison, Benj., 5673.
    - Jackson, 1319.
    - Johnson, 3587.
    - Pierce, 2952.
    - Taylor, 2552.
    - Tyler, 2193.

Venezuela—*Continued.*
Indemnity to be paid satisfactorily arranged, 2206.
Mixed claims commission discussed, 4432, 4761, 4920, 5471.
Termination of, 5547.
Payment of, 3444, 4295, 4320, 4321, 4359, 4629, 5873.
Objection to, 4144, 4192, 4245.
Abandoned, 4295.
Correspondence with, transmitted 5907.
Differences of, with France and Belgium, discussed, 6070.
Diplomatic relations with, 4562.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2917, 3185.
Discussed, 5962.
Import duties imposed upon American products by, 5672.
Retaliatory measures proclaimed, 5703.
Imprisonment of American citizens in, 4789, 4803, 5198.
Independence of, asserted, 613.
Minister of, to United States, grade of raised, 4718.
One hundredth anniversary of independence celebrated, 8038.
Relations of, with France, discussed, 4629.
Revolution in, followed by provisional government, referred to, 4522.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—
Buchanan, 3111, 3185.
Cleveland, 5196.
Jackson, 1444, 1450.
Johnson, 3587.
Pierce, 2917.
Van Buren, 1751.
Vessels of United States—
Seized or interfered with by, 4114, 4371, 5198, 5547, 5673, 5873, 5962, 6070.
To transport remains of Gen. Paez to, recommended, 5193.

Venezuela, Treaty with.—Apart from certain claims conventions, the only diplomatic relation between the United States and Venezuela which survives is the protocol of 1903, by which United States claims against Venezuela were submitted to arbitration. The commission, consisting of two members (one chosen by the President of the United States, the other by the President of Venezuela) must sit at Caracas. An umpire must be appointed to preside over the deliberations, and it was agreed that the umpire should be chosen by the queen of the Netherlands. The commissioners, acting under oath, should determine after due investigation, the justice of the claims. Should the two commissioners be unable to reach a decision, the vote of the umpire should decide the questions. Venezuela also became a party to the convention between the United States and the several leading republics of South and Central America for the arbitration of pecuniary claims and the protection of inventions, etc., which was signed in Buenos Aires in 1910. (See South and Central America, Treaties with.)

Venezuela Steam Transportation Co., seizure and detention of steamers of, and claims arising out of, 4114, 4371, 5198, 5547, 5673, 5873, 5962.
Award in favor of, 6070.
Venice, Italy, Geographical Congress at, 4626.
Venus, Transit of. (See Naval Observatory.)

Vera Cruz (Mexico), Siege and Capture of.—March 9, 1847, Gen. Scott, who had been ordered to Mexico to conduct an expedition against its capital city by way of Vera Cruz, landed a force of 12,000 men on the beach in the vicinity of that port. By March 22 the attacking forces were in position and the siege guns mounted. Gen. Scott summoned the governor of Vera Cruz to surrender. Upon his refusal a bombardment was begun and kept up until the morning of the 26th, when overtures for surrender were made by Gen. Landero. Articles of capitulation were signed March 27. The Mexicans lost nearly 500 pieces of artillery, besides other arms and much ammunition. Five thousand prisoners were taken and paroled, and the best port of Mexico, with its famous and almost impregnable fortress of San Juan de Ulloa, was captured. The American loss was insignificant.

Vera Cruz, Occupation of.—During the Mexican revolution of 1913, Americans and other foreigners in Mexico were subjected to gross hardship and abuse. Property was seized and the owners were insulted, threatened, imprisoned, and in several instances actually met death at the hands of one or the other of the warring factions. President Wilson increased the regular troops at the border posts and sent naval vessels to the Mexican seaports to protect the lives and property of Americans and citizens of foreign countries.

On the 9th of April, 1914, a paymaster of the U. S. S. *Dolphin* landed at Iturbide bridge, Tampico, with a whaleboat and boat's crew to take off supplies. The men were unarmed and the boat carried, both at her bow and at her stern, the flag of the United States. The men were arrested, but later released, and an apology was made, but Admiral Mayo demanded that the flag of the United States be saluted with special ceremony. This was refused by President Huerta of Mexico. Citing this and a number of similar insults preceding it, President Wilson, April 20, 1914, asked Congress to approve the use of the land and naval forces of the country to enforce the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States. This was granted and Vera Cruz was occupied by the American forces. In the three days of fighting seventeen sailors and marines were killed and fifty wounded. The naval occupation was followed by a brigade of the regular army under Gen. Funston. Before attempting an advance into the interior, operations were halted by an offer of mediation between the United States and Mexico made by the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile. These met in Niagara Falls, Canada, in May. An attempt was made to adjust the differences between the two countries, but the demand for a salute to the American flag was not complied with and the American forces were withdrawn from Vera Cruz Nov. 23, 1914.

Vera Cruz, Mexico; population (1900) 960,570; battle of, referred to, 2385.

Vermont.—One of the New England States; nickname, "The Green Mountain State"; motto, "Freedom and Unity." It extends from lat. 42° 44′ to 45° 1′ north and from long. 71° 38′ to 73° 25′ west. It is bounded on the north by Quebec (Canada), on the east by New Hampshire (separated by the Connecticut River), on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by New York (separated in part by Lake Champlain). It has an area of 9,564 square miles. Vermont is traversed from north to south by the Green Mountains. It is an agricultural state and has extensive quarries of marble and granite. The manufacture of wood-pulp is an important industry. It was explored by Champlain in 1609. The first settlement was at Brattleboro in 1724. Vermont was early claimed by both New Hampshire and New York. It was admitted to the Union in 1791.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census, place the number of farms in the State at 32,709, comprising 4,663,577 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $145,399,728. The average value of land per acre was $12.52. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $22,642,686, including 430,314 cattle, valued at $11,828,892; 80,781 horses, $8,591,357; 94,821 swine, $974,779; 118,551 sheep, $538,991; poultry, $607,787. The yield and value of the field crops for 1911 was: Corn, 46,000 acres, 1,886,000 bushels, $1,509,000; wheat, 1,000 acres, 28,000 bushels $28,000; oats, 76,000 acres; 2,660,000 bushels, $1,569,000; potatoes, 26,000 acres, 2,730,000 bushels, $2,157,000; hay, 930,000 acres, 1,209,000 tons, $16,926,000; tobacco, 100 acres, 170,000 pounds, $27,200. The leading mineral product of the State is marble, of which Vermont produces half of the country's output. The value for the last twelve months reported for the census of 1910 was $4,679,960, while the granite output was valued at $2,451,533. Slate, lime, clay, metallic paint, soapstone, sand and gravel are also marketed. The stone production exceeds that of Pennsylvania. The manufactures include hosiery and woolen goods, wood pulp, lumber and machinery, and employ capital to the extent of $62,658,741. The output was valued at $63,083,611. The employees numbered 33,106, and the wages paid totalled $15,221,059. The bonded debt of the State is $135,000, and the tax rate $3.50 per $1,000. The annual receipts of the State Treasurer at last report were $1,823,390; expenditures, $1,871,166.

There are forty-seven national banks holding $7,544,364 to the credit of 21,830 depositors; and twenty-three loan and trust companies, holding $18,878,526 to the credit of 52,135 depositors. The savings banks hold $43,132,268 to the credit of 108,298 depositors.

In 1906 there were 1,073 miles of steam railways and 122 miles of electric lines. The population in 1910 was 355,956.

Vermont:
- Admission of, into Union, 90.
  - Application made for, 87.
- Constitution of United States, evidence of ratification of amendment to, 107, 166.
- Officers appointed for, 91.

Versailles, Treaty of. Population (1901) 54,982. (See Paris, Treaties of.)

Vessels (see also Steamboats; Steamships; Vessels, Foreign; Vessels; United States):
- American registry denied ships built abroad and owned by Americans, repeal of law respecting, recommended, 5985.
- Canadian, permitted to aid disabled vessels in waters of United States, proclaimed, 5828.

Vessels, Foreign (see also under the several powers):
- Appropriation for vessels detained by United States recommended, 6336.
- Bond required of, 145.
- Committing open hostility, right to detain for inquiry, 353.
- Consular jurisdiction over crews of, in United States, proclamation regarding, 4038, 4129.
- Correspondence with France regarding, 81.
- Detained by United States, appropriation for, recommended, 6336.
- Discriminating duties on—
  - Discussed, 5089.
  - Recommended, 81, 1242.
  - Referred to, 667, 707, 755, 866, 917, 918, 969.
  - Should be refunded, 1172.
  - Suspended by proclamation—
    - Austria, 1003, 1004.
    - Brazil, 2372.
    - Bremen, 606.
    - Chile, 2612.
    - China, 4552.
    - Cuba. (See Spain, *post.*)
    - France, 752, 2371, 3711, 3969, 3973, 4182.
      - Revoked, 4132.
    - Greece, 1539.
    - Hamburg, 607.
    - Hanover, 970.
    - Hawaiian Islands, 3713.
    - Italy, 942, 3021.
    - Japan, 4131.
    - Lübeck, 642.
    - Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1365.
    - Nicaragua, 3416.
    - Norway, 665.
    - Oldenburg, 666, 1059.
    - Portugal, 4080.
    - Puerto Rico. (See Spain, *post.*)
    - Spain, 4128, 4810, 5075, 5155.
      - Revoked, 5074.
    - Tuscany, 1452.
  - Suspension terminated, 4132.
- Duties on. (See Tonnage on, *post.*)
- Embargo on—
  - For 60 days recommended, 484.
  - Governor requested to call forth militia if necessary to enforce, 144.
  - Imposed, 458.
  - Removed, 457, 466.

Vessels, Foreign—*Continued.*
- Equipped with warlike force must give securities against abuse of armaments, 567.
- Forfeitures of, 504.
- Guilty of committing depredations shall not reenter waters of United States, 391.
- Number of, departing from United States with permission, 446.
- Reduction on duties, of claims of governments to, 81, 4974, 5494, 5621.
- Sailing under United States colors, 243.
- Tonnage on—
  - Claims of German steamship lines to interest on duties, illegally exacted, 5084, 5367.
  - Claims of governments to reductions on duties of, 81, 4974, 5494, 5621.
  - Duties on—
    - Discussed, 4922, 5370, 5388.
    - Suspended by proclamation, 4871, 4872, 4889, 4895, 5154, 5326, 5327, 5598, 5930.
      - Proclamation revoking, 6129.
- When armed shall not enter waters of United States, 463.
- When within territory of United States must be protected, 252, 264.

Vessels, Neutral, declared lawful prize by—
- France, 253, 432.
- Spain, 432.

Vessels, United States (see also Merchant Vessels; Steamboats; Steamships; War Steamers; Navy, Department of):
- Act to abolish certain fees for official services to, approved and reasons therefor, 4987.
- Appropriations for, unexpended, 348, 504.
- Armed, when they shall not enter the waters of United States, 463.
  - When within the territory of United States must be protected, 252, 264.
- Armor for. (See Armor and Armor Plate.)
- Built for Japan, 3354.
  - Order regarding clearance of, 3443, 3444.
  - Prohibition of departure of, removed, 3539.
- Canal, Kiel, at opening of, 6062.
- Canal, Welland, discriminations against, in. (See Welland Canal.)
- Certificate to enter Spanish ports required, 147.
- Construction of naval, discussed and recommendations regarding, by President—
  - Adams, John, 26, 263.
  - Adams, J. Q., 876, 927, 955.
  - Arthur, 4638, 4727, 4768, 4796, 4834.
  - Buchanan, 2990, 3055.
  - Cleveland, 4935, 5100, 5376, 5882, 5972, 6164.
  - Grant, 4150, 4202, 4249, 4304, 4362.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5479, 5551, 5635, 5758.
  - Hayes, 4565.
  - Jackson, 1022, 1392, 1411, 1476.
  - Jefferson, 317, 333, 360, 407, 442.
  - Lincoln, 3385, 3450.
  - McKinley, 6344.
  - Madison, 455, 461, 471, 504, 513, 538, 551.
  - Monroe, 594, 615, 618, 631, 649, 677, 765.
  - Pierce, 2748, 2821, 2872, 2942.
  - Polk, 2262, 2276, 2355, 2411.
  - Tyler, 1941, 2122, 2130, 2131.
  - Van Buren, 1609, 1719.
  - Washington, 185, 193.
- Destroyed by Rebel vessels during war, 3964.
- Discriminating duties and fines on, in Cuba, 1242, 4626, 4714, 4763, 4786, 4788, 5961, 6069.
  - Abolished, 4810, 5155.
- Discriminating duties on, abolished by Prussia, 969.
- Discriminations against, in Welland Canal. (See Welland Canal.)
- Dry docks constructed for. (See Docks.)
- Duties levied on, by Great Britain returned, 596.
- Effect of, in protection of harbors, 407.
- Embargo imposed on, referred to, 427.
- Employed in coast survey. (See Coast Survey.)
- Encomiums bestowed upon, at opening of Kiel Canal, 6062.
- Fees collected from, by American consuls, 4667.
- Fines imposed upon, by Spain discussed, 4626, 4714, 4763, 4786, 4788, 5961.
  - Abolished, 4810.
- Fired upon by Honduras authorities and disavowal of act discussed, 5869.
- Forfeitures referred to, 504.
- Fresh-water basin for, site for, referred to, 3591.
- In Great Lakes granted facilities by Canada for returning, 6331.
- Injunction restraining, from sailing in armed condition removed, 255.
- Instructed to furnish aid to neutral vessels, 529.

Vessels, United States—*Continued.*
- Interference with and the seizure of, by foreign powers, 138, 184, 242, 374, 477, 560, 3017.
- Ironclad, referred to, 4009.
- Marine railway for repair of, referred to, 1043.
- Must not depart from ports of United States while dangers are threatened from belligerent nations, 421.
- Northern and Northwestern lakes, passage of gunboats from tide water to, referred to, 3402.
- Number of, necessary for principal seaports, 407, 455, 504.
- Papers for protection of, engaged in whale fisheries, 1774.
- Privileges at foreign ports denied, proclamation regarding, 3482.
- Proposed distribution of, 408, 416.
- Prussian abolition of duties on, 969.
- Purchased for Peru, detention of, 3831, 3835.
- Restrictions on, in Bosporus and Dardanelles, 4078.
- Right of search. (See Right of Search.)
- Sale and transfer of, while abroad, laws regarding, defective, 1755.
- Sale of, referred to, 3830.
- Saved from shipwreck by Neapolitan navy, 2899.
- Seamen on. (See Seamen, American.)
- Seized or interfered with by foreign powers, 138, 184, 242, 374, 477, 560, 3017.
  - Brazil, 962, 2779. (See also *Caroline*, The.)
  - Chile, 1822, 2051, 2116, 2193, 3445, 4289.
  - Colombia, 4289, 4358.
  - Denied privileges at foreign ports, proclamation regarding, 3482.
  - Denmark, 5388, 6249.
  - France, 138, 243, 252, 387, 490, (See also France, claims against.)
  - Great Britain discussed or referred to by President—
    - Adams, John, 242, 264, 271.
    - Buchanan, 3062.
    - Cleveland, 4990, 5198.
    - Fillmore, 2603, 2675, 2680.
    - Grant, 4068, 4070, 4114.
    - Jefferson, 410, 414, 420, 433, 441.
    - Madison, 454, 477, 481.
    - Polk, 2286, 2297.
    - Tyler, 1909, 1920, 1929, 2016, 2076, 2111, 2215, 2219.
    - Van Buren, 1676, 1693, 1695, 1732, 1784, 1806, 1839, 1840, 1857.
    - Washington, 118. (See also War of 1812 discussed.)
  - Haiti, 2680, 5368, 5390.
  - Honduras insurgents, 5869.
  - Mexico, 1684, 1685, 5123, 5502.
  - Morocco, 352, 353.
  - Paraguay, 2980, 3046, 3091, 3195.
  - Portugal, 1070, 1098, 1113, 1243.
  - Russia, 3794, 6336.
  - Spain discussed by President—
    - Adams, John, 243.
    - Arthur, 4626, 4759.
    - Buchanan, 2976.
    - Cleveland, 4919, 6068.
    - Fillmore, 2679, 2721.
    - Grant, 3986, 4052, 4189, 4195, 4196, 4210, 4276, 4290.
    - Hayes, 4436, 4560.
    - Jackson, 1112.
    - Pierce, 2761, 2767, 2778, 2869, 2900. (See also *Black Warrior*, The; *El Dorado*, The; *Virginius*, The.)
  - Venezuela, 4114, 4371, 5198, 5547, 5673, 5873, 5962.
- Should be navigated exclusively by American seamen, 540.
- Slaves transported by. (See African Slave Trade.)
- Sold to Algiers, 237.
- Steam engines for, improvement in, 2122, 2262.
- Tonnage duties illegally levied on, 2948, 3049.
- Tonnage duties on, referred to, 1123.
- Transfer of property in, while abroad, laws regulating, referred to, 1791.
- Visited by British officers, 3062.
- Whaling interfered with by Russian vessels, 3794.

Veterans of Indian Wars of the United States.—Instituted by officers of the United States Army at Philadelphia, April 23, 1896. The obects are "to perpetuate the faithful services, heroism, and privations of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States of America, as well as of the auxiliary forces of the several states of the Union, in their successive campaigns conducted against a savage foe on our frontiers, in the interests of civilization, and for the settlement and defense of our Territories at different periods in the history of our common country since the close of the War of the Revolution; and also to collect and preserve for publication a record of these services and other historical data relating thereto, as well as to unite in a fraternal bond of union all those who are entitled to membership therein."

Veto.—The act by which the executive refuses his approval of a measure of the legislative body with which he is associated. The Constitution gives the President of the United States power to veto any act of Congress by refusing to sign the bill after its passage. In the Colonies (except Rhode Island and Connecticut) the governors had power to veto acts of the colonial legislatures. Massachusetts was the first of the original states to grant the veto power to its governor. This was in 1780. In the Convention of 1787 several veto plans were discussed, one of which proposed to associate the Supreme Court with

Veto—*Continued.*
the President in the exercise of the power. The plan finally adopted resembled that in use in Massachusetts. If the President refuses to sign an act, it is returned to the House in which it originated with his reasons for refusing his signature. That House may then proceed to reconsider the act, and if it again passes both Houses with a majority of two-thirds it becomes a law. The Constitution also provides that "if any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law" (18). The veto power was used quite sparingly by the early Presidents.

Following is the number of veto messages sent to Congress by the several Presidents. Those whose names are not mentioned sent no veto: Washington, 2; Madison, 6; Monroe, 1; Jackson, 9; Tyler, 8; Polk, 3; Pierce, 9; Buchanan, 7; Lincoln, 3; Johnson, 22; Grant, 46; Hayes, 8; Arthur, 4; Cleveland, first term, 301; Harrison, Benj., 19; Cleveland, second term, 42; McKinley, 6, and Roosevelt, 15.

Veto Messages. (See the several Presidents; the several subjects.)

Veto, Pocket.—The power of the President to prevent the enactment into law of a bill presented to him within ten days before the adjournment of Congress, without sending in a refusal to sign or his objections in writing, is known as a pocket veto.

Veto Power discussed by President—
Polk, 2512.
Taylor, 2561.

Vetoes, Pension. (See Cleveland, Grover; Grant, Ulysses S.)

Vetoes, Pocket. (See the several Presidents; the several subjects.)

Vice-Admiral.—An honorary rank in the United States Navy created by Congress Dec. 21, 1864, and conferred upon David G. Farragut. At the time of its creation it was the highest grade in the Navy. Two years later (July 25, 1866) Congress created the rank of admiral and bestowed it upon Farragut, making David G. Porter vice-admiral. Oct. 17, 1870, after the death of Admiral Farragut, Porter was promoted to the vacancy and Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan was made vice-admiral. On his death in 1890 the grade became extinct During the colonial period it was customary for the royal governor to be appointed vice-admiral, which made him head of the colonial admiralty courts. (See also Admiral.)

Vice-Admiral, creation of grade of, recommended, 3450, 6423.

Vice-President of United States.—The Constitution provides for the office of Vice-President. His duty is to preside over the Senate, and in case of the removal, death, resignation, or disability of the President succeed him. His salary is $12,000 per annum. Until the adoption of the twelfth amendment, in 1804, the candidate for President receiving next to the highest number of votes was declared Vice-President. Five Vice-Presidents have succeeded to the Presidency, by reason of the death of the President, viz.: John Tyler, who succeeded William Henry Harrison in 1841; Millard Fillmore, who succeeded Zachary Taylor in 1850; Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Abraham Lincoln in 1865; Chester A. Arthur, who succeeded James A. Garfield in 1881; and Theodore Roosevelt who succeeded William McKinley in 1901. The attempt was made in 1841 to give Tyler only the title and rights of "Acting President," but he claimed the full office of President. Six Vice-Presidents have died in office, namely, George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry, William R. King, Henry Wilson, Thomas A. Hendricks and James S. Sherman. Only one resigned, John C. Calhoun.

A list of Vice-Presidents follows:

Name and Birthplace	Inaugurated
John Adams, Quincy, Mass.	1789
Thomas Jefferson, Shadwell, Va.	1797
Aaron Burr, Newark, N. J.	1801
George Clinton, Ulster Co., N. Y.	1805
Elbridge Gerry, Marblehead, Mass.	1813
Daniel D. Tompkins, Scarsdale, N. Y.	1817
John C. Calhoun, Abbeville, S. C.	1825
Martin Van Buren, Kinderhook, N. Y.	1833
Richard M. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.	1837
John Tyler, Greenway, Va.	1841
George M. Dallas, Philadelphia, Pa.	1845
Millard Fillmore, Summerhill, N. Y.	1849
William R. King, Sampson Co., N. C.	1853
John C. Breckinridge, Lexington, Ky.	1857
Hannibal Hamlin, Paris, Me.	1861
Andrew Johnson, Raleigh, N. C.	1865
Schuyler Colfaz, N. Y. City, N. Y.	1869
Henry Wilson, Farmington, N. H.	1873
William A. Wheeler, Malone, N. Y.	1877
Chester A. Arthur, Fairfield, Vt.	1881
Thos. A. Hendricks, Muskingum Co., O.	1886
Levi P. Morton, Shoreham, Vt.	1889
Adlai E. Stevenson, Christian Co., Ky.	1893
Garret A. Hobart, Long Branch, N. J.	1897
Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y. City, N. Y.	1901
Charles W. Fairbanks, Unionville Center, O.	1905
James S. Sherman, Utica, N. Y.	1909
Thomas R. Marshall, No. Manchester, Ind.	1913

Vicksburg (Miss.), Siege and Capture of.—The night after the battle of the Big Black, May 17, 1863, McPherson's and McClernand's corps crossed the river on floating bridges made of bales of cotton covered with plank. Sherman, who carried the only pontoon train in the army, passed over at Bridgeport, a few miles above. The whole army then moved upon Vicksburg. Sherman, still holding the right, marched toward the Yazoo River, and on the 19th rested his right on the Mississippi, within plain view of Porter's gunboats. McPherson followed Sherman with the Seventeenth Army Corps, halting where the latter had turned off. McClernand came up by the Jackson road and deployed to the left. The investment of Vicksburg was thus complete by May 19, 1863. At this time Grant's army was over 30,000 strong. The Federal force was increased to nearly 70,000 during the siege. The Confederate garrison, commanded by Gen. Pemberton, consisted of about 25,000 or 30,000 men and 102 guns. Vicksburg's fortifications were bastioned earthworks. The place was provisioned for about two months.

On the afternoon of the 19th Grant ordered a general assault, which was repulsed with a loss to the Federals of 942. Three days later he made another attack, but the assailants succeeded merely in planting their flags on the outer slopes of the bastions. The city was found to be too strong to be taken by assault. The Federal loss on the 22d was 3,199. During the skirmishing on the 18th, 20th, and 21st of May the Union army lost 241 men. Porter assisted materially in these attacks by a constant fire from his gunboats and mortar boats. Pem-

Vicksburg, Siege and Capture of—*Cont'd.* berton soon began to feel the effects of the siege. By the end of May his meat rations were reduced one-half, and not long thereafter the bacon supply was entirely exhausted. There were no signs of the arrival of reenforcements and 6,000 men lay sick and wounded in the hospitals and private houses. Some of his men had been in the trenches forty-seven days and nights. Besides, they were now constantly exposed to bursting shell and the fire of sharpshooters.

Thus despairing of aid, his resources about exhausted, the Confederate commander resolved to capitulate. July 3, 1863, Vicksburg was surrendered to Grant. Gen. Grant accorded magnanimous terms. The entire garrison was paroled and was allowed to depart with rations to last them beyond the Union lines. The results of the campaign were the defeat of the Confederates in several engagements, the occupation of the capital of Mississippi, and the capture of the important post of Vicksburg with its garrison and munitions of war, a loss to the Confederates of over 30,000 prisoners and several thousand killed and wounded. Among the dead were Generals Tracy, Tilghman, and Green. Grant's losses in the campaign, from the first skirmish at Port Gibson, May 1, to the surrender of Vicksburg, were 1,511 killed, 7,396 wounded, and 453 missing—a total of 9,360.

Vienna, Austria:
- International Exposition in, discussed, 4142, 4190.
- International Patent Congress in, 4215.

Villeré's Plantation (La.), Battle of.—After the battle of Lake Borgne, La. (q. v.), the British expedition pushed on toward New Orleans by way of the Bayou Bienvenue and Villeré's Canal. Dec. 23, 1814, within an hour after hearing that the British were approaching, Jackson had 1,800 of his troops on the march to meet them. Half of the invading army, some 2,500 men, had approached to within nine miles of New Orleans without serious check. The schooner *Carolina* dropped down the river to a point opposite Villeré's and opened a terrible fire upon the invading army, killing or maiming 100 men in 10 minutes. The general engagement lasted about two hours. Both combatants retired from the field in the darkness. The loss of the Americans was 213, while that of the British was about 400 men.

Virginia.—One of the thirteen original states; nicknames, "Old Dominion," "Mother of States," "Mother of Presidents"; motto, "Sic semper tyrannis" ("Be it ever thus to tyrants"). Virginia is bounded on the northwest and north by West Virginia (separated by the Alleghany Mountains), on the north and northeast by Maryland and the District of Columbia (separated by the Potomac River), on the east by the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by North Carolina and Tennessee and on the southwest by Kentucky. The county of Accomac lies east of the Chesapeake. The area of the state is 42,627 square miles. Virginia is traversed by the Blue Ridge Mountains from northeast to southwest. It is level toward the southeast. It is one of the foremost States in the Union in the production of tobacco. The State also produces largely wheat, corn, vegetables, fruit, timber, coal, iron, salt and building stone, and manufactures flour, leather, iron and tobacco.

Virginia was the first settled of the British American Colonies, the settlement having been made by the English at Jamestown in 1607. Virginia became a royal colony in 1624. It was the largest and most influential of the colonies. It took a conspicuous part in the events leading up to the Revolution. Virginia ceded to the United States all its territory beyond the Ohio River in 1784. It ratified the Constitution in 1788. This great state furnished four of the first five Presidents, and altogether five of the Presidents of the United States. It seceded from the Union April 17, 1861, and became one of the principal battle grounds of the Civil War. The state was readmitted to the Union in 1870.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census, place the number of farms in the State at 184,018, comprising 19,495,636 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $635,065,383. The average value of land was $20.24, against $10.08 in 1908. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $74,891,538, including 859,067 cattle, valued at $21,124,071; 330,424 horses, $34,857,610; 60,022 mules, $7,595,516; 767,635 swine, $4,165,640; 804,873 sheep, $3,300,026; poultry, $3,395,962. The yield and value of the field crops for 1911 was: Corn, 1,980,000 acres, 47,520,000 bushels, $34,690,000; wheat, 750,000 acres 9,000,000 bushels, $8,640,000; oats, 194,000 acres, 3,880,000 bushels, $2,095,000; rye, 48,000 acres, 552,000 bushels, $491,000; potatoes, 95,000 acres, 4,275,000 bushels, $4,104,000; hay, 437,000 acres, 280,000 tons, $5,740,000; tobacco, 160,000 acres, 128,000,000 pounds, $12,288,000. Virginia now ranks next to Kentucky (which is first) as a tobacco-growing state. There are 946 vessels engaged in fishing, employing 20,066 people. The value of the products, largely oysters, is $4,715,744. The leading minerals are coal and iron.

The mineral output for 1907 was $19,313,182. The Chesapeake Bay oyster fisheries are important.

In 1906 there were 4,087 miles of steam railway and 497 miles of electric line. The population in 1910 was 2,061,612.

Virginia (see also Confederate States; Richmond):
- Alexandria County retroceded to, by proclamation, 2320.
- Application of loyal persons in, to remove within Union lines, 3360.
- Authority of United States reestablished in, 3535.
- Boundary line of, referred to, 125, 142.
- Bounty lands of, referred to, 80.
- Census of, incomplete, 654.
- Claims of, for militia services in War of 1812, 806.
- Elections in, troops stationed at polling places, referred to, 4367, 4372.
- Lands ceded to Indians by, 108.
- Loyal persons in, application of, to remove within Union lines, 3360.
- Mediation of, for settlement of questions threatening Union, discussed, 3192.
- Militia services in War of 1812, claims of, for, 806.
- Persons in, attempting to exercise official powers of civil nature, order regarding, 3245.

Virginia—*Continued.*
- Ratification of amendment to Federal Constitution by, referred to, 105, 106, 249.
- Reconstruction of, recommendations regarding, 3965.
  - Referred to, 4000.
  - Time for submitting constitution to voters, proclaimed, 3967.
    - Referred to, 3983.
- War between the States, course regarding, pursued by, 3224.
- Withdrawal of, from Union, discussed, 3224.

Virginia Coupon Cases.—A series of eight cases in which the United States Supreme Court in 1884 denied the right of a state to pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts. An act of the Virginia legislature in 1871 authorized the receipt of coupons of the state's funded debt in payment of taxes and debts due the state. An act of 1882 required payment of tax dues in "gold, silver, United States Treasury notes, national-bank currency, and nothing else." The tax collectors thereupon refused to accept the coupons in payment of taxes, as authorized by the law of 1871. The court decided the law of 1882 void, and judgment was found for the plaintiff taxpayers.

Virginia Plan.—At the opening of the Convention of 1787 to amend the Articles of Confederation, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, on behalf of his delegation, set forth the defects in the old articles and submitted a series of fifteen resolutions drawn up by Madison. This was the first plan of revision presented to the convention and is sometimes called the "Randolph Plan" or the "National Plan." It provided for representation according to population in two branches of Congress—the first chosen by the people, the second by the state legislatures; Congressional control of taxation and commerce; Congressional veto of state enactments; an Executive chosen by Congress; a limited veto by the Executive and part of the judiciary upon acts of Congress. There were other and less important provisions. The Constitution as framed and ratified was based on the Virginia plan, but quite a number of its leading features were either rejected altogether or greatly modified.

Virginia Resolutions.—A set of nine resolutions drawn up by James Madison, then a member of the Virginia legislature, passed by that body, and signed by the governor Dec. 24, 1798. The reason for the passage of these resolutions and similar ones by Kentucky about the same time was to give expression to the feeling that had been growing since 1791 that the Federal party was endeavoring to obtain greater power than that conferred upon the Government by the Constitution. The direct cause of their adoption was the passage of the alien and sedition laws (q. v.) by Congress. The resolutions deplored the broad construction given to the Constitution, as tending toward monarchical government. They declared the Union to be a compact between the states composing it, and that when this compact was infringed, each state might interpose to protect itself. The alien and sedition laws were denounced as "palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution." (See also Alien and Sedition Laws; Kentucky Resolutions.)

Virginius, The.—Oct. 31, 1873, the *Virginius*, an American schooner suspected of carrying men and arms from New York to the Cuban insurgents, was captured by the Spanish gunboat *Tornado* on the high seas near Jamaica. Capt. Fry and thirty-five of the crew and four Cuban passengers were executed. The affair created much ill feeling between the United States and Spain. The latter country made such reparation as lay within her power by disclaiming any intention to insult the United States, by paying an indemnity, and by surrendering 102 remaining prisoners. It was proved that the *Virginius* was not entitled to sail under our flag. She foundered at sea off Cape Fear Dec. 19, 1873, while on her way to New York.

Virginius, The, seized by Spanish vessel and citizens of United States on, put to death, discussed, 4189, 4195, 4210.
- Claims regarding, settled, 4276.
- Condition of indemnity fund, referred to, 5187, 5908.
- Correspondence regarding, transmitted, 4436.
- Distribution of indemnity to claimants, discussed, 4290, 5122.
  - Orders regarding, 5077, 6339.

Vizcaya, The, mentioned, 6317.

Volunteers.—Persons who enter the military service of their own free will for temporary duty, as distinguished from regulars of a permanent military establishment. By an act passed in 1792 the American Congress recognized the existence in a number of states of volunteer organizations not included in the militia of those states. The Government has since from time to time raised volunteers for temporary purposes. Such troops are United States rather than state forces, and their officers are to be appointed by the President. A provisional force of 25,000 volunteers was authorized by Congress for the war with England in 1812. During the Mexican War 73,500 volunteers were enlisted. During the Civil War a number of calls were made for volunteers, aggregating nearly 2,800,000 enlistments. In the war with Spain over 200,000 volunteers were enlisted. (See also Militia; Army.)

Votes for President, Count of.—The electoral votes of the states are received by the President of the Senate. The two Houses meet in joint session on a day fixed by law, and the President of the Senate opens the returns and hands them to tellers, who count the votes and announce the result. In 1876 two sets of returns were received from certain states. A special electoral commission was appointed by Congress to decide which were the regular returns. In 1887 Congress passed a law providing that contests over electors should be finally decided under state laws as far as possible.

Vote of Thanks. (See Thanks of Congress.)

- **Wabash and Erie Canal,** grant of land in aid of, to Indiana, 1725.
- **Wabash Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)
  - Instructions to commissioners in making treaty with, 6271.
  - Troops must be called for, to suppress, 53, 74.
  - Treaty with, 127.
- **Wabash River,** act for improvement of navigation on, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 1337.
- **Wageworkers** (see also Labor):
  - Condition of, discussed by President—
    - Roosevelt, 7032.
  - Compensation for when killed or injured in discharge of duty, recommended, 7586, 7592.
- **Wahpeton Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

Wake and Other Islands.—The United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island in January, 1899, by Commander Taussig, of the *Bennington,* while proceeding to Guam. It is a small island in the direct route from Hawaii to Hongkong, about 2,000 miles from the first and 3,000 miles from the second.

The United States possesses a number of scattered small islands in the Pacific Ocean, some hardly more than rocks or coral reefs, over which the flag has been hoisted from time to time. They are of little present value and mostly uninhabited. The largest are Christmas, Gallego, Starbuck, Penrhyn, Phœnix, Palmyra, Howland, Baker, Johnston, Gardner, Midway, Morell, and Marcus islands. The Midway Islands are occupied by a colony of telegraphers in charge of the relay in the cable line connecting the Philippines with the United States, in all about forty persons.

The Santa Barbara group is a part of California and the Aleutian chain, extending from the peninsular of Kamchatka in Asiatic Russia to the promontory in North America which separates Bering Sea from the North Pacific, a part of Alaska.

- **Wakefield, Va.,** appropriation for approaches to monument at, to mark birthplace of Washington, recommended, 4803.

Walker vs. Jennison.—A slave case decided by the Massachusetts Supreme Court in 1783. It placed a construction upon the State constitution which soon afterwards put an end to slavery in the State. A negro servant had been whipped and imprisoned by his master, and public indignation was aroused by the offense. The owner of the slave was prosecuted. The Supreme Court, sitting in Worcester, found the defendant guilty of assault and imposed a fine upon him. The holding of the court was that the State constitution of 1870, in declaring all men free and equal, had abolished slavery in Massachusetts. As a matter of strict fact, runaway slaves were advertised for in the Boston newspapers after the decision had been promulgated. Nevertheless, the institution of slavery very soon after 1783 came to an end in Massachusetts.

- **Walker River Reservation, Nev.,** right of way for railroad through, 4736, 4776, 4953, 5178.
- **Walla Walla Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)
- **Wallowa Forest Reserve,** proclaimed, 7107.

Wampum. — An Indian word meaning "white" and referring to strings of white beads worn for ornament and used as a medium of exchange. The beads were made of clam shells, through which holes had been drilled, and were strung upon a thread. Tradition says the Narragansets were the first Indians to use wampum. This is perhaps true as regards the beads made of the quahog or clam shell of the coasts of Rhode Island and Connecticut, though periwinkle shells were also used. Its use as money spread from the coast Indians inland. It was also used by the colonists of New England and the Middle States, having been deemed legal tender from 1627 to 1661. Beads of black or dark purple were rated at double the white wampum. Wampum was known to the Dutch settlers under the name of "sewon" or "zeewand." Payments were made by cutting off the desired number of beads. They were also used in the simple arithmetical calculations of the Indians.

- **Wanderer, The,** landing of, with cargo of slaves, 3065, 3086.
- **War** (see also Algerine War; Indian Wars; Mexican War; Revolution; Revolutionary War; Spanish-American War; Tripolitan War; Civil War; War of 1812; Wars, Foreign):
  - Instant redress, conferring of authority upon President to demand, recommended, 3100.
  - International agreement to regard private property at sea as exempt from capture by belligerents, recommended, 6338.
  - One-half of every century consumed in, 791.
  - Possibility of, with Great Britain, referred to, 2277.
  - Power to declare, discussed, 3100.
  - Preparation for, by Great Britain, 2277.
  - Preparation for, with—
    - France, recommended, 262, 268, 270, 1411.
    - Spain, referred to, 376.
  - Threatened by Tunis, 388.
- **War Between the States.** (See Civil War.)
- **War Claims** (see also Fourth of July Claims; Southern Claims Commissions):
  - Discussed, 4205, 4303, 5755.
  - Payment of, referred to, 4148.
- **War College, Naval.** (See Naval War College.)

War Department.—An Executive Department of the federal government established by act of the First Congress under the Constitution, on Aug. 7, 1789. The work then taken up by the Department was begun by the Continental Congress, that body on June 15, 1775, having elected George Washington "to command all the continental forces raised or to be raised for the

War Department—*Continued.*
defense of American liberty." An Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and Commissary-General were also appointed, and on Dec. 26 of the following year Congress gave General Washington power to appoint all officers below the grade of Brigadier-General and to fill vacancies in all departments of the American Army.

In response to the recommendation of Washington, Congress, on June 13, 1776, created the Board of War, which was the germ of the modern War Department. The office of Secretary of War was created in 1781 and was filled by Henry Knox from 1784. When the War Department was formally established in 1789 he was made the first Secretary under the Constitution.

Adjutant-General.—The office of Adjutant-General was formally created by an act of Congress of March 3, 1813, there having been no regular Adjutant-General from the disbanding of the Army in 1783 up to that time. An act of March 5, 1792, created the dual office of Adjutant and Inspector-General, but on the reorganization of the Department this office was changed to that of Adjutant-General. By an act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, this office was united with the Record and Pension Office to form the office of the Military Secretary. This is the Department of records, orders and correspondence of the army and militia, the Military Secretary being charged with transmitting all orders of the Secretary of War, conducting the recruiting service, etc.

Inspector-General.—The Inspector-General's office was established under the Constitution by an act of March 3, 1813, although in 1777 an Inspector-General of Cavalry, and of Ordnance and Military Manufactures, had been appointed. It is the duty of the Inspector-General to inspect all military commands, stations, schools, armories, arsenals, fortifications and public works carried on by the War Department.

Judge-Advocate General.—The office of Judge-Advocate General of the Army was created in 1775, was discontinued in 1802, and existed again from 1812 to 1821. An act of March 2, 1849, authorized the President to appoint a Judge-Advocate of the Army, but in 1862 the title was changed to that of Judge-Advocate General. This office was made head of the Bureau of Military Justice, created June 20, 1864, but by the act of July 5, 1884, the office of Judge Advocate-General and the Bureau of Military Justice were united under the designation of Judge-Advocate General's Department, of the War Department. It is the duty of the Judge-Advocate General to review the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry and military commissions, and give opinions on legal questions arising under laws and regulations pertaining to the War Department.

Quartermaster.—The Quartermaster's office was formally organized in the War Department by an act of Congress of March 28, 1812, although provision had been made for a Quartermaster-General by the Continental Congress as early as June 16, 1775. Various enactments were also made concerning the office up to 1785, when it ceased to exist until, as stated, it was finally organized in 1812. It is the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish the army with military supplies; provide transportation for troops; construct military roads and bridges; maintain national cemeteries; and provide supplies for the militia of the various states.

Commissary-General.—The earliest legislation concerning the subsistence of the army was the resolution of the Continental Congress of June 16, 1775, creating the office of Commissary-General of Stores and Provisions. This office was succeeded on June 10, 1777, by two offices, the Commissary-General of Purchases and the Commissary-General of Issues, which acted under the direction of a committee of Congress until Nov. 25, 1779, when they were placed under the supervision of the War Board. The clothing of the troops was provided for by the ordinance of June 17, 1777, which created the office of Clothier-General, this office being placed under the direction of the War Board on April 10, 1782. An act of the Continental Congress of July 10, 1781, directed the Superintendent of Finance to procure all supplies by contract; and again on March 8, 1792, the Congress under the Constitution placed a similar duty upon the Treasury Department, which had succeeded the Superintendent of Finance. The latter act was repealed on July 16, 1798, and the Secretary of War was required to provide subsistence for the army. An act of March 16, 1802, provided for three military agents to do this work, but this system was abolished by an act of March 28, 1812. which created the office of Commissary-General of Purchases. This in turn was abolished by an act of March 28, 1812, its duties transferred to the Quartermaster's Department.

The office of Commissary-General as it exists to-day was first established by an act of April 14, 1818, the head of this office being later referred to as Commissary-General of Subsistence. He provides and issues rations, and distributes articles authorized to be kept for sale to the officers and men of the army.

Surgeon-General.—A hospital department for the army was created by Congress on July 27, 1775, its head being called Director-General and Chief Physician. By an act of March 3, 1813, the office of Physician and Surgeon-General was created and on April 14, 1818, the medical branch of the War Department was given a permanent head with the title of Surgeon-General.

Paymaster-General.—The office of Paymaster-General was provided by the resolution of Congress of June 16, 1775, but on March 23, 1787, it was merged with that of Commissioner of Army Accounts. A Paymaster of the Army was appointed by an act of May 8, 1792, and the Pay Department was definitely organized in the War Department under an act of April 24, 1816.

Engineer Corps.—The Corps of Engineers was created on March 11, 1779, disbanded in November, 1783, but restored by the acts of May 9, 1794, and March 16, 1802. As early as July 25, 1777, however, there had been a "geographer and surveyor of roads" appointed. By an act of March 3, 1818, the appointment of topographical engineers was authorized, and in August, 1818, a Topographical Bureau was established in the War Department under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Chief Engineer. On July 5, 1838, an independent corps of topographical engineers was created, but by the act of March 3, 1863, it was merged with the Corps of Engineers. Besides those duties germane to its military nature, the Corps of Engineers conducts the river and harbor improvements.

Ordnance Department.—To consider ways and means of supplying the continental troops with arms and ammunition, a committee was appointed by the Continental Congress on May 27, 1775; and although a Commissioner of Artillery Stores (later called Commissioner-General of Artillery

War Department—*Continued.*
Stores) was appointed, the business of providing arms and ammunition was conducted by a secret committee of the Continental Congress and the Board of War. An act of April 2, 1794, authorized the President to appoint an officer who, under the War Department, should perform ordnance duty, and on May 14, 1812, the Ordnance Department was formally established in the War Department. By an act of March 2, 1820, it was merged with the artillery but was reorganized as an independent bureau by an act of April 5, 1832.

Signal Corps.—The Signal Corps was practically created June 21, 1860, when Congress authorized the addition of a signal officer to the staff of the army. The Signal Corps, by that name, was organized by an act of March 3, 1863. The duties now performed by the Weather Bureau were added to those of the Signal Corps in 1870, but in 1890 that work was transferred to the Department of Agriculture. The Chief Signal Officer has charge of all means of military communication.

Customs and Insular Affairs.—A Division of Customs and Insular Affairs was established in the War Department in December, 1898, for conducting the business relating to the civil government of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. In 1900 the designation of this division was changed by Department orders to that of Division of Insular Affairs, and by an act of July 1, 1902, it was definitely established by law as a bureau of the War Department.

General Staff.—To better coordinate the various offices of the Department, the General Staff Corps was established by an act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1903. It consists of a Chief of Staff, who took the place of the Commanding General of the Army; two general officers detailed by the President from the regular army not below the grade of brigadier-general, and forty-two officers of minor grade similarly detailed by the President. It is the duty of the General Staff Corps to prepare plans for the national defense, and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to assist the Secretary of War in increasing the efficiency of the military establishment; and in case of war to act as a board of strategy. The Chief of Staff, under the direction of the President, or the Secretary of War under the direction of the President, has supervision of all troops of the line, the Adjutant-General's, Inspector-General's, Judge-Advocate General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance Departments, the Corps of Engineers, and Signal Corps.

In administering the affairs of the Department, the Secretary is aided by an Assistant Secretary, as well as by the chiefs of the various offices, bureaus, divisions and corps named above, who are officers of the regular army of the United States. Two bureaus of the Department not now in existence are: The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands (1865-1873), which aided in the work of reconstruction, after the Civil War; and the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal General (1863-1866), which had to do with the enrolling and calling out of the national forces and the arrest of deserters and spies. (See Army.)

War College.—To coordinate and direct the instruction in the various service schools and to extend the opportunities for investigation and study in the army and militia Congress established the War College at Washington, and placed it under the immediate direction of the Secretary of War.

Following is a list of the Secretaries of War and the Presidents under whom they served:

President	Secretary of War	Appointed
Washington	Henry Knox, Massachusetts	1789
“	Timothy Pickering, Mass.	1795
“	James McHenry, Maryland	1795
Adams	“ “	1797
“	John Marshall, Virginia.	1800
“	Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts	1800
“	Roger Griswold, Connecticut	1801
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn, Massachusetts	1801
Madison	William Eustis, Massachusetts	1809
“	John Armstrong, New York	1813
“	James Monroe, Virginia	1814
“	William H. Crawford, Georgia	1815
Monroe	Isaac Shelby, Kentucky	1817
“	Geo. Graham (*ad. in.*), Virginia	1817
“	John C. Calhoun, S. Carolina	1817
J.Q.Adams	James Barbour, Virginia	1825
“	Peter B. Porter, New York	1828
Jackson	John H. Eaton, Tennessee	1829
“	Lewis Cass, Ohio	1831
“	Benjamin F. Butler, New York	1837
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett, South Carolina	1837
Harrison	John Bell,* Tennessee	1841
Tyler*	John McLean, Ohio	1841
“	John C. Spencer, New York	1841
“	James M. Porter, Pennsylvania	1843
“	William Wilkins, Pennsylvania	1844
Polk	William L. Marcy, New York	1845
Taylor	George W. Crawford, Georgia	1849
“	Edward Bates, Missouri	1850
Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad, Louisiana	1850
Pierce	Jefferson Davis, Mississippi	1853
Buchanan	John B. Floyd, Virginia	1857
“	Joseph Holt, Kentucky	1861
Lincoln	Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania	1861
“	Edwin M. Stanton, Ohio	1862
Johnson	“ “	1865
“	U. S. Grant (*ad. in.*), Illinois	1867
“	Lor. Thomas (*ad. in.*), Illinois	1868
“	John M. Schofield, New York	1868
Grant	John A. Rawlins, Illinois	1869
“	William T. Sherman, Ohio	1869
“	William W. Belknap, Iowa	1869
“	Alphonso Taft, Ohio	1876
“	James Don. Cameron, Penn.	1876
Hayes	George W. McCrary, Iowa	1877
“	Alexander Ramsey, Minnesota	1879
Garfield	Robert T. Lincoln, Illinois	1881
Arthur	“ “	1881
Cleveland	William C. Endicott, Mass.	1885
B. Harrison	Redfield Proctor, Vermont	1889
“	Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia	1891
Cleveland	Daniel S. Lamont, New York	1893
McKinley	Russell A. Alger, Michigan	1897
“	Elihu Root, New York	1899
Roosevelt	“ “	1901
“	William H. Taft, Ohio	1904
“	Luke E. Wright, Tennessee	1908
Taft	Jacob M. Dickinson, Tennessee	1909
“	Henry L. Stimson, New York	1911
Wilson	Lindley M. Garrison, N. Jersey	1913

* John Bell also continued by President Tyler in 1841 until appointment of successor.

For more detailed information of the scope and activities of the War Department consult the index references to the Presidents' Messages and Encyclopedic articles under the following headings:

Arms and Ammunition.
Army.
Arsenals.
Artillery.
Civil War.
Fortifications.
Indian Wars.
Military Academy.
Military Department.
Military Education.
Wars, Foreign.

War Department:
Act making appropriations for support of Army, etc., vetoed, 4475.

War Department—*Continued.*
- Appointments and removals in, referred to, 1965, 2004.
- Appropriations for, 927, 1334.
  - Recommended, 1444, 4680, 4681.
  - Special session messages regarding failure to make, 2927, 4404, 4472.
  - Transfer of balances of, 2929.
  - Transfer of, to Medical Department, 1254, 1773.
- Army service corps recommended, 8065.
- Augmentation of business in, 484.
- Building for, recommended, 2281, 2704, 4062. (See also State, War, and Navy Building.)
- Clerks in, increase in number of, requested, 250.
- Consolidation of department in, 8065.
- Expenditures and estimates of, discussed by President—
  - Arthur, 4638, 4832.
  - Buchanan, 3106.
  - Cleveland, 4933, 5099, 5373, 5877, 5967.
  - Fillmore, 2668.
  - Grant, 3993, 4147.
  - Hayes, 4397, 4523, 4569.
  - Jefferson, 327, 335.
  - Johnson, 3773, 3882.
  - Monroe, 602.
  - Tyler, 2054, 2121.
- Freedmen's Bureau transferred to, 4147.
- Increase in clerical force in offices of Adjutant-General and Surgeon-General, recommended, 4675.
- Officers in, employment of, without express provision of law, 2004, 2168.
- Record and Pension Division of—
  - Bill to establish, vetoed, 1991.
  - Discussed, 5631.
- Records of association founded for purpose of aiding soldiers of Civil War offered, and recommendations regarding, 4798.
- Referred to, 766, 808, 926.
- Subordinate appointments in, recommended, 484.
- Transfer of Pension Bureau to, from Interior Department, recommended, 4060.
- Transfer of Weather Bureau from, to Agricultural Department, recommended, 5486.

War of 1812.—This war grew out of the British orders in council made to destroy the commerce of France and of nations trading with France, the arbitrary impressment of American seamen, and the exercise of the right of search. These orders in council and the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon subjected to capture vessels trading with England and France.

In the early part of this century European nations did not admit the right of expatriation. Great Britain held that "once an Englishman always an Englishman," and maintained the rights of search and impressment. Many of our vessels were stopped on the high seas and searched; seamen claimed to be British subjects were taken from them and forced to serve in the British navy or imprisoned for refusing to serve. Several of our men-of-war were fired upon and compelled to give up seamen in their crews. The arrogance of Great Britain was further shown by her interference with our commerce under her paper blockades. She interfered with rights which our government claimed for our vessels as neutral ships. (See Embargo Act.) The Henry affair (see Henry Documents) also increased the bitter feeling of our people. For several years previous to the war, England's action had been intolerable.

Congress passed acts known as the Embargo Act, the Nonintercourse Act, and the Nonimportation Act in an effort to check British aggressions on the commerce of the United States. The Federalists were opposed to war; the Republicans favored it. Madison, the Republican President, was personally not disposed to warlike measures, and it was asserted that he "could not be kicked into a war." Finally, however, the pressure from public and party became too strong for him. The Congress which assembled in December, 1811, was heartily disposed to resort to arms. It passed acts to increase the army, and appropriated large sums for the army and navy. Finally, on June 18, 1812, the President declared war against Great Britain. The war at first was waged along the Canadian frontier. The Americans suffered some serious reverses the first year in the Northwest. Detroit was surrendered by Hull, and Fort Dearborn, on Lake Michigan, the present site of the City of Chicago, was captured by the British. Detroit was recovered by Perry's splendid victory on Lake Erie in 1813. The military and naval forces of Great Britain were greatly superior to those of the United States. Nevertheless some notable victories were won by the Americans as the war progressed.

The Navy especially distinguished itself in a remarkable series of engagements with the enemy's ships In 1814 the British attacked and captured Washington City and burned the public buildings. The most famous victory won by the Americans in the war was that of Gen. Jackson over the British commanded by Sir Edward M. Pakenham, Jan. 8, 1815, at New Orleans. This battle was fought fifteen days after peace had been declared, but before the news had reached New Orleans. Dec. 24, 1814, by the treaty of Ghent (q. v.), peace was restored. By this treaty several questions pending between the two countries were settled, but the three principal ones, out of which the war grew, were not mentioned. The total number of enlistments in the regular service was 38,187, and in the militia 471,000. The total cost of the War of 1812 was $107,159,003 The cost of the Revolutionary War was $135,193,703; of the Mexican War, $66,000,000.

War of 1812:
- Alexandria, Va., retreat of British from, 532.
- American blood wantonly spilled by Great Britain, 485.
- Armistice proposed by Great Britain, declined, 502.
- Bainbridge, William, commander of the *Constitution*, 507.
- Baltimore retreat of British from, 533.

War of 1812—*Continued.*
  Blakely Johnston, British ship captured by vessel in command of, 534.
  British attacks on Craney Island, Fort Meigs, Sacketts Harbor, and Sandusky, repulsed, 524.
  British Government in state of war, while United States remains in state of peace, 489.
  Brown, Jacob, victories of, over British forces, 533.
  Canada, York, reduced by American forces, referred to, 524.
  Capitol destroyed by British forces, 531.
  Capture of British ship by vessel in command of Lewis Warrington, 534.
  Chauncey, Isaac, naval talents of, commented on, 520.
  Cochrane, Alex, order of, to destroy American coast towns and districts, referred to, 530, 536.
  Coffee, John, Indians defeated by Tennessee militia under command of, 521.
  Conduct of Great Britain toward United States, discussed, 484.
    British cruiser violates American flag, 485.
    Pretended blockades without presence of adequate force, discussed, 486.
  Connecticut, refusal of governor of, to furnish militia, discussed, 501, 6268.
  Constitution-Guerrière naval engagement, discussed, 502.
  Constitution-Java naval engagement, discussed, 507.
  Decatur, Stephen, commander of the *United States*, 506.
  Deserters, pardon granted. (See Pardons.)
  Destruction of American coast towns by order of Admiral Cochrane, 536.
  Detroit, Mich., surrender of, to British, 499.
    Recovery of, referred to, 524.
  Discussed, 484, 499, 505, 506, 507, 509, 511, 519, 525, 526, 527, 528, 530, 532, 537.
  Effort of the United States to obtain command of the Lakes, discussed, 501.
  Engagement of the *United States* with the *Macedonian* and capture of the latter by Captain Decatur, 506.
  Existence of, proclaimed, 497.
  Forts Erie, George, and Malden, reduction of, by American forces, referred to, 524.
  Frolic-Wasp naval engagement, discussed, 506.
  Gaines, Edmund P., victories of, over British forces, 533.
  Guerrière-Constitution naval engagement, discussed, 502.
  Harrison, William Henry, military talents of, commented on, 520.
  Hornet, British ship destroyed by the, 513.
  Hull, Isaac, commander of the *Constitution*, 502.
  Hull, William, surrenders town and fort of Detroit, Mich., 499.
  Increase in army and militia, recommended by President Madison, 534, 538.
  Indians employed by Great Britain in, 500, 520.
  Instructions to American vessels not to interfere with neutral vessels, 529.
  Intention of British commander to lay waste American towns, proclamations regarding, 520.
  Invasion of capital by British, referred to in proclamation, 530.
  Jackson, Andrew, victory of volunteers under, over Indians, 521, 533.
  Java-Constitution naval engagement, discussed, 507.
  Johnson, Richard M., military talents of, commented on, 520.
  Jones, Jacob, commander of the *Wasp*, 506.
  Lawrence, James, commander of the *Hornet*, 513.
  Macdonough, Thomas, British ships captured on Lake Champlain by American squadron under, 534.
  Mackinaw, Mich., attempted reduction of, by American forces, discussed, 534.
  Massachusetts, refusal of governor of, to furnish militia, discussed, 501.
  Mediation of Russia in, 511.
    Accepted by United States, 511.
    Declined by Great Britain, 519, 532.
  Michigan Territory, recovery of, from British, referred to, and recommendation of assistance to the destitute, 520, 527.
  Niagara Falls—
    American attack near, unsuccessful, 501.
    American victory on Canadian side of, 533.
  Order of Admiral Cochrane to destroy American coast towns, 530, 536.
  Pacific advances made to Great Britain, discussed, 502, 506.
  Pardons granted deserters. (See Pardons.)
  Peace (see also Mediation):
    Mediation of Russia accepted by the United States, but declined by Great Britain, 511, 519.

War of 1812—*Continued.*
  Negotiations for, proposed by Great Britain should not stay preparations for war, 526.
  Referred to, 536.
  Terms of, proposed by President Madison declined, 502.
  Treaty of, transmitted and discussed, 536, 537.
    Proclamation of President Madison regarding, 545.
 Pensioners of. (See Pensions, discussed.)
 Perry, Oliver H., victory of naval forces under, on Lake Erie, 519.
 Plattsburg, N. Y., defeat of British at, 533.
 Preparation for, recommended, 479, 483.
 Pretended blockade without adequate force, referred to, 486.
 Proclaimed by President Madison, 497.
 Proclamations of President Madison regarding, 457, 465, 476, 497, 517, 528, 543, 557, 571.
 Public buildings destroyed by British forces, 530, 531.
 Reduction attempted at Mackinaw, Mich., by American forces, discussed, 534.
 Resolutions of—
  Pennsylvania legislature—
   Pledging support to Government. (See Pennsylvania.)
 Retreat of British from Baltimore, 533.
 Rodgers, John, frigates under command of, referred to, 502.
 Scott, Winfield, victories of, over British forces, 533.
 Threatened by Great Britain, referred to, 479, 489.
 Threatening aspect of—
  Congress convened on account of, 412.
  Discussed by President Madison, 484.
 Treaty of peace transmitted and discussed, 537.
  Proclamation of President Madison regarding, 545.
 Troops in, number and kind of, referred to, 3013.
 Unfriendly policy of Great Britain, discussed, 460.
 United States, engagement of the, with the *Macedonian*, 506.
 Van Rensselaer, Stephen, attack of forces under, near Niagara, discussed, 501.
 Vessels, American, instructed not to interfere with neutral vessels, 529.
 Victories of American arms. (See Discussed, *ante.*)
 Waged by Great Britain on account of extravagant views, 532.
 Warrington, Lewis, British ship captured by vessel in command of, 534.
 Wasp-Frolic naval engagement, discussed, 506.
 York, Canada, reduction of, by American forces, referred to, 524.

War of Rebellion. (See Civil War.)

War of Rebellion, Official Records of:
 Compilation of, appropriation for, recommended, 4304.
 Publication of, plan for, recommended, 4451.

War, Secretary of.—An act of the Continental Congress of Feb. 7, 1781, created the office of Secretary of War to take the place of the Board of War. Benjamin Lincoln was the first secretary, serving from 1781 to 1785, when he was succeeded by Henry Knox. Under Knox the present War Department was established. (See also War Department of.)

War, Secretary of:
 Adjutant-General of Army designated to act as, *interim*, 3819, 3861.
 Clerks of, taking advantage of insolvent-debtors act, dismissed, 107.
 Correspondence of, referred to, 2427.
 Report of, transmitted and referred to, 291, 333, 335, 455, 622, 909, 954, 981, 995, 1018, 1036, 1089, 1097, 1128, 1113, 1444, 2055, 6345. (See also War Department.)
 Suspension and removal of Secretary Stanton. (See Stanton, Edwin M.)

War Steamers:
 Construction of, recommended, 2990, 3055.
 Introduction of, into navies of world, referred to, 2262.

Ward Claim, referred to, 4436, 4801.

Ware vs. Hylton.—A Supreme Court case denying the right of any State or citizen to repudiate debts contracted with British subjects before the Revolutionary War. In 1796 Ware, a citizen of Great Britain, administrator of William Jones, surviving partner of Farrell & Jones, brought suit against Hylton, of Virginia, for the recovery of a debt. Hylton refused payment on the ground that the Virginia legislature of 1777 had passed an act to sequester British property and enable debtors of British subjects to pay such debts to the State loan office. The act was signed by Governor Jefferson. Hylton claimed to have complied with this statute. The United States circuit court for Virginia rendered a decree in favor of the defendant. The United States Supreme Court, however, reversed this decision on the ground that the legislature had not the power to extinguish the debt, when payment of such debts had been stipulated in the treaty of 1783. The justices rendered separate opinions to this effect. At the close of the Revolution and for a number of years afterwards there was a great deal of feeling aroused in Virginia and other States over efforts to collect British debts contracted in colonial times.

Warehousing System discussed by President—
  Jackson, 1015.
  Polk, 2405.
  Tyler, 2053, 2119.
Warner Mountains Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7007.
Warrior, The, illegal detention of, 2051.
Wars, Foreign:
  Acheen with Netherlands, neutrality preserved by United States in, 4192.
  Austria with Hungary, sympathy of American Government with latter, 2550, 2579.
  Brazil with Buenos Ayres—
    Peace concluded, 977.
    Questions between United States and Brazil growing out of, 929, 951.
  Brazil with Paraguay—
    Good offices of United States tendered, 3776, 3883.
    Referred to, 4078.
  Canada, civil war in, neutrality of United States in, 1702, 1748.
    Proclaimed, 1698, 1699.
  Central America, republics in, at war with each other, 977.
  Chile with Peru and Bolivia, 4522, 4563, 4628, 4717.
  Claims of United States arising out of, 4913, 5083, 5369, 5544.
    Conditions of peace presented by Chile, discussed, 4662, 4717, 4760.
    Efforts of United States to bring about peace, discussed, 4522, 4563, 4582, 4662, 4717.
    Negotiations for restoration of peace, referred to, 4676.
    Terminated, 4822.
    Treaty of peace discussed, 4760.
  China with Japan—
    Action taken by United States regarding, 5957, 6059.
    Agents of United States requested to protect subjects of contestants, 5957, 6059.
  Discussed by President—
    Adams, John, 238.
    Jefferson, 314, 349, 357.
    France with China, 4823.
  France with Germany—
    Correspondence regarding, referred to, 4068, 4434.
    Diplomatic relations resumed, 4098.
    Neutrality of United States in, 4050.
      Proclaimed, 4040, 4043, 4045.
    Suspension of hostilities recommended by President Grant, 4055.
  France with Spain—
    Attempted recruiting, 2864.
    Privateers, commissions not granted to, 779.
    Referred to, 821.
  Great Britain and France with China, neutrality preserved by United States in, 3037, 3089, 3174.
  Great Britain with France, neutrality of United States proclaimed, 148.
  Great Britain with Russia—
    Attempts of Great Britain to draw recruits from United States, discussed, 2864.
    Neutrality maintained by United States during, 2864.
    Japan, civil war in, neutrality of United States in, 3888.
    Proclaimed, 3712.
  Mexico, civil war in—
    Arrest of officer and men of United States Navy in, during, 8314.
    Congress asked to permit land and naval forces to enter, during, to maintain dignity of United States, 8316.
    Citizens of United States insulted in, during, 8315.
    Neutrality preserved by United States in, 3444, 3581.
    Proclamation revoking order forbidding export of arms to, 8309.
  Mexico with Texas—
    Armistice referred to, 2172.
    Battle of San Jacinto, referred to, 2330.
    Correspondence between President Jackson and Santa Anna regarding, 1493.
    Defeat of Mexican arms, 1487.
    Desire of Texas to become part of United States, 1456, 1487.
    Discussed by President Tyler, 2113, 2164, 2193.
    Hostilities should cease, 2113, 2164, 2194.
    Independence of Texas—
      Acknowledgment of, by Santa Anna referred to, 2330.
      Recognition of, by United States discussed, 1484, 1500, 2113.
    Interference of citizens of United States in, complained of by Mexico, 2050.
    Neutrality of United States in, 1370.
    Physical force, disparity of, on side of Mexico, 1487.
    Referred to, 2329.
    Result of, of importance to United States, 1456, 1487, 2113.
    Strong prepossession felt by United States for Texas, 1456, 1487, 2113.
    Threats of Mexico to renew hostilities, discussed, 2193, 2206.
  Neutrality preserved by the United States during war of Great Britain with Russia, 2864.

- **Wars, Foreign**—*Continued.*
  - Russia with Turkey—
    - Discussed by President—
      - Adams, J. Q., 973.
      - Hayes, 4418.
    - Neutrality preserved by United States in, 4418.
    - Threatening aspect of, discussed, 762.
    - Treaty of peace, referred to, 1008.
  - Salvador with Guatemala, 5543.
  - Schleswig-Holstein, neutrality of United States in, discussed, 2548.
  - Spain with Cuba (see also Spanish-American War)—
    - Armistice proposed by United States, discussed, 6285.
    - Autonomous government promised by Spain, discussed, 6152, 6261, 6284, 6308.
    - Captain-General Blanco directed to suspend hostilities, 6292.
    - Claims of United States against Spain resulting from, 4051, 4099, 4448, 5871, 6180.
    - Concentration policy of Captain-General Weyler, discussed, 6256, 6283, 6284, 6308.
      - Revoked, 6285.
    - Forcible intervention in, by United States, discussed, 6261.
      - Recommended, 6289.
    - Friendly offices of United States, tender of, refused, referred to, 6255, 6282.
    - Joint resolution of Congress declaring freedom of Cuba, authorizing intervention, etc., 6297.
      - Discussed, 6311.
      - Regarded by Spain as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war," 6312.
    - Neutrality proclamations of President Cleveland, 6023, 6126.
    - Policy of United States regarding, discussed by President—
      - Cleveland, 6068, 6148.
        - Referred to by President McKinley, 6291.
      - Grant, 3985, 4018, 4051, 4101, 4143, 4245, 4290.
        - Referred to by President McKinley, 6259, 6286, 6291.
      - Hayes, 4438, 4448.
      - McKinley, 6248, 6281, 6307.
    - Questions with Spain, growing out of, 4115, 4195, 4196, 4245, 4520.
    - Recognition of belligerency of Cuba by United States deemed unwise by President—
      - Cleveland, 6068, 6151.
      - Grant, 3985, 4018, 4292.
      - McKinley, 6258.
    - Recognition of independence of Cuba by United States opposed and precedents cited by President McKinley, 6286.
    - Referred to, 4004, 4024.
    - Surrender of insurgents, referred to, 4437.
    - Termination of, announced, 4448.
  - Spain with South American provinces—
    - Discussed by President—
      - Adams, J. Q., 922, 950.
      - Jackson, 1318, 1369, 1486.
      - Monroe, 582, 612, 627, 639, 646, 657, 674, 685, 762, 828, 829.
    - Independence of South American provinces—
      - Achieved before recognized by United States, 829.
      - Asserted, 612.
      - Emperor of Russia intervenes for recognition of, 892.
      - Not recognized until danger of subjugation had passed, 1486.
      - Referred to, 706, 761.
      - Should be recognized by United States, 685.
    - Negotiations opened for establishment of peace, 1369.
    - Neutrality preserved by United States in, 582, 627, 639, 685, 762.
    - Referred to, 892, 969.
    - Successful management of war by South American provinces, 646, 674.
  - Spain with South American Republics—
    - Armistice referred to, 4144.
    - Good offices of United States tendered, 3776, 3884.
      - Accepted, 3987, 4052.
    - Vessels being built in New York for Spain forbidden to depart, 3987.
  - Turkey with Greece; hope for success of Greece manifested by United States, 762, 786, 828, 875, 950.

Wars of the United States.—The principal wars in which the United States has been engaged are the Revolutionary war, war with the Barbary States (Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli), the War of 1812, the Mexican war, the Civil War, the Spanish-American war, and the Indian wars. The most important conflicts with Indian tribes are described under Indian Wars. The near approach to war with France at the close of the Eighteenth Century is chronicled in the article entitled X. Y. Z Mission, and some of the minor domestic insurrections are treated under the headings: Aroostook War, Bear Flag War, Whisky Insurrection, Buckshot War, etc. The duration of the several wars and the troops engaged are shown in the table on the opposite page.

Wars of United States. (See Algerine War; Indian Wars; Mexican War; Revolutionary War; Spanish-American War; Tripolitan War; Civil War; War of 1812.)

Wars of United States—*Continued.*

MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES EMPLOYED BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE SEVERAL WARS SINCE AND INCLUDING THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION:
[Reported by the Commissioner of Pensions]

WAR	Dates		Troops Engaged				
	From—	To—	Regulars	Militia and Volunteers	Navy	Total	Individuals (estimated)
Revolution, war of the	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	58,750	15,000	....	....
Estimated additional	....	....	....	105,830	....	309,791	184,038
Northwestern Indian war with the Miamis, Wyandots, Delawares, Potawatomies, Shawnees, Chippewas, and Ottawas. General Harmer	Sept. 19, 1790	....	320	1,133	....	8,983 { 1,453	5,627
General St. Clair	....	....	....	....	....	2,300	
General Wayne	....	Aug. 3, 1795	2,843	2,387	....	5,230	
France, war with	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	....	....	4,593	4,593	3,216
Tripoli, Africa, war with	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	....	....	3,330	3,330	2,331
Northwestern Indian war, General Harrison	Sept. 11, 1811	Oct. —, 1813	250	660	....	910	676
Great Britain, war with, 1812	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	20,000	576,622	286,730
Creek Indian war, Alabama	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	....	13,781	9,048
Seminole or Florida and Georgia Indian war	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 31, 1818	1,000	5,911	....	6,911	4,643
Winnebago expedition, Wisconsin, also called La Fever Indian war (no fighting)	June —, 1827	Sept. —, 1827	900	515	....	1,416	1,330
Sac and Fox Indian war in Illinois	1831	1831	....	....	....	....	....
Black Hawk Indian war	April 26, 1832	Sept. 21, 1832	1,339	5,126	....	6,465	5,900
Cherokee disturbance and removal	1833	1839	....	9,494	....	9,494	5,547
Seminole or Florida war	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1842	11,169	28,953	....	41,122	22,795
Sabine Indian disturbances, Southwestern frontier, La., Ark., and Tex. (no fighting)	April —, 1836	June —, 1837	1,323	3,106	....	4,429	3,365
Creek Indian disturbance in Alabama	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	....	13,418	10,204
New York, Aroostook, and Canada (Patriot war) frontier disturbances	1838	1839	....	1,500	....	1,500	1,050
Florida war with the Seminole Indians	1842	Dec. 31, 1858	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, war with	April 24, 1846	May 30, 1848	30,954	73,776	7,500	112,230	78,718
Cayuse Indian, Oregon, Oregon volunteers	1848	1848	(1)	1,116	....	1,116	1,005
Texas and New Mexico Indian war	1849	1856	5,050	1,415	....	6,465	4,243
Apache, Navaho, and Utah war	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	....	2,561	1,785
California Indian disturbance, Yuma expedition	Dec. —, 1851	April —, 1852	265	....	....	265	....
Utah Indian disturbance	1851	1853	10	530	....	540	540
Oregon and Washington Indian war, Rogue River, Yakima, Klikitat, Klamath, and Salmon River	1851	Dec. 31, 1856	850	6,379	....	7,229	5,145
Comanche Indian war	1854	1854	....	503	....	503	425
Seminole or Florida Indian war	Dec. 20, 1855	May 8, 1858	....	2,687	....	2,687	1,715
Rebellion, war of the (actual hostilities, however, commenced upon the firing on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, and ceased by the surrender of the Confederate forces under Gen. Kirby Smith, May 26, 1865)	April 15, 1861	Aug. 20, 1866	126,587	2,545 754	105,963	2,778,304	3,212,363
Spanish-American war (actual hostilities ceased Aug. 13, 1898)	April 21, 1898	April 11, 1899	57,329	223,235	[2] 31,959	[2] 312,523	312,000
Philippine Islands, insurrection in	Feb. 4, 1899	July 4, 1902	76,416	50,052	[2] 13,576	[2] 140,038	139,438
Expedition for the relief of United States legation at Peking, China	July 6, 1900	May 27, 1901	5,000	(3)	[2] 1,913	[2] 6,913	6,713
Occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico	April 21, 1914	....	6,500	(3)	3,780	10,280	....

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[1] No Regulars.

[2] Officers in U. S. Marine Corps included, but not officers in U. S. Navy proper.

[3] No Volunteers.

Wasco Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Washington Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7224.

Washington, George.—1789-1797.

(FIRST TERM, 1789-1793).
First Administration—Federal.
Vice-President—John Adams.

Secretary of State—
Thomas Jefferson, from March 21, 1790.
Secretary of the Treasury—
Alexander Hamilton, from Sept. 11, 1789.
Secretary of War—
Henry Knox, from Sept. 12, 1789.
Attorney-General—
Edmund Randolph, from Sept. 26, 1789.
Postmaster-General—
Samuel Osgood, from Sept. 26, 1789.
Timothy Pickering, from Aug. 12, 1791.

The first session of the First Congress under the Constitution met in New York, April 6, 1789. Speaker of the House, F. A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania.

The electoral vote was immediately counted and George Washington was found to be the unanimous choice for President. He took the oath of office April 30, and the organization of the United States government under the Constitution was begun. The first tariff bill was passed July 4. By the end of September the departments of State, War and Navy, Treasury, Post-Office and Attorney-General had been organized and the Supreme Court established.

After submitting twelve constitutional amendments to the states (ten of which were ratified, taking effect Dec. 15, 1791), Congress adjourned, and President Washington paid a visit to the northern and eastern states.

The second session of the First Congress met in New York, Jan. 4, 1790, and Washington delivered his First Annual Address (page 57). At this session Secretary Hamilton's scheme for funding the National Debt was adopted, providing (1) fund and pay the foreign debt of the Confederation ($12,000,000); (2) fund and pay the domestic debt ($40,000,000); (3) assume and pay the unpaid war debt ($21,500,000) of the states. This session also passed acts authorizing the census, the patent office and the acquisition of the District of Columbia as a permanent seat of government. Meanwhile the last of the thirteen original states had ratified the Constitution, and after amending the tariff law by increasing duties, the second session adjourned Aug. 12, 1790.

The third session of the First Congress, which met in Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1790, passed the act incorporating the Bank of the United States, and adjourned March 3, 1791. This Congress in two years established the government on a permanent basis and provided the means to maintain it.

England further recognized the young republic by sending a minister to the capital.

The Second Congress opened at Philadelphia Oct. 24, 1791, with Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, Speaker of the House. The Mint was established and an apportionment act was passed. (See Apportionment.) At the second session the President's salary was fixed at $25,000, and the electoral vote was counted, showing Washington to have received 132 (all) and John Adams 77 and George Clinton 50 as second choice.

(SECOND TERM, 1793-1797).
Second Administration—Federal.
Vice-President—John Adams.

Secretary of State—
Thomas Jefferson (continued).
Edmund Randolph, from Jan. 2, 1794.
Timothy Pickering, from Dec. 10, 1795.
Secretary of the Treasury—
Alexander Hamilton (continued).
Oliver Wolcott, from Feb. 2, 1795.
Secretary of War—
Henry Knox (continued).
Timothy Pickering, from Jan. 2, 1795.
James McHenry, from Jan. 27, 1796.
Attorney-General—
Edmund Randolph (continued).
William Bradford, from Jan. 8, 1794.
Charles Lee, from Dec. 10, 1795.
Postmaster-General—
Timothy Pickering (continued).
Joseph Habersham, from Feb. 25, 1795.

It was by perfectly natural and logical steps that Washington passed from the military leadership of the people in their struggle for independence, through the Presidency of the National Convention at Philadelphia, where months of the year 1787 were spent in framing a Constitution, to the position of first President of the United States. Speaking of Washington's eminent fitness for the office, Bancroft, in his "History of the Constitution," says: "But for him the country could not have achieved its independence; but for him it could not have formed its Union; and now but for him it could not set the Government in successful motion." The election should have been held in November, 1788; but it did not take place until the first Wednesday in January, 1789. The Constitution required that to become operative it should be ratified by nine of the thirteen states. It was not until June 21, 1788, that New Hampshire, the requisite ninth state, gave its approval; Vermont followed on the 26th of June, and New York on July 26. It was Sept. 13, 1788, before Congress passed the resolution declaring the Constitution ratified, and ordered the appointment of the electors. The interval between this date and that set for the election allowed no time for the participation of the people in the election. The electors were appointed by the legislatures of all states except that of New York, where a bitter struggle over the Constitution between the House and the Senate prevented the necessary compliance with the order, and those of North Carolina and Rhode Island, whose legislatures had not yet ratified the Constitution. There was no nomination or preparation of platform, yet when on April 6, 1789, the votes of the electors were counted in the presence of the two houses, it was found that Washington had received every vote of the ten states that had participated in the election, and that John Adams had received 34. The third highest vote was that of John Jay, who received nine.

Party Affiliation.—At no time did Washington make an avowal of party. He entered upon the duties of office with a profound veneration for the Constitution, a determination to adhere to its every provision, and with a fixed purpose of promoting the unity of the nation. Before his election he said in a letter: "I have ever been a friend to adequate powers in Congress, without which we shall never establish a national character. . . . We are either a united people under one head and for federal purposes, or we are thirteen independent sovereignties, eternally counteracting each other." When he was consulted about the choice of a Vice-President, he expressed no preference save that he

Washington, George—*Continued.* hoped it would be "a true Federalist." Even at the end of his eight years as President, after the installation of the machinery of the Government, the formulation of the policies of the country, and the application of the provisions of the Constitution to the practical duties of the administration had erected the party of which he was the head, hereafter to be known as Federalists, and that of his opponents, known for a time as Anti-Federalists—even then in his memorable Farewell Address (see page 205) he denounced party affiliation and cautioned his countrymen against its, to him, baneful effects. While he, therefore, must be regarded as the founder of a party, he, nevertheless, says: "The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism." . . . "It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the Government itself through the channels of party passion."

The war between England and France had made itself felt in America through vexatious interference by both belligerents with the commerce of the United States. The French Government directed the seizure of all vessels carrying supplies to an enemy's port and Great Britain ordered her war ships to stop all vessels laden with French supplies and to turn them into British ports. War sentiment ran high in America and Washington was severely criticised for his proclamation of neutrality. These aggressions on the seas were the beginnings of a series of provocations which finally led to the second war with Great Britain in 1812. During the summer of 1793 the cornerstone of the Capitol was laid. Hamilton was the recognized leader of the Federalist party, and the followers of Jefferson began to assume the name of Republicans in opposition.

The Third Congress opened in Philadelphia Dec. 2, 1793, with F. A. Muhlenberg as Speaker of the House. Thomas Jefferson resigned from the State Department owing to his opposition to the administration, and dissensions among the Federalists themselves resulted in that party's overthrow. The Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution, securing states against suits in the United States Courts, was declared in force Jan. 8, 1798. Six ships of war were authorized—three of 44 guns and three of 38 guns. Of these the *Constitution* (44 guns), *United States* (44 guns), and the *Constellation* (38 guns) were completed. In retaliation for the English navigation acts an embargo was laid on all shipping for sixty days, and an act was passed forbidding any American vessel to supply slaves to any other nation. On account of the popular sympathy with France in her war with England it was deemed necessary to pass a neutrality law in order to avoid war with England, and John Jay was sent as envoy with a treaty. Indians in the Ohio territory, which had been giving considerable trouble, were defeated by Gen. Anthony Wayne. Stringent naturalization laws were passed at this time. Hamilton resigned his portfolio as Secretary of the Treasury in January, 1795. The Third Congress adjourned March 3, and the following summer Washington called the Senate in extra session and the Jay Treaty with England was ratified in spite of popular remonstrances against it. Treaties were also signed with the Ohio Indians, with Spain and Algiers.

The Fourth Congress met in Philadelphia Dec. 7, 1795, with Jonathan Dayton as Speaker of the House. The Jay Treaty was proclaimed March 1, 1796, and the House demanded the papers in relation thereto, and Washington refused. About this time Jefferson wrote the famous Mazzei letter (*q. v.*), which later severed the friendly letter between himself and Washington. The closing days of this session were enlivened by Fisher Ames' speech in the House on the Jay Treaty.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the First Congress, the Senate was composed of twenty-six members, all of whom were Federalists; the House, of sixty-five members, was composed of fifty-three Federalists and twelve Democrats. In the Second Congress, the Senate was composed of seventeen Federalists and thirteen Democrats; and the House, of sixty-nine members, was made up of fifty-five Federalists and fourteen Democrats. In the second term of Washington's administration, the Third Congress was composed of a Senate of thirty-one members, of whom eighteen were Federalists and thirteen Democrats; the House, of 105 members, was made up of fifty-one Federalists and fifty-four Democrats. The Fourth Congress consisted of a Senate of thirty-two members, of whom nineteen were Federalists and thirteen Democrats; and a House of 105 members, composed of forty-six Federalists and fifty-nine Democrats.

At the third presidential election the Federals voted for John Adams and Thomas Pinckney for President and Vice-President, respectively, while the Republicans voted for Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. When the votes were counted one of the great faults in the method of electing the President and Vice-President became apparent. Of the 138 votes cast for President, Adams received 71, and Jefferson, 68, and, under the Constitution, Jefferson, though a candidate for President on the opposition ticket became Vice-President. This resulted in the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution.

Constitution.—The failure of the confederation to secure for his country that unity of government which he most desired, caused Washington great anxiety; and Shays's rebellion added greatly to his disquiet. He said in a letter to Madison, in November, 1786: "It was but the other day that we were shedding our blood to obtain the constitutions under which we now live—constitutions of our own choice and making—and now we are unsheathing the sword to overturn them." He was persuaded by his friends to head the delegation from Virginia to the convention at Philadelphia in May, 1787, and there was unanimously elected president of the convention that passed the Constitution, on Sept. 17, 1787. He immediately announced the fact to Congress by letter, in which he said: "In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union—in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, and, perhaps, our national existence." His firm adherence to the Constitution and his influence in interpreting it were remarked by his contemporaries. In his appointments to the several offices he acted as he himself said: "With the best intentions and fullest determination to nominate to office those persons only who, upon every consideration, were the most deserving, and who would probably execute their several functions to the interest and credit of the American Union, if such characters could be found by my exploring every avenue

Washington, George—*Continued.*
of information respecting their merit and pretensions that it was in my power to obtain." His regard for the Constitution seems to be epitomized in his statement in his Farewell Address (page 209): "The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the Constitution which at any time exists till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people is sacredly obligatory on all."

Finances.—When Washington took office the finances of the country were in a deplorable state. He appointed Alexander Hamilton, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury. A loan of 3,000,000 florins (about $1,200,000) was negotiated from Holland in 1790 (see page 73), after which came Hamilton's plan for providing revenues. The first step toward the revenue was taken in the tariff bill of July 4, 1789, the preamble of which reads: "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufacturers, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported. Be it enacted," etc. Hamilton's plans for financing the nation and of restoring public credit involved the funding system, of which Hamilton was the originator in America, and the establishment of the Bank of the United States, the subscriptions of which were made in a single day (see page 96). Three other loans from Holland were made and are referred to by Washington with much satisfaction in his Fourth Annual Address (see page 120). The establishment of public credit was very dear to Washington. In his Second Annual Address (page 75) he expresses satisfaction at the sufficiency of the revenue provisions and adds the hope "that it will be the favorite policy with you, not merely to secure a payment of the interest of the debt funded, but as far and as fast as the growing resources of the country will permit to exonerate it of the principal itself." In his Fifth Annual Address (page 134) he says: "No pecuniary consideration is more urgent than the regular redemption and discharge of the public debt. On none can delay be more injurious or an economy of time more valuable." In his Sixth Annual Address (page 159) he again refers to this subject: "Indeed, whatsoever is unfinished in our system of public credit cannot be benefited by procrastination; and as far as may be practicable we ought to place that credit on grounds which cannot be disturbed, and to prevent that progressive accumulation of debt which must ultimately endanger all governments." His last official word on this subject is given in his Seventh Annual Address (page 177): "Congress have demonstrated their sense to be, and it were superfluous to repeat mine, that whatsoever will tend to accelerate the honorable extinction of our public debt accords as much with the true interest of our country as with the general sense of our constituents."

The attention of Congress was repeatedly called to the necessity of producing uniformity in the coins, weights, and measures of the country, to overcome the confusion resulting from the several standards in use. By the power vested in him, Washington reduced the weight of the copper cent to one pennyweight and sixteen grains, and that of the half-cent proportionately.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the years of Washington's administration stood as follows: Jan. 1, 1791, $75,463,476.52; 1792, $77,227,924.66; 1793, $80,352,634.04; 1794, $78,427,404.77; 1795, $80,747,587.39; 1796, $83,762,172.07; 1797, $82,064,479.33.

Tariff.—The tariff act of July 4, 1789, imposed duties varying from five per cent. to ten per cent. upon iron, steel, wool, carpets, and glass; and duties of from five to twenty cents per gallon on certain liquors. An act, passed on Aug. 10, 1790, "making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," increased the duties upon some of the dutiable imports; and both increased and added to the duties imposed on liquors. The first case of indirect taxation in the country, other than duties on imports, was the act of March 3, 1791, "repealing after the last day of June next the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same." The duty varied from nine to twenty-five cents a gallon according to strength; with a yearly duty of sixty cents per gallon of capacity on all stills employed. Duties on nearly all dutiable goods were slightly increased by the act of May 2, 1792, "for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontier, and for other purposes therein mentioned." The act of June 5, 1794, "laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar; also upon carriages; and retail dealers of wines, etc., were required to pay five dollars a year for license." The duty on snuff made in the country was laid at eight cents a pound; and refined sugar, two cents a pound. The act of June 7, 1794, laid additional duties on goods imported and imposed a duty upon auction sales. On March 3, 1797, an act was signed imposing stamp duties on some kinds of certificates, bills of exchange, letters patent, insurance policies, promissory notes, etc.

Opposition to the payment of excise taxes by certain distillers of western Pennsylvania necessitated sending troops to the scene of disorder, and was made the subject of three proclamations by Washington. (See Whisky Insurrection, and proclamations, pp. 116, 150 and 153.)

Commerce.—The regulation of commerce in the young republic was a task of extreme difficulty, but Washington addressed himself to the development of trade and industry with such ardor that in his Seventh Annual Address (page 176) he was able to say: "Every part of the Union displays indications of rapid and various improvement; and with burdens so light as to be scarcely perceived, with resources fully adequate to our present exigencies, with governments founded upon the general principles of rational liberty, and with mild and wholesome laws, is it too much to say that our country exhibits a spectacle of national happiness never surpassed, if ever equalled?" In Hamilton's plan for raising revenue there was included a tax on spirits. This was opposed as being a tax on a necessity, but especially because suits arising out of its imposition were triable only in Pennsylvania, thus involving great trouble and expense. The protest against the tax is known as the Whisky Rebellion. Washington bore the defiance against that law with admirable patience and issued no fewer than three placating proclamations on the subject before resorting to force. An army of 15,000 men was called out, but order was restored without their aid.

In the Second Annual Message (page 75) a warning is sounded for the need of better protection of American commerce by

Washington, George—*Continued.*
building a merchant marine, that the country be not dependent upon foreign bottoms for carrying its produce to other countries. Especial attention is called to the Mediterranean trade which was then interfered with by African pirates.

Slavery.—Washington inherited a great many slaves, and used them in his successful operations as a planter. He was, while President, the richest man in the United States. The slavery question assumed no political status in his time; but in 1786, in a letter to Mr. Morris, he said: "There is no man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery." In proof of the sincerity of this statement, all of his slaves were emancipated by his will.

Foreign Policy.—In his First Annual Message Washington (page 64) asked for provision to be made by Congress to enable him to conduct intercourse with foreign nations in a manner most conducive to public good. He adopted a firm policy of neutrality, and greatly embittered the Anti-Federalists by his refusal to aid the French revolutionists in their war against Great Britain; but consummated with the latter country the famous Jay Treaty. This spirit he embodied in his counsels that "nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies should be excluded and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated." His every act was regulated by the principle "that the great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, to have in extending our commercial relations with them as little political connection as possible. Why by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice?" So determined was the opposition against this policy that his famous proclamation of neutrality of April, 1793 (page 149), was denounced as "a royal edict and a daring assumption of power." Still Washington maintained this attitude even to the length of insisting upon the recall of M. Genet from America while using this country as a base and a means of making war upon Great Britain in that year. The seizure of American vessels by British cruisers fomented this opposition and Washington's act in closing the Jay Treaty exposed him to the severest censure.

Army.—Washington in his First Annual Address (page 57) urged attention to Army organization with the statement: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." He advocated the arming and disciplining of the people, the manufacture of military supplies, and the establishment of troops. In a special message (page 52) he had already advised that the experience and training of the "well-instructed officers and soldiers of the late Army be utilized in the development of an efficient militia." This experience he speaks of as a "resource which is daily diminishing by death and other causes. To suffer this peculiar advantage to pass away unimproved would be to neglect an opportunity which will never again occur, unless, unfortunately, we should again be involved in a long and arduous war." In his Eighth Annual Address (page 194) he urges the institution of a military academy, and adds: "However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies. The art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated, it demands much previous study, and the possession of it in its most improved and perfect state is always of great moment to the security of a nation."

Education.—In his First Annual Address (page 58) Washington urges upon Congress the necessity of making provision for the promotion of science and literature. "Knowledge," he says, "is in every country the surest basis of public happiness." He suggests efficient patronage either by aiding seminaries already established or by the institution of a national university. In his Eighth Annual Address (page 194) he says: "True it is that our country, much to its honor, contains many seminaries of learning highly respectable and useful; but the funds upon which they rest are too narrow to command the ablest professors in the different departments of liberal knowledge for the institution contemplated, though they would be excellent auxiliaries." He lays particular stress upon the "education of youth in the science of government."

Veto Messages.—In the eight years of his administration Washington issued only two veto messages. The first on April 5, 1792 (page 116), refused sanction to an act regulating the apportionment of Representatives in the several states because it was contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. The second veto message was the last message sent by Washington to Congress. It refused sanction to an act amending the military establishment because of its unfairness and injustice to the bodies of troops which it might affect (page 203).

Indian Affairs.—Washington's remarkable patience and good judgment were fully displayed in his treatment of the Indians in the uprisings that occurred among the Creeks, Wabash, Five Nations, Senecas, and Six Nations. In a special message upon treaties with the Indians (page 59) he maintains that a "due regard should be extended to these Indians whose happiness in the course of events so materially depends upon the national justice and humanity of the United States." Again (page 61), he declares that it is "important that all treaties and compacts formed by the United States with other nations, whether civilized or not, should be made with caution and executed with fidelity."

Washington, George:
- Anniversary of birth of, proclamation regarding celebration of, 3289.
- Annual addresses of, 57, 73, 95, 117, 130, 154, 174, 191.
  - Addresses of Senate in reply, 59, 76, 100, 122, 134, 160, 178, 196.
    - Replies of President, 60, 77, 101, 123, 135 161, 179, 199.
  - Addresses of House in reply, 61, 77, 101, 123, 136, 162, 179, 199.
    - Replies of President, 62, 79, 102, 124, 137, 163, 180, 201.
- Biographical sketch of, 33.
- Birthplace of, appropriation for approaches to monument to mark, recommended, 4803.
- Centennial celebration of inauguration of, 5371.
  - Proclamation regarding, 5453.
- Colors of France presented to United States on the occasion of the pres-

Washington, George—*Continued.*
entation of an address to the United States by the Committee of Public Safety in France expressive of good-will and amity towards them, 181.
Commander-in-Chief of Armies, proclamation recommending commemoration of anniversary of surrender of commission, 4810.
Committee appointed by House to meet, 37.
Constitution, right to make and alter, basis of our political system, 209.
Death of—
Addresses on, 287, 288, 289, 290.
Resolutions of Congress on, transmitted to widow of, 290.
Reply of, 291.
Departments of Government to be preserved in constitutional spheres, 211.
Discretionary power of President over nominations, removals, discussed by, 186.
Discussion of the state of the Union by, 95, 175, 205.
Disregard of Indian treaty by, and transactions discussed and recommendations made, 103.
District of Columbia, boundaries of, discussed and referred to, 92, 94.
Election—
For third term declined by, 205.
Official information of, 35.
Farewell address of, 205.
To be read to Army, 3306.
Finances discussed by, 75, 98, 121, 133, 159, 177.
Foreign policy discussed by, 120, 213.
Geographical distinctions in country discouraged by, 208.
Good faith and justice toward all nations enjoined by, 213.
Inaugural address of—
First, 43.
Address of Senate in reply, 46.
Reply of President, 47.
Address of House in reply, 48.
Reply of President, 49.
Second, 130.
Inauguration as President, proceedings initiatory to, 34.
Order of conducting, 41.
Resolutions of House on report of committee, 42.
Indian affairs, notifies Senate that he will meet and advise with, regarding, 53.
Indian treaty, disregards transactions regarding, 103.
Knowledge the surest basis of public happiness, 58.
Letter of, to Charles Thomson accepting Presidency, 34.
Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of Army, nomination of, 257.
Letter of acceptance, 257.
Military Academy, establishment of, recommended by, 194.
Referred to, 878.
National university, establishment of, recommended by, 58, 194.
Referred to, 878.
Notifies committee that he will meet it at Elizabethtown, 38.
Oath of office, report of committee as to time and place of taking, 40.
Pardon granted insurgents in Pennsylvania by, 173.
Referred to, 176.
Parties, people warned by, against baneful effects of, 210.
Passionate attachments to other nations should be excluded, 213.
Peace and harmony enjoined by, 213.
Pecuniary compensation as President refused by, 45.
Portrait of, 32.
Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 186.
Proclamations of—
Boundaries of District of Columbia, 92, 94.
Extraordinary session of Senate, 130, 204, 572.
Indian treaties, 72.
Insurrection in Pennsylvania, 150, 153.
Military expedition against foreign power, 149.
Neutrality in war between allied forces and France, 148.
Opposition to revenue laws, 116, 150, 153.
Pardons to insurgents in Pennsylvania, 173.
Regarding armed force under James O'Fallon, 83.
Revenue laws, opposition to, 116, 150, 153.
Reward for persons destroying Indian town, 129.
Thanksgiving, 56, 171.
Treaty with Creeks, 72.
Public credit, strength and security of Government rest upon, 212.
Reception of, to be held in house of Samuel Osgood, 35, 36.
Religion and morality indispensable supports to prosperity, 212.
Reports of committee respecting inauguration of, 39, 40.
Request of House for correspondence regarding foreign negotiations refused by, 186.
Retirement from office announced by, and replies of Congress, 196, 198, 199, 200.
Salary as President, refused by, 45.

Washington, George—*Continued.*
- Seminaries of learning, establishment of, recommended by, 58.
- State of the Union discussed by, 95, 175, 205.
- States of the Union, alliances between, discouraged by, 209.
- Statue of, to be—
  - Erected at Caracas, Venezuela, 4716, 4760.
  - Placed in Capitol, 881, 1170, 1910.
- Thanksgiving proclamations of, 56, 171.
- Unity of Government—
  - Best preserved by local self-government, 208.
  - Essential to our liberty, 207.
- Veto messages of—
  - Apportionment of Representatives, 116.
  - Military establishment, 203.

Washington.—One of the Pacific coast states. It extends from lat. 45° 40′ to 49° north, and from long. 117° to 124° 44′ west. It is bounded on the north by the Strait of San Juan de Fuca and British Columbia, on the east by Idaho, on the south by Oregon (partly separated by the Columbia River), and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 69,127 square miles. The Cascade Range traverses the State from north to south, west of the center. There are extensive forests, particularly in the western part, and the eastern portion produces large quantities of wheat. Gold and silver are also found in paying quantities. Salmon fishing and shipbuilding are important industries.

The country was visited as early as 1592. The mouth of the Columbia River was explored in 1792 by Captain Gray, and further explorations were conducted by Lewis and Clark in 1805. John Jacob Astor founded a trading post at the mouth of the Columbia River in 1811. The State was formed from part of the Oregon region, which was claimed by both England and America for many years. It was organized as a Territory by an act of Congress passed March 2, 1853, and admitted to the Union Nov. 11, 1889 (5460).

The crop report for 1908 showed a yield of 27,162,000 bushels of wheat, 5,185,000 bushels of barley, 10,545,000 bushels of oats. The farm animals were 311,000 horses, 4,000 mules, 184,000 milch cows, and 389,000 other cattle; 824,000 sheep, and 182,000 hogs. The wool clip for 1907 was 1,472,000 pounds, scoured, valued at $956,800. There are 86,000 acres of fruit trees, and the area is being rapidly increased.

The arid region east of the Cascade Mountains requires irrigation for the production of full crops. During 1904, 178,000 were included in irrigation systems, and the Federal reclamation act (q. v.) provides for further irrigation as the lands are sold.

The Mount Rainier, Olympic, Washington, Wenaha, and Priest Forest Reserves have a combined area of 12,162 square miles. The total timber area is put at 34,000 square miles. The cut of the Washington lumber mills in one year was more than four billion feet, and the shipments by sea more than a billion feet. The trees are mostly fir, cedar and spruce.

There are 4,635,000 acres of public land in the State unappropriated and unreserved. United States land offices are located at North Yakima, Olympia, Seattle, Spokane, Vancouver, Walla Walla and Waterville. (See Lands, Public.)

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census, place the number of farms in the State at 56,192, comprising 11,712,235 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $637,543,411. The average value of land per acre was $44.13, against $11.68 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $48,865,110, including 402,120 cattle, valued at $12,193,465; 280,572 horses, $29,680,849; 12,185 mules, $1,776,297; 266,135 swine, $1,674,927; 475,555 sheep, $1,931,170; poultry, $1,367,440. The yield and value of the field crops for 1911 was: Corn, 30,000 acres, 855,000 bushels, $675,000; wheat, 2,230,000 acres, 50,661,000 bushels, $35,969,000; oats, 281,000 acres, 14,528,000 bushels, $6,538,000; rye, 8,000 acres, 176,000 bushels, $141,000; potatoes, 59,000 acres, 9,440,000 bushels, $6,419,000; hay, 400,000 acres, 960,000 tons, $11,520,000.

The principal industry of the State is lumber and timber, with a capital of $40,953,816, employing 28,023 wage-earners, and turning out $49,572,512 worth of finished product from $16,325,594 raw material. The flour and feed industry is next in importance, with a capital of $6,490,492, using $12,771,390 worth of raw material, which 613 wage-earners convert into finished product valued at $14,663,612. The fisheries of the State employ nearly 3,000 boats and 4,954 persons. The value of the annual catch is $1,161,669. The State revenues for the biennial period ending Sept. 30, 1910, were $13,381,687; expenditures, $12,944,263. The bonded debt is $1,006,024. The tax rate is $31 per $1,000, and the assessed valuation is $789,912,979.

The State oyster bed reserves cover 13,683,000 acres, and salmon and many other fish are abundant.

Coal worth $7,679,801 was mined in 1907, of gold 12,689 fine ounces, silver 84,000 fine ounces, and 122,263 pounds of copper.

The industrial census of 1905 returned 2,751 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $96,952,621, employing 48,858 persons in converting $69,166,165 worth of raw material into finished goods to the value of $128,821,667, consisting of lumber, flour, meats, fish, machinery and dairy products. There were in 1907 2,950 miles of steam railway and 330 miles of electric line. The population in 1910 was 1,141,990. (See also "Fifty-four Forty or Fight"; Northwestern Boundary; Oregon.)

Washington:
- Admission of, into Union proclaimed, 5460.
  - Discussed, 5485.
- Boundary line with British provinces. (See Northwestern Boundary.)
- Chinamen injured by lawless men in, 4914, 4968, 5083.
  - Indemnity to, recommended, 5219.
    - Appropriation for, 5367.
  - Troops sent to protect, 4933.
- Geological survey of, referred to, 3016.
- Indians in—
  - Agreement with, for relinquishment of lands, 4781.
  - Depredations of, referred to, 2873, 2894, 2896, 2900, 2911, 2916, 2941.
  - Referred to, 3015, 3016.

Washington—*Continued.*
- Lands in, set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 5810, 6209, 6215, 6218, 6219.
- Light-house on coast of, point to be selected for, 3902.
- Martial law in, proclamation of governor referred to, 2776.
- Possessory claims in, convention with Great Britain regarding, 3380.
- Unlawful combinations in, proclamations against, 4896, 5073, 5932.

Washington, The, seizure of, by British authorities, referred to, 4114.

Washington City.—The capital of the United States. It is situated in the District of Columbia, on the Potomac River, at the head of navigation, in latitude 38° 53′ N. and longitude 77° 1′ W. The site for the capital was chosen in 1790 and the seat of government was established at Washington in 1800. Washington is one of the best planned cities in the world; in addition to the usual rectangular arrangements of streets it has a number of fine wide avenues radiating in all directions from both the Capitol and the White House. At their intersections are circles laid out as small parks and most are lined with pleasant shade trees. It contains the principal public buildings in which the business of the Government is transacted.

Besides the Capitol (*q. v.*) the city contains the official residence of the President, buildings devoted to the various Departments of Government, the Congressional Library, the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, Naval Observatory, Corcoran Art Gallery, National Soldiers' Home, Washington Monument, and many other objects of national interest. The White House, or Presidential residence, was first occupied by John Adams in 1800. The public buildings were burned by the British in 1814, and more imposing ones erected subsequently. (See also District of Columbia and Capital of United States.) Population (1910), 278,718, of which 191,532 were white and the residue colored people.

Washington City (see also District of Columbia):
- Act transferring duties of trustees of colored schools in Georgetown and, vetoed, 3903.
- Bridge across Potomac River at. (See District of Columbia.)
- Buildings in—
  - Commission of inquiry relative to, referred to, 2012.
  - Erection of, proclamation regarding, 312.
  - On three sides of Lafayette Square, recommended, 4578.
  - Referred to, 356, 1911, 1957.
- British invasion of, referred to in proclamation, 530.
- Centennial anniversary of founding of, for capital to be held in 1900, 6347, 6404, 6456.
- Conference in, of representatives of Canada and United States regarding commercial exchanges, 5675, 5678, 5748.
- Conspiracy to prevent inauguration of President-elect in, referred to, 3200.
- Defense of, clerks in Departments in, to be organized into companies for, 3323, 3642.
- Erection of buildings in, proclamation concerning, 312.
- Grand Army of Republic—
  - Appropriation for reception and entertainment of, in, recommended, 5672.
  - Order permitting members of, employed in public service to participate in parade of, 5740.
  - Parade of, discussed, 5763.
- Improvement of Potomac flats and river front of, recommended, 4458, 4532, 4579, 4651.
  - Bill for, submitted, 4533.
- Improvements in, recommended, 831, 909, 2710, 2837.
- Insane asylum in. (See Government Hospital for Insane.)
- International American Conference at, 5369, 5467.
  - Centennial celebration of discovery of America, resolution regarding, 5512.
  - Discussed, 5542.
  - Extradition, reports on subject of, adopted by, 5514.
  - Importations and exportations, recommendations of, regarding, 5506.
  - Intercontinental railroad, survey of route for, recommended by, 5504.
  - International American bank, establishment of, recommended by, 5505.
    - Discussed, 5560.
  - International American monetary union, establishment of, recommended by, 5513.
  - International arbitration, reports on, adopted by, 5518.
    - Referred to, 5623, 5874.
  - International bureau of information, establishment of, at, recommended by, 5506.
  - International law, adoption of uniform code of, recommended by, 5513.
  - Latin-American library, establishment of, recommended by, 5506.
  - Memorial tablet in State Department to commemorate meeting of, recommended by, 5514.
  - Patents, trade-marks, and copyrights, report of, concerning protection of, 5512.
  - Port dues and consular fees, recommendations of, regarding uniform system of, 5514.

Washington—*Continued.*
    - Postal and cable communication, establishment of improved facilities for, recommended by, 5511.
    - Public health, recommendations of, for protection of, 5513.
    - Reciprocal commercial treaties recommended by, 5509.
    - Steamship service, establishment of rapid, recommended by, 5491, 5511.
    - Weights and measures, report of, on, 5513.
- International Marine Conference at, discussed, 5180, 5370, 5468, 5493, 5498, 5543.
- International Peace Congress at, discussed, 4684, 4717.
    - Invitation to countries of North and South America to attend, 4685.
    - Postponement of, referred to, 4717.
- International Sanitary Conference at, discussed, 4564, 4622, 4631.
- Jail erected in, 343.
    - Necessity for new one, 1621.
- Justices of the peace in, referred to, 3800.
- Loan from Maryland, payment of, guaranteed by United States, 321.
    - Lots in, chargeable with, 321.
        - Referred to, 833.
    - Resales of lots for deficiency in, 343.
- Lots in, sale of, referred to, 833, 1838.
- Monetary union International American establishment of, recommended by, and discussed, 5513.
- Officers of, salary of, 343.
- Pennsylvania Avenue in—
    - Bill for paving, vetoed, 4341.
    - Improvement of, referred to, 1844.
    - Macadamizing of, referred to, 2015.
    - Repavement of, referred to, 4368, 4432, 4587.
- Police system for, recommended. (See District of Columbia.)
- Post-office building in, erection of, recommended, 5363.
- Postal Congress to be held in, discussed, recommendation regarding, 6164.
- Protection for, recommendations regarding, 3323, 3642.
- Public schools in. (See District of Columbia.)
- Public works in, appointment of commissioners to investigate, referred to, 1904.
- Recommendation for the erection of buildings on three sides of Lafayette Square, 4578.
- Referred to, 253, 285, 295, 298.
- Reservations in, appropriation for removing snow and ice from, recommended, 4739.
- Seat of Government—
    - Boundaries of, referred to and proclaimed, 86, 192, 194.
    - Removed from Philadelphia to, 281, 295, 298, 299, 300.
- Steam railway lines—
    - Construction of certain, urged by authorities of, 3351.
    - Controversies regarding occupation of streets by, discussed and referred to, 4950, 5114, 5385.
    - Recommendations regarding location of depots and tracks, 4459, 4579, 4651.
- Street railroad companies in, report of board on amount chargeable to, referred to, 4273.
- Streets in—
    - Bill for paving, vetoed, 4341.
    - Improvement of, referred to, 2015.
    - Macadamizing of, 2015.
- Superintendent of, salary of, discussed, 343.
- Surveyor of—
    - Report of, referred to, 356.
    - Salary of, discussed, 343.
- Troops assembled in, by order of President Buchanan, discussed, 3200.
- Water supply for, discussed, 2628, 2698, 2710, 2725, 2750, 4579, 4651, 4773.
    - Opinion of Judge Brewer in Great Falls land case, referred to, 3072.
    - Plan to take, from Great Falls of Potomac, approved, 2750.

Washington City Canal, improvement of, referred to, 3579.

Washington City (D. C.), Capture of.—After the flight of the Americans from the field of Bladensburg Aug. 24, 1814, the British army advanced to the plain between the present Congressional Cemetery and the Capitol. Cockburn and Ross, with 200 men, rode into the city in the evening to destroy the public buildings. The unfinished Capitol, containing the Library of Congress, was fired. The President's house, the Treasury building, the arsenal, and barracks for 3,000 men were next burned. In a few hours nothing but the blackened walls remained of the public buildings, the Patent Office alone having been spared. Only such private property as was owned or occupied by persons offensive to the British was destroyed. The President and his chief advisers fled to different points in Virginia and Maryland.

Mrs. Madison, the wife of the President, when advised of the defeat at Bladensburg, sent away the silver plate and other valuables from the Presidential mansion and at great personal risk saved from destruction the full-length portrait of Gen. Washington by Gilbert Stuart, which now adorns the Blue Room of the White House. With her sister and brother-in-law she was then conveyed to a place of safety beyond the Potomac. Commodore Tingey, in command of the navy-yard, burned the property under his control to prevent its falling into the

Wash. City (D. C.), Capture of—*Cont'd* hands of the British. The bridge over the Potomac was also destroyed. The total value of property destroyed by British and Americans in Washington was estimated at $2,000,000. On the night of the 25th Ross and Cockburn withdrew from Washington.

Washington Headquarters Association.—The purpose of this Association is to preserve the old mansion on 160th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, which was at one time, in the War of the Revolution, the headquarters of Washington. The property is owned by the city and is under the care and direction of the Knickerbocker, Mary Washington, Colonial and Manhattan Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is open daily to the public.

Washington Monument.—An obelisk-shaped tower of white marble erected at Washington, D. C., in honor of George Washington. The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1848, but soon the work languished and then stopped entirely. Work was resumed in 1876, and the monument was finally completed Dec. 6, 1884. It is 555 feet high and fifty-five feet square at its base. The interior walls are built of granite and contain many memorial stones from foreign nations. The entire cost of the monument was $1,187,710.

Washington Monument:
  Construction of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4430, 4532, 4579.
  Dedication of, Government employees to participate in, 4879.

Washington, Treaty of.—Many treaties have been negotiated at Washington, but the one usually referred to as the treaty of Washington was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain at that city in 1871. After thirty-four meetings commissioners of the United States and England concluded a treaty between the two countries to settle pending questions. It was ratified June 17, 1871, and proclaimed to be in force July 4.

To adjust the Alabama claims it was agreed to submit them to a tribunal of arbitration, to meet at Geneva, Switzerland, and to consist of members appointed by each of the parties and by three neutral nations. Concerning the difficulties with regard to the fishing privileges of the United States vessels on the coast of British America, the treaty adjusted the differences on the basis of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, giving to persons of each nation the right of fishing on the coasts of the other. There was a mutual concession of privileges, such as that of transportation from one place to another in one country across the territory of the other without the payment of duties. Lake Michigan, the lower course of the St. Lawrence, and certain rivers in Alaska were opened to the people of both nations. It was also agreed to submit the disputed boundary line between the British possessions and the State of Washington to the arbitration of the German emperor, who, on Oct. 21, 1872, rendered a decision awarding the island of San Juan and the group of which it forms a part to the United States. (See also Alabama Claims; Geneva Tribunal.)

Washington, Treaties of. (See also Alabama Claims; Ashburton Treaty):
  Of July 4, 1850, referred to, 2760.
  Of May 8, 1871—
    Powers to be invited to accede to rules of neutrality in, 4462.
    Proclamations regarding, 4179, 4227.
    Report regarding, 4086.
  Referred to, 3588.

Washington Turnpike Road Co., act authorizing subscription of stock in, vetoed, 1056.

Washington's Farewell Address to be read to Army, orders regarding, 3306.

Washita River, exploration of, 387.

Wasp, The.—An American warship of eighteen guns, built at Washington in 1806. Oct. 13, 1812, the *Wasp* left the Delaware for the West Indies, under Capt. Jacob Jones, with 137 men. Five days later she fell in with six merchantmen under convoy of the British brig *Frolic*, eighteen guns and 110 men. The *Wasp* attacked, and in less than an hour the *Frolic* struck her colors after a loss of 90 men. The fight was in a heavy sea. Within two hours the *Wasp* and its prize were captured by the British frigate *Poictiers*, seventy-four guns, and the Americans were sent to Bermuda as prisoners. In 1814 the United States built a naval vessel at Newburyport and christened it the *Wasp*. It was a ship-rigged sloop of war and carried twenty-two guns and 160 men. Leaving Portsmouth May 1, 1814, under Capt. Johnson Blakely, she ran into the English Channel to look for British merchantmen. June 28 she encountered the British sloop *Reindeer*, eighteen guns and 118 men. In less than half an hour of fierce fighting the *Reindeer* struck her colors, having sustained a loss of 25 killed and 42 wounded. The American loss was 27 in all. Sept. 1, after a fight of about two hours, the *Wasp* captured the British brig *Avon*, eighteen guns. Oct. 9, in lat. 18° 35′ north, long. 30° 10′ west, she spoke and boarded the Swedish brig *Adams* and took off Lieut. McKnight and a master's mate of the United States ship *Essex*, on their way from Brazil to England. The *Wasp* was never heard from again.

Wasp, The:
  Engagement of, with the *Frolic*, 506.
  Mentioned, 6318.
  Refused permission to enter ports of Paraguay by Brazilian blockade commander, 3883.

Water Power Sites, control of, 8103.

Water Rights, policy of the Federal Government in imposing conditions in granting.

Water Supply. (See Irrigation.)

Water Witch, The, fired upon by Paraguayan fort, 2980.
  Commissioner sent to demand compensation, 3050.
    Demands of, acceded to, 3091.
  Discussed, 3195.
  Naval force sent to Paraguay, 3050.

Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., gun factory to be established at, 5374.

Wautauga Association.—June 2, 1769, a company of North Carolina hunters formed an organization to settle the territory to the west of the Cumberland Mountains,

Wautauga Association—*Continued.*
which had been opened by the treaty of Fort Stanwix in the previous year. Their settlements were on the Wautauga, one of the tributaries of the Tennessee River, within the limits of what is now the State of Tennessee. The settlers framed a code of laws, which was signed by each of them, and the body politic thus formed was called the Wautauga Association. The tyranny of Governor Tryon, of North Carolina, caused many of the independent-spirited settlers of that Colony to cast their lot with the Wautauga Association. In 1784, at a convention held in Jonesboro, a separate state government was organized under the name of Franklin. (See also Franklin.)

Waxhaw (S. C.) Massacre.—After the capture of Charlestown, Sir Henry Clinton sent a detachment of 300 men under Col. Tarleton to disperse Col. Buford's command of 380 men, who, hearing of the fall of Charleston, had retired to a point near the North Carolina line. May 29, 1780, Tarleton, having overtaken Buford at the Waxhaw River, made a furious charge, while the Americans were awaiting flags of conference, believing hostilities suspended. Many of the Americans threw down their arms and begged for quarter; 113 were killed on the spot, 150 so badly wounded that it was impossible to move them, and only 53 were taken prisoners. Col. Buford and about 100 infantry and a few horses escaped. The British lost but 5 killed and 15 wounded.

Wea Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Weather Bureau.—This was first suggested in 1817. In 1819 a cooperative movement was begun and the officers at the various military posts were required to make monthly reports of the weather. In 1870 Congress made an appropriation to establish a weather bureau at Washington and pay for telegraphic communication between posts of observation in different parts of the country. Until 1891 the Bureau remained under the War Department. In July of that year it was transferred to the newly created Department of Agriculture. This Bureau forecasts storms, floods, and all changes in the weather conditions, and publishes such climatic and meteorological data as the public interest seems to demand. It has more than 600 paid employees, who devote their entire time to its service. Its annual cost is more than $800,000. The annual saving to the agricultural and shipping interests of the country due to the forecasts of the Bureau is believed to be incalculable. The percentage of correct forecasts is about four out of five. In hurricanes from the West Indies, it reaches five out of five, or 100 per cent. The headquarters of the Bureau are located in a special building at the National Capital; there are branches at Chicago, Boston, Galveston, Denver, Portland, Ore., and San Francisco, and its officials are stationed at various points throughout the country and in the West Indies. (See also Agriculture, Department of.)

Weather Bureau:
- Discussed, 5979, 6171, 6347.
- Establishment of, in Department of Agriculture, recommended, 5487.

Weehawken, The, engagement of, with the *Fingal*, referred to, 3392.

Weighers and Gaugers, compensation of, referred to, 2723.

Weights and Measures:
- International bureau of, establishment of, referred to, 4437.
- International commission upon, at Paris, 4560.
- International movement for reform of system of, referred to, 3592.
- Obligatory use of metric system of, referred to, 4408.
- Referred to, 166.
- Report of International American Conference on, referred to, 5513.
- Set of, for each State, 1477.
- Uniformity of, necessity for, 58, 60, 75, 100, 561, 879.

Weiser Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7171.

Weldon Railroad (Va.), Seizure and Destruction of.—June 21, 1864, during Grant's operations against Petersburg and Richmond, an attempt was made to capture the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, an important supply line for the Confederate army. The Second and Sixth Corps, under Generals Birney and Wright, cut the telegraph wires three miles south of Petersburg, but were repulsed with a loss of seven guns and many prisoners. Another and successful effort was made on Aug. 18, 1864. Lee had drawn heavily from his forces in Petersburg to resist a threatened attack on the north side of Richmond. The Fifth Army Corps, under Gen. Warren, moved from its position at the extreme left of Grant's army and struck the railroad four miles below Petersburg. Mahone's division of Lee's army tried to force Warren back, but he held his position, with a loss, after three days' fighting, of 4,543 men. By the 24th seven miles of railroad were destroyed. Aug. 25 the Second Army Corps and Gregg's cavalry, while at Reams Station destroying the railroad, were assailed. The fighting was desperate and a part of the Union line gave way after losing 5 guns and 2,400 men, three-fourths of whom were missing.

Welland Canal, controversy with Canada respecting tolls upon, discussed, 5211, 5213, 5675, 5678, 5749.
- Retaliatory measures proclaimed by President Benj. Harrison, 5725.
  - Referred to, 5749.
- Revoked by proclamation, 5812.
- Settlement of, referred to, 5869.

Wenaha Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7133.

West India Company.—In 1621 the States-General of the United Netherlands chartered the Dutch West India Company. Among other important grants it received from the Government the exclusive right of trading with a large part of the coasts of America and Africa, planting colonies building forts, employing soldiers and fleets, making treaties, and attacking the colonies and commerce of Spain and Portugal. This company planted the colony of New Netherlands in the United States, as well as the Dutch settlements in Brazil, Guiana, the West Indies, and on the Gold Coast of Africa. In 1674 the company relinquished New Netherlands to the English. Its powerful fleets took many rich prizes on the coasts of Spanish and Portuguese America. In 1624 the projector of the Dutch West India Company obtained a

West India Company—*Continued.* charter from Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, granting special trading privileges in America. Under its auspices settlements were made along the Delaware River.

West Indies.—The area of the West Indies is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude. There are three independent republics—Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo, with an area of 72,200 square miles and a population of 3,200,000. Islands under foreign rule are: United States, 3,750 square miles; British, 2,300 square miles; Danish, 140 square miles; French, 1,350 square miles; Netherlands, 430 square miles; Venezuelan, 90 square miles.

The Bahamas consist of about 3,000 islands and reefs, of which twenty are inhabited. There is practically no running water, though there are ample underground supplies.

South of Puerto Rico the islands form a deeply submerged mountain ridge separating the Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean. Mont Pelée, in Martinique, and the Souffrière, in St. Vincent, have been the scene of disastrous eruptions.

West Indies. (See also Cuba; Puerto Rico):
  Cession of islands in, to United States, treaty regarding, 3778, 3779.
    Discussed, 3796, 3886.
  Commerce of United States, destruction of, by pirates in, discussed, 765.
  Commercial relations with, 818.
    Armed vessels stationed for protection of, by, 1476.
  Naval force of United States in, 650, 875, 2677.
  Piracy in, 758, 765, 984, 3777.
  Value of, as naval outposts, discussed, 3777. (See also St. John Island; St. Thomas Island.)
  Vessels from Montserrat Island, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4871.
West Point, N. Y.:
  Military Acadamy at. (See Military Academy.)
  Military Department of, discontinued, 4713.

West Virginia.—One of the central group of states. Nickname, "The Pan Handle State"; motto, "Montani semper liberi" ("Mountaineers are always freemen"). It extends from lat. 37° 12′ to 40° 38′ north, and from long. 77° 40′ to 82° 35′ west, an area of 24,170 square miles. West Virginia is bounded on the northwest by Ohio (separated by the Ohio River), on the north by Maryland and Pennsylvania (separated from the former by the Potomac), on the east and south by Virginia, and on the west by Kentucky (separated by the Big Sandy River). The state is hilly or mountainous and contains abundance of timber and coal, being, in fact, one of the leading states in the production of the latter. Of the manufacturing interests the iron and steel industry, confined almost entirely to Wheeling, is the most important.

West Virginia was originally a part of Virginia. When that state adopted the ordinance of secession, April 17, 1861, many of the people of the western and northwestern parts of the state claimed that they were not to be bound by that action. A convention was called in 1861, which resolved not to recognize the State officers who were in opposition to the National Government. This convention elected Francis H. Pierpoint governor of Virginia and called a legislature to meet at Wheeling. It also voted to erect a new state, called Kanawha, and the legislature which was called by the convention voted to recognize the new state. It was admitted to the Union as the State of West Virginia June 19, 1863 (page 3368).

The forest area of West Virginia, estimated at 18,400 square miles, covers 73 per cent. of its surface.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census, place the number of farms in the State at 96,685, comprising 10,026,442 acres, valued with stock and improvements, at $314,738,540. The average value of land per acre was $20.65, against $12.60 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $43,336,073, including 620,288 cattle, valued at $15,860,764; 179,991 horses, $18,583,381; 11,717 mules, $1,339,760; 328,188 swine, $2,087,392; 910,360 sheep, $3,400,901, and poultry, $1,628,700. The yield and value of the field crops of 1911 was: Corn, 707,000 acres, 18,170,000 bushels, $13,991,000; wheat, 238,000 acres, 2,737,000 bushels, $2,792,000; oats, 110,000 acres, 2,420,000 bushels, $1,355,000; rye, 17,000 acres, 187,000 bushels, $168,000; potatoes, 44,000 acres, 1,980,000 bushels, $2,059,000; hay, 648,000 acres, 428,000 tons, $8,560,000; tobacco, 15,000 acres, 11,250,000 pounds, $900,000. In 1910 the State ranked second in the amount of coal produced, taking this position away from Illinois on account of the strike among the mine-workers in the latter state. Pennsylvania is the only state producing more coal than West Virginia. The output of 1910 was 61,671,000 short tons, valued at $56,665,061. The output of 1911 fell back to 60,500,000 short tons. The state revenues for the fiscal year 1910-1911 were $5,379,699; expenditures, $5,183,416; balance on hand Sept. 30, 1911, $1,611,620. The property valuation was $1,119,828,173, and the tax rate 84 cents per $100. The State has no bonded debt.

According to the industrial census of 1905, there were in West Virginia 2,109 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $86,820,823, employing 46,650 persons in converting $54,419,206 worth of raw material into finished goods to the value of $99,040,676. There were 3,209 miles of steam railway in the State in 1907 and 188 miles of electric line. The population in 1910 was 1,221,119.

The business interests of the state suffered serious losses by an extensive coal miners' strike in 1914, and state-wide prohibition decreased the public revenue by $1,125,000.

West Virginia (see also Clarksburg):
  Admission of, into Union, proclaimed, 3368.
  Unlawful combinations in, discussed and proclamation regarding, 4399, 4424.

Westcott, Hampton, lieutenant in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1126.

Western Reserve.—The charters of most of the original Colonies granted territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. After the Revolution the unsettled western portions were ceded to the General Government. When Connecticut made her cession the state reserved a tract of land between the forty-first parallel of latitude and Lake Erie as a foundation for her school fund. It extended 120 miles westward from the Pennsylvania boundary line, and contained 3,666,291 acres, afterwards included in Ohio. An act of Congress in 1800 authorized the President to deed to Connecticut the title to this Western Reserve, to quiet titles of settlers, on condition that the state surrender all claims to its jurisdiction. On the admission of Ohio as a state, Connecticut lost all interest in the territory. The tract was settled largely by Connecticut people.

Western Territory, instructions to governor of, regarding employment of militia against Indians, 6306.

Wet Mountain Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7209.

Whale Fisheries, papers for vessels engaged in, referred to, 1774.

Whig.—A name taken by the political party in the American Colonies which favored the Revolution, as opposed to the Tories, who advocated adherence to the mother country. The name was first used in Great Britain to designate those Scotch Covenanters whose rebellion in 1699 led to the fixing the name upon any opponents of the court. The term as generally used in America, however, refers to the political party in the United States which began to develop toward the end of John Quincy Adams's administration, favoring a national bank, a protective tariff, a system of internal improvements, and in general holding to a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution. They were at first called National Republicans, and those who opposed them were known as Democratic Republicans. After the defeat of Adams, in 1828, Henry Clay became the leader of the National Republicans.

The party took the name of Whig in 1834, and in 1836, failing to unite on any candidate of their own for the Presidency, Martin Van Buren was elected by the opposition. In 1840 the Whigs elected William Henry Harrison. After the death of Harrison they quarreled with Vice-President Tyler, who had succeeded Harrison as President and had vetoed the fiscal measures passed by the Whig Congress. In 1844 they nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency, but he was defeated by James K. Polk. The annexation of Texas, the Mexican War, the Wilmot Proviso, and other phases of the slavery question caused serious dissensions in the Whig party, but they preserved their power for another term by nominating a military candidate in the person of Zachary Taylor. He was elected, but the disintegration of the Whig party had begun.

Many of the northern Whigs became Free Soilers, and by 1856 Republicans, while many temporarily joined the American or Know-Nothing party. Large numbers of the southern Whigs became Democrats. The factions of the old party united and nominated Winfield Scott for President in 1852, but he was defeated by Franklin Pierce. A small number of Whigs formed the Constitutional Union party and nominated Bell and Everett in 1860. Besides those already mentioned, the chief leaders of the party in the north were were Webster, Winthrop, Choate, Seward, Greeley, and Weed; in the south, Mangum, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Forsyth, Stephens, Toombs, Prentiss, and Crittenden, and in the west, Giddings, Ewing and Corwin.

Whisky Insurrection.—A revolt against the enforcement of a Federal excise law by the people of four counties of western Pennsylvania. The Constitution gives Congress power to lay and collect excise taxes. The first bill for an excise law was defeated in Congress June 21, 1790. The project was revived the following year, and the first excise law was passed March 3, 1791. The Senators from Pennsylvania were instructed by their legislature to oppose the law, "established on principles subversive of peace, liberty, and the rights of citizens." In Pennsylvania the law was violently opposed by one Bradford and his followers and condemned by more peaceable and reflecting citizens, following the lead of Albert Gallatin, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, minister to France, envoy extraordinary to England, etc., and William Findley and John Smiley, members of Congress. Numerous meetings were held to protest against this law, which bore with particular force upon the settlers of western Pennsylvania because of their isolated position, distance from the seaboard, and the scarcity of money in that region. In response to repeated protests Congress on May 8, 1792, passed an act reducing the duties on whisky, but, on account of the threatening attitude of some of the settlers, empowering the President to use militia in suppressing disturbances within a state, the agents of the Government sent to collect the excise having been maltreated and driven from the country and the marshals refused office room and assistance in serving writs, President Washington, by a proclamation of Sept. 15, 1792 (116), called upon the citizens to abandon their unlawful proceedings. Instead of complying, resistance to the service of writs continued and the officers were tarred and feathered. Aug. 1, 1794, a mass meeting of 7,000 armed insurgents was held on Braddock's Field, a county judge presiding, with Albert Gallatin as secretary and Bradford as the leading spirit. An emergency had now arisen. Governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, having declined to take the initiative, a certificate of the existence of an insurrection was obtained from a Federal judge, and on Aug. 7, 1794, President Washington again called upon the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes on or before Sept. 1, 1794 (150). This warning was unheeded and was followed by a third proclamation on Sept. 25, 1794 (153). A requisition for 15,000 militia was issued to the governors of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and New Jersey. A Federal commission of three and a State commission of two preceded the troops with offers of amnesty on full submission. Bradford urged armed resistance, Gallatin counseled submission. Washington accompanied the troops, which were in command of Governor Lee, of Virginia, as far as Carlisle. Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied the expedition to the scene of disorder. The troops arrived in the rebellious district early in November. After giving the people time to obey the President's proclamation, Lee's force arrested many of those who failed to accept the proffered amnesty. Bradford and the more violent leaders escaped. Those captured were tried, convicted, and later pardoned by the President. The first show of Federal force had suppressed the insurrection.

Whisky Insurrection (see also Pennsylvania, insurrections in):
- Discussed, 154, 160, 162.
- Pardon granted insurgents, 173.
  - Referred to, 176.
- Proclamations against, 116, 150, 153.

Whisky Ring.—A conspiracy of distillers and United States officials formed in St. Louis, Mo., in 1872 to defraud the Government of internal-revenue taxes. By 1874 the ring had attained national proportions, with branches in Milwaukee, Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Washington. Distillers who refused to enter the combination were trapped into technical violations of the revenue laws, and when made liable to seizure they were given their choice between ruin and surrender to the ring. The combination became so powerful that when Secretary Bristow ordered a transfer of supervisors, which would have thrown the ring into confusion, their agents at Washington procured a countermand of the order from President Grant. After diligent effort evidence was obtained against the distillers and revenue agents. Upon this evidence the Government seized $3,500,000 worth of property and procured indictments against 238 persons. It was shown that the Treasury had been defrauded of $1,650,000 between July 1, 1874, and May 1, 1875. When the papers were laid before President Grant he indorsed them with orders to "let no guilty man escape." The most important convictions were those of John A. Joyce, special revenue agent; John McDonald, supervisor, and William O. Avery, chief clerk in the Treasury Department.

White House. (See Executive Mansion.)

White Leagues referred to, 4251. (See also Klu-Klux-Klan.)

White Plains (N. Y.), Battle of.—After the battle of Harlem Heights, in which Washington was enabled to maintain his ground in the face of the British attack, Gen. Howe's war ships advanced up the East River and landed troops at Frogs Point (now Throggs Neck). His purpose was to gain a position in Washington's rear and thus cut him off from communication with his army outside of New York. About 4,000 British were sent to dislodge some 1,400 Americans who were intrenched on Chatterton Hill. After a short and sharp skirmish the Americans fell back in good order to the main body of the army, having lost but little more than half as many as their opponents. The American loss is variously stated at from 125 to 200, while the lowest official estimate of the British loss places it at 231. The following night Washington retired to a much stronger position about five miles north and Howe withdrew to Dobbs Ferry.

White River Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6989.

Whitehall, N. Y., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2540.

Wichita Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Wilderness (Va.), Battle of.—The rank of lieutenant-general was revived on March 2, 1864, and on the 9th of that month it was conferred upon Gen. Grant, who was given the command, under the President, of all the armies of the United States. The plan of campaign agreed upon between Grant and Sherman was to make a simultaneous advance against Lee's army in Virginia and that of Johnston in Georgia. Meade was left in control of the army of the Potomac and Sheridan placed in command of the cavalry in Virginia. Gen. B. F. Butler was made commander of the Army of the James, consisting of 38,648 men and 90 guns. May 4, 1864, Grant crossed the Rapidan with the Army of the Potomac, aggregating on May 1, according to the report of the Secretary of War, 120,380 men and 316 guns. The Ninth Corps, 20,780 in number, was subsequently added. Lee lay on the south bank of the Rapidan with 63,984 men. The Confederate position was in the midst of a wilderness of scraggy oak, sassafras, hazel, and pine. It is a region of worn-out tobacco fields, and lies directly west of the battlefield of Chancellorsville. It was not Grant's intention to fight Lee there, but the Confederate attack early on the 5th compelled it. Lee gained ground in the two days' fighting. The battle was a bloody bush fight. More than 200,000 men fought in a vast jungle. Grant's loss amounted to over 20,000, of whom 5,000 were made prisoners. The Confederate loss was about 10,000. Grant now resolved to turn Lee's left flank and put his army between the latter and Richmond. On the night of the 7th the Federal army took up the march toward Spottsylvania Court-House. On the morning of the 8th of May the men of the opposing forces arrived almost at the same moment at the Court-House. Then occurred the great battle of Spottsylvania (q. v.).

Wildfire, The, capture of, by the *Mohawk*, 3124.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, expenditures of publication of, referred to, 3068.

Willamette Valley, etc., Wagon Road Co., lands granted to Oregon for, referred to, 4665.

William I., Emperor of Germany, death of, referred to, 5367.

William, The, captured with African negroes on board, 3126.

William and Francis, The, satisfaction to be allowed by Great Britain for detention of, 2111.

Williamsburg (Va.), Battle of.—As soon as it was discovered that the Confederates had withdrawn from Yorktown (May 5, 1862), a column was sent in pursuit. It came up with the retreating rear guard at Williamsburg. The Confederates had been reenforced from Johnston's army at Richmond. Longstreet's division, having passed beyond the town, retraced its steps to resist the attack. Hooker, of Heintzelman's division, and Smith, of Keyes's, bore the brunt of the assault, fighting from morning till late in the afternoon, vainly calling for reenforcements. The arrival of Kearny's division about 4 P. M. caused the Confederates to retire toward Richmond. The Federal loss was 2,228 men, of whom 456 were killed. The Confederate loss was 1,560, of whom 288 were killed.

Williamson's Farm (S. C.), Battle of.—One of the minor skirmishes of the Revolutionary War in the South and the first disaster to the British arms after the capture of Charleston, July 12, 1780, Capt Houk, with 115 British and Tories, was sent from the garrison at Rocky Mount to collect militia and drive back the Americans. Thomas Sumter, with 75 men, surprised and captured them. Capt. Houk was killed in the fight.

Wilmington, The, attempts of, to silence batteries at Cardenas, Cuba, 6302, 6316.

Wilmot Proviso.—President Polk, in a special message Aug. 8, 1846 (2309), made a request of Congress for money to adjust the boundary between Mexico and the United States by the purchase of certain Mexican territory outside of Texas. In accordance with this request a bill was introduced into the House appropriating $2,000,000 for the purpose. David Wilmot, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, offered an amendment which provided "that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted." This was the Wilmot Proviso. The bill as amended passed the House, but failed in the Senate. Early the next year another bill passed the House, appropriating $3,000,000 for the same purpose, with the Wilmot amendment attached, but the amendment was omitted in the Senate.

Wilson, Woodrow.—1913-1917.

Thirty-second Administration—Democratic.
Vice-President—Thomas R. Marshall.
Secretary of State—
William Jennings Bryan.
Secretary of the Treasury—
William Gibbs McAdoo.
Secretary of War—
Lindley M. Garrison.
Attorney-General—
James Clark McReynolds.
Postmaster-General—
Albert Sidney Burleson.
Secretary of the Navy—
Josephus Daniels.
Secretary of Interior—
Franklin Knight Lane.
Secretary of Agriculture—
David Franklin Houston.
Secretary of Commerce—
William C. Redfield.
Secretary of Labor—
William Bauchop Wilson.

The Democratic National Convention met in Baltimore, Md., June 25, 1912, and on July 6, on the forty-sixth ballot, chose Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey, as the nominee of the party. Other prominent candidates before the convention were Champ Clark, of Missouri; Judson Harmon, of Ohio, and Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama.

Platform. — The convention reaffirmed their devotion to the principles of Democratic government formulated by Thomas Jefferson; declared that the high Republican tariff was the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth, and favored immediate downward revision of the rates. President Taft was denounced for his veto of the Farmers' Free List bill, and the Republican party was charged with having been faithless to its pledges of 1908. The people were appealed to for support in a demand for a tariff for revenue only. Other planks declared a private monopoly indefensible and intolerable; favored enforcement of the criminal as well as civil law against trusts and their officials; prevention of holding companies, of interlocking directors, stock watering, and discrimination in prices; legislation to restore to the Sherman Antitrust law the strength of which it was deprived by interpretation; the unhampered exercise by the states of their reserved rights; favored an income tax and the popular election of Senators; publicity of campaign contributions; presidential primaries and a single term for the President; supervision of railroad, express, telegraph and telephone companies; opposed the establishment of a central bank, and favored the revision of the banking laws; favored rural credits, and national aid to state and local roads; equal justice to capital and labor; conservation of national resources; exemption from tolls of American ships on the Panama Canal; fostering the growth of our merchant marine; independence for the Philippines; establishment of a parcel post and extension of rural free delivery.

Opposition.—The Republican party nominated President Taft for a second term, and Ex-President Roosevelt withdrew from the convention and became the nominee of the Progressive Republicans. The Socialists nominated Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist Labor Arthur E. Reimer and the Prohibitionists Eugene W. Chafin for President. A notable feature of the campaign was the split in the Republican party caused by the candidacy of Ex-President Roosevelt, who was extremely popular with the people, but bitterly opposed by the politicians and some leading newspapers.

Vote.—The popular vote showed Wilson 6,293,019; Roosevelt, 4,119,507; Taft, 3,484,956; Debs, 901,873, and Chafin, 207,928. The combined Republican vote of Roosevelt and Taft (7,604,463) being 1,311,444 more than the vote for Wilson, thereby showed Wilson's success to have been due to the split in the Republican party. The popular vote of Wilson over Roosevelt, however, was 2,173,512. When the electoral vote was counted it showed Wilson, 435; Taft, 8, and Roosevelt, 88.

Tariff.—April 8, 1913, Wilson convened Congress in extra session for the purpose of revising the tariff law in accordance with the "duty laid upon the party at the recent elections" (8251). The Sixty-third Congress consisted of 96 Senators, of whom 52 were Democrats; and 435 Representatives, of whom 290 were Democrats. The tariff bill introduced by Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, embodied the essential ideas of the Democratic platform—that duties should be imposed primarily to produce revenue for the government without thought of protection, and that such duties should be established by legislation that would not injure or destroy legitimate industry. One hundred items were added to the free list, including acids, salt, bread, meat, flour and meal, potatoes, paper, manufactures of leather, lumber and iron and certain machinery. Duties were imposed on seventy articles previously free.

The customs receipts for 1912 were $304,597.035, which was an average of more than 40 per cent. of the value of the imports. The estimated receipts under the new act for the fiscal year were $266,701,000, an average of less than 30 per cent. of the estimated value of the imports. It was predicted that the deficit under the Underwood tariff would reach nearly $70,000,000. (See Import Duties.) To make up the deficiency an income tax on individuals and corporations was added to the law by authority of the Sixteenth Amendment. (See Income Tax.)

Bills were passed limiting securities issues, creating a trade commission and exempting farmers' and laborers' unions under the Sherman law.

Banking Law.—The National Monetary Commission in 1912 recommended the establishment, under federal charter, of a central reserve bank with branches in fifteen districts. The Democratic Congress rejected the principle of a central bank and embodied the opposite idea of decentraliza-

Wilson, Woodrow—*Continued.*
tion in the Owen-Glass Federal Reserve Currency law. This divides the country into twelve districts, with a federal reserve national bank in each, to which all national banks are required to subscribe. These district banks were placed under the supervision of a Federal Reserve Board. Besides a general banking business, authority to issue currency, make loans on farming lands and an elaborate system of discounting were notable features of the law. (See Currency Law.)

Mexican Revolution.—The revolution existing in Mexico at the time of his election attracted the early attention of President Wilson, and in a special message of Aug. 27, 1913, he issued a warning and reassurance of friendship. He refused to recognize Huerta as president of the Republic and sent as special agent John Lind, formerly Governor of Minnesota, to demand immediate cessation of fighting and a free election with Huerta eliminated. (Page 8266.)

The rebellion in that country continued and led to abuse of Americans and other foreigners and the destruction of their property in Mexico. Finally, in April, 1914, following a series of flagrant insults to the dignity of the United States (page 8314), Wilson ordered the occupation of Vera Cruz by United States forces. (See also Mexico.)

The early months of his administration were marked by threatened complications with Japan on account of an alien land law passed by the State of California, which Japan claimed was in violation of her treaty with the United States (page 8255).

Panama Canal.—When the Panama Canal was nearing completion the question of exempting American shipping from tolls became a matter of wide public discussion. Great Britain held that such exemption was a violation of treaty. Mr. Wilson asked Congress (page 8313) to repeal the exemption clause.

Wilson, Woodrow:
- Additional $100,000,000 revenue to be raised through internal taxes urged, 8361.
- Addresses—
  - Annual to Congress, 8286.
  - Appeal to citizens to maintain neutrality during European war, 8358.
  - Asking authority to use land and naval forces to maintain dignity in Mexico, 8314.
  - At funeral of men killed at taking of Vera Cruz, 8319.
  - Banking and currency reform, 8259.
  - Before Bar Association, 8371.
  - Fourth of July, 1914, at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, 8332.
  - Gettysburg battlefield, 8261.
  - Memorial Day, at Arlington, 8326.
  - To 1914 graduating class of Naval Academy, 8329.
  - To the 63d Congress, 8251, 8259, 8264, 8286, 8293, 8313, 8314.
  - Unveiling of statute of Commodore John Barry, 8322.
  - Unveiling of statute to Confederate dead, at Arlington, 8328.
  - Urging measures to provide additional revenue, 8360.
  - Y. M. C. A. at Pittsburg, 8373.
- Agricultural Department's efforts in behalf of farmers, 8289.
- Alaska—
  - Railways in, should be built, and operated by government, 8291.
  - Resources of, must be used, not wasted or monopolized, 8292.
  - Territorial Government recommended for, 8291.
- Anti-Trust Law, explicit legislation under, 8290.
  - Should be made clearer and fairer, 8290.
- Anti-Trust Legislation—
  - Advice and guidance of trade commission desired, 8296.
  - Cooperative groups of individuals, 8297.
  - Effect of uncertainty, 8296.
  - Holding Companies should be prohibited, 8297.
  - Individual punishment for business irregularities, 8297.
  - Individual suits should be based on Government findings, 8298.
  - Individuals put out of business, 8298.
  - Industrial management usurped by investment bankers, 8295.
  - Interlocking directorates of corporations, 8295.
  - Monopoly indefensible and intolerable, 8295.
  - Not to unsettle business, 8295.
  - Production and transportation businesses, separation of, 8296.
  - Railroads, financing under Interstate Commission, 8295.
  - Railroads, harm done to, by financiers, 8295.
  - Statute of Limitations should run from conclusion of government suits, 8272.
  - Trade Commission needed as guide to justice, 8296.
  - Trade Commission to direct corrective processes, 8297.
  - Trusts and monopolies, control of, 8293.
- Arbitration treaties, ratification asked, 8286.
- Banking and currency system, 8259, 8288.
- Banking laws, must not permit concentration of funds for speculative purposes, 8261.
- Banking system, control of, must be public, 8261.
- Banks should be instruments and not masters of enterprise, 8261.
- Biographical sketch of, 8247.

Wilson, Woodrow—*Continued.*
  Business credit, extension of, necessary, 8260.
  Business and Government, antagonism between, is over, 8294.
  Business men should be relieved of uncertainties, 8290.
  California's alien land law discussed, 8253, 8255.
  Colorado miners' strike, proclamation against violence in, 8317.
  Congress, admiration for diligence and good temper of, expressed, 8293.
  Consular officers, salaries of, 8318.
  Creating a committee to open the Panama Canal, 8324.
  Credits for farmer, needed, 8288.
  Credit, extension of, necessary to facilitate business, 8260.
  Currency, elastic and responsive to credit, needed, 8262.
  Currency reform needed, 8259.
  Executive Orders—
    Abolishing fees for passports and providing for certification of, 8348
    Amending Civil Service rules providing for appointment of aliens when no citizens are available, 8339.
    Amending gambling law in Canal Zone, 8368.
    Amending rules governing granting of passports, 8346.
    Appointing Experts for war risk in Treasury Department, 8359.
    Combining national forests in Arizona and New Mexico, 8367.
    Compensation for injured employees on Panama Canal and railroad, 8370.
    Creating committee to open Panama Canal, 8324.
    Designating customs collection districts, 8369.
    Establishing Board of Relief for Americans stranded abroad during European War, 8342.
    Establishing permanent government of Panama Canal, 8300.
    Establishing ranger station for Forest Reserve, 8370.
    Establishing Smith Island reservation for native birds, 8339.
    Establishing Washington Office for Panama Canal, 8310.
    Establishing wireless telegraph station in Canal Zone for use of Navy, 8340.
    Fixing interest rates in Canal Zone, 8285.
    Fixing salaries of consular officers, 8318.
    Forbidding corrupt influencing of Canal Zone employees, 8298.
    Forest reserve Lookout Station at Twin Sisters Mountain, 8346.
    For relief, protection and transportation home of Americans in Europe at outbreak of European War of 1914, 8341.
    Giving Treasury Department authority over customs officers in enforcement of neutrality laws, 8344.
    Governing inspection of returns of corporations and joint stock companies, 8340.
    Providing conditions of employment in Canal Zone, 8303.
    Providing quarantine regulations for Canal Zone, 8346.
    Regulating bearing of arms in the Canal Zone, 8283.
    Regulating hunting in Canal Zone, 8299.
    Relating to Customs Service and providing for fines for dishonest manifests Canal Zone, 8343.
    Relating to Postal Crimes in Canal Zone, 8344.
    Requiring security for costs in civil cases in Canal Zone, 8344.
    Setting aside land for elk refuge, 8368.
    To divide Oregon national forest, 8369.
    To enforce neutrality of wireless stations, 8342.
    Transferring Deadman's Island to Health Service, 8359.
    Treasury balance deposited in national banks, 8360.
  Farmers, credits for, needed, 8288.
  Farmers, importance to nation, 8288.
  Huerta, authority usurped in Mexico, 8288.
  Inaugural address, 8248.
  Letters—
    Commending the work of the 63d Congress, 8380.
    To Governor of California on alien land law, 8255.
  Lind, John, sent as representative to Mexico, 8265.
    Instructions to, 8265.
    Proposals rejected, 8267.
  Mexico—
    Americans urged to leave, 8267.
    Apology by officer for arrest of United States sailors in, 8314.
    Arrest of United States sailors at Tampico, 8314.
    Asking authority to use land and naval forces to maintain authority and dignity in, 8314.
    Authorities in, to be held responsible for injuries to Americans, 8268.
    Danger to non-combatants in, 8267.

Wilson, Woodrow—*Continued.*
    Exportation of arms to, forbidden, 8268.
    Friendly feeling for, 8264.
    Gamboa's reply to proposals of American Government, 8269.
    Huerta's authority usurped, 8287.
    Lawless condition in, 8265.
    Lind, John, sent as representative to, 8265.
    Lives and interests of Americans in, affected, 8264.
    Misunderstanding of feeling of American people for, 8267.
    Moral support of Wilson policy by other governments, 8268.
    Neutrality laws to be enforced, 8268.
    Proclamation revoking prohibition of export of arms to, 8309.
    Relations with, 8264.
    Salute to flag of United States demanded by Admiral Mayo, 8315.
    Triumph over as friends sooner than triumph as enemies, 8268.
    United States only nation insulted in, 8315.
    United States sailor in uniform jailed at Vera Cruz, 8315.
    War with, not desired, 8316.
    Watchful waiting policy, 8288.
  Migratory birds, regulations for the protection of, 8275.
  Mines, Bureau of, greater efficiency recommended, 8292.
  Money to move crops deposited by Treasury, 8289.
  Monopolies, methods of, condemned by business world, 8294.
  Monopoly managers yield to public opinion, 8294.
  Monopoly, preventative measures suggested, 8289.
  Neutrality:
    Austria-Hungary and Servia; Germany and France, 8349.
    Austria-Hungary and Russia, 8354.
    Belgium and Austria-Hungary, 8357.
    Belgium and Germany, 8356.
    France and Austria-Hungary, 8355.
    Germany and Great Britain, 8354.
    Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, 8355.
    Great Britain and Turkey, 8388.
    Japan and Austria-Hungary, 8357.
    Japan and Germany, 8356.
  Panama Canal—
    Employees—
      Annual and cumulative leave, 8307.
      Appointments and compensation of, 8304.
      Quarters, medical care and leave regulations, 8306.
      Transportation of, 8305.
      Travel leave, 8308.
    Executive Order establishing Washington Office for, 8310.
    Exemption from tolls of coastwise shipping a mistaken policy, 8313.
    Government—
      Army officers detailed to several departments, 8303.
      Department of Health and Accounting, 8301.
      Departments of Purchase, Supply and Maintenance, 8300.
      Executive Order establishing permanent government in, 8300.
      Executive Order providing conditions of employment in, 8303.
      Executive Secretary, 8302.
      To be under direction of Secretary of War, 8303.
    Repeal of provision exempting from tolls vessels engaged in coastwise trade, 8313.
  Panama Canal Zone—
    Executive Orders—
      Establishing permanent government for, 8300.
      Fixing interest rates in, 8285.
      Forbidding corrupt influencing of employees in, 8298.
      Providing conditions of employment in, 8303.
      Regulating bearing arms in, 8283.
      Regulating hunting in, 8299.
  Party Conventions of nominees to frame platforms, 8290.
  Peace among nations, growth of, 8286.
  Peace treaties, ratification asked, 8286.
  Peace Tribunal, thirty-one nations agree to, 8287.
  Philippines—
    Native majority in legislature of, 8291.
    Self-government to be encouraged in, 8291.
    Ultimate independence of, 8291.
  Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, administration of, 8290.
  Portrait of, 8246.
  Primary Elections for President and Vice-President, 8290.
  Proclamations of—
    Against domestic violence in Colorado, 8317.
    Cabrillo National monument, 8281.
    Convention with republics of South and Central America for arbitration of pecuniary claims, 8362.
    Convention with republics of South and Central America for protection of patents, etc., in, 8364.
    Mothers' day, 8321.
    Preservation of fur seals and sea otter, 8257.
    Regulations for protection of migratory birds, 8275, 8366.

Wilson, Woodrow—*Continued.*
    - Revoking prohibition of export of arms to Mexico, 8309.
    - Thanksgiving, 8282, 8386.
- Railway Employers' liability act suggested, 8292.
- Responsible leader of the party in power, 8261.
- Rural Credits, commission to study, 8289.
- Safety at Sea, Congress for discussing, commended, 8292.
- Special Message—
    - Asking for repeal of exemption from tolls clause in Panama Canal Act, 8313.
    - Asking authority to use land and naval forces in Mexico, 8314.
- Standard to determine peace, 8287.
- Tariff—
    - Abolition of everything that bears semblance to privilege recommended, 8252.
    - Duties must be altered, 8251.
    - First object of Congress should be revision of, 8253.
    - Privileges and exemptions under, encourage monopoly, 8252.
- Treaties of Arbitration awaiting ratification, 8286.
- War with Mexico not desired, 8316.
- Watchful waiting policy in Mexico, 8288.

Wilson's Creek (Mo.), Battle of.—During the summer of 1861 Confederate troops in large numbers were sent into Missouri from Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Gen. Lyon was stationed at Springfield with 5,500 Federal troops. The Confederates, 20,000 strong, advanced in two columns under McCulloch and Price. During the night of Aug. 9, 1861, Sigel was sent with 1,500 men to attack the Confederate rear, nine miles distant, at Wilson's Creek, while Lyon attacked the front. Both attacks were repulsed. Sigel lost 5 of his 6 guns and more than half of his men. Lyon was killed while leading a charge. The Federal loss was 1,246 in killed, wounded, and missing. The Confederate loss was about the same.

Winchester (Va.), Battle at.—Winchester and its vicinity was the scene of several engagements during the War between the States. It is located in the Shendandoah Valley, and was on the line of the two armies as they marched and countermarched through the valley. An engagement occurred at Kernstown, near Winchester, March 23, 1862, the Federals under the command of Shields and Kimball, and the Confederates under Jackson. In killed, wounded, and missing the Federals lost 590 and the Confederates 718. Jackson retreated to his main force.

In May, 1862, the Federals under Banks were posted at Harrisonburg, in the valley. Banks was about to be attacked by the Confederates under Jackson, when he retired down the valley to the heights of Winchester, where on May 24 he gave battle. Being assailed on both flanks, he retreated rapidly on the 25th to the north bank of the Potomac, making the distance, about 50 miles, in forty-eight hours. He was pursued by Jackson to near Harper's Ferry. Again, June 15, 1863, the Federals under Milroy were encamped near Winchester, numbering about 7,000, which force was deemed sufficient to hold the place against all the Confederates known to be in the valley. On that day Milroy found himself almost surrounded by the combined corps of Longstreet and Ewell. An artillery fight was maintained all day and at night the divided and scattered troops of Milroy retreated to the Potomac River, having lost 4,000 men, 28 guns, about 300 horses, and a large number of wagons. The Confederate loss was insignificant.

A small force of Federals under Averell was attacked by the Confederates under Early near Winchester July 12, 1864. The Confederates defeated the Federals, who lost 3 guns and about 400 men. Early then marched on Chambersburg, Pa.

In August, 1864, Sheridan took command of the Federal army in the valley, known as the Army of the Shenandoah. The Confederates under Early were encamped on the west bank of Opequan Creek, covering Winchester. They were attacked on Sept. 19 by Sheridan. The battle began about 10 A. M., and was maintained till nearly 3 P. M., when the Confederates retreated to and beyond Winchester. Sheridan took 2,500 prisoners and found 2,000 wounded in the hospitals at Winchester. The Confederate loss was 653 killed, 3,719 wounded, and 618 missing—a total of 4,990. This is also called the battle of Opequan.

Wind Cave, National Park. (See Parks, National.)

Wind River Reservation. (See Shoshone Reservation.)

Wines, duty on, discussed, 1131, 1321, 2127, 2250.

Winnebago Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Winslow, The, disabled in conflict in Cardenas Bay, Cuba, 6302, 6316.
- Rescued by the *Hudson*, 6302.
    - Thanks of Congress to officers and men of, recommended, 6302.

Wireless Telegraph.—Heinrich Hertz, of Karlsruhe, Germany, in 1888 demonstrated the existence of electric waves and devised means for producing and receiving them. Edouard Branly, of Paris, France, in 1900 brought out a sensitive detector for manifesting the presence of electric waves, to which he gave the name radio-conductor. This was improved and called a coherer by Oliver Lodge of Birmingham, England, and later perfected and used as a wireless telegraph receptor by William Marconi, of England, who patented it. The first receptor for receiving and indicating electric waves was designed by Alexander Popoff, of St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1895. Lodge later designed a syntonic system for sending and receiving, which could be tuned to the same period of oscillation by means of inductive coils and condensers. The principal systems in practical use are the Marconi, the Lodge-Muirhead, the Fessenden, the De Forest, the Telefunken, the Popp-Branly and the Paulson.

The government station at Arlington, Va., has developed a high power transmission range of 3,500 miles, conducting experiments in conjunction with the Eiffel Tower in Paris. Other high power stations are at Belmar, N. J., owned by the Marconi Company, and at Sayville, L. I., owned by the Telefunken Company, operating direct with Nauen, Germany.

Wireless Telegraph:
  Ocean Going vessels ordered to be fitted with, 8338.
  Order establishing station in Canal Zone for use of Navy, 8340.
  Neutrality of stations ordered enforced, 8342.

Wisconsin.—One of the western group of states; nickname, "The Badger State"; motto, "Forward." It lies in the northern part of the country, between lat. 42° 27′ and 47° north and long. 86° 53′ and 92° 54′ west, not including islands in Lake Superior and Michigan. It is bounded on the north by Lake Superior and the upper peninsula of Michigan, on the northeast and east by the upper peninsula of Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois, and on the west by Iowa and Minnesota (separated mostly by the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers). The area is 56,066 square miles. Wisconsin is hilly in the north and southwest, but elsewhere is generally level. It has important agricultural, mining, and lumbering interests and extensive manufactures of flour, machinery, and beer.

Wisconsin was visited as early as 1634 by Nicollet, La Salle, and French fur traders, who established a settlement at Green Bay in 1639. It was included in the Northwest Territory till 1800, when it became a part of the Indian Territory. In 1809 it was included in Illinois Territory, and in 1818 in Michigan Territory, and in 1836 it was organized as Wisconsin Territory, and included, besides its present area, the territory now embraced in the states of Iowa and Minnesota and part of the Dakotas. It was admitted to the Union May 29, 1848.

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the state at 177,127, comprising 21,060,466 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $1,413,043,000. The average value of land per acre was $43.30. The domestic animals, poultry, etc., were valued at $158,454,043, including 2,678,000 cattle, valued at $67,399,858; 614,654 horses, $68,585,573; 2,872 mules, $316,066; 1,809,331 swine, $13,620,741; 929,783 sheep, $3,669,572, and poultry, $4,468,703. The yield and value of the field crops for 1911 was: corn 1,600,000 acres, 58,080,000 bushels, $34,848,000; wheat, 195,000 acres, 3,097,000 bushels, $2,788,000; oats, 2,250,000 acres, 67,050.000 bushels, $30.172,000; rye, 355,000 acres, 6,035,000 bushels, $5,069,000; potatoes, 280,000 acres, 32,480,000 bushels, $20,138,000; hay, 2,079,000 acres, 2,495,000 tons, $38,922,000; tobacco, 41,000 acres, 51,250,000 pounds, $5,125,000.

The state ranks fifth in the production of iron ore. The output in 1910 was 1,149,551 long tons, valued at $2,727,406. The amount of capital invested in manufacture is $412,647,051, and $71,471,805 is paid annually to 151,391 wage-earners. Lumber is the leading industry, with 725 establishments, capitalized at $46.543,787. Dairying is another large industry, with 2,360 establishments, capitalized at $5,897.418, producing goods worth $29,994,791.

The industrial census of 1895 disclosed 8,558 manufacturing establishments with a capital of $416,447,051, employing 151,391 persons, and turning out $411,139,681 worth of finished goods, consisting of machinery, lumber, dairy products, flour, beer, and leather.

There were in 1907, 7,292 miles of steam railway, and 776 miles of electric lines. The population in 1910 was 2,343,860.

Wisconsin:
  Act for continuing certain works in, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 2460.
  Boundary line with Michigan, referred to, 1846.
  Constitution adopted by, transmitted, 2359, 2427.
  Volunteers from, thanks of President tendered, 3442.
Wisconsin River, act regarding improvement of, vetoed, 4236.
Witnesses:
  Fees of, referred to, 4730, 4770, 4836.
  Protection of, from injury, recommended, 5477.

Woman Suffrage.—The first American woman to demand the ballot so far as known, was Mistress Margaret Brent, of Maryland, in 1647. She was heir of Lord Calvert, the brother of Lord Baltimore, and executor of the estates of both in the colony, and, as representation in the Legislature was based on property, she demanded "place and voyce"—two votes—in that body. Her petition was hotly debated for several hours and finally denied.

The colonial records of Massachusetts show that women voted under the Old Province Charter from 1691 to 1780 for all elective officers. When a constitution was adopted they were excluded from a vote for Governor and Legislature but retained it for other officials. In March, 1776, Mrs. Abigail Adams wrote to her husband, John Adams, in the Continental Congress asking him to remember the ladies in the new code of laws, and in 1778, Mrs. Corbin, sister of Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, presented her own petition for the right to vote. The Continental Congress left the suffrage to be dealt with by the states in their constitutions and New Jersey was the only one which conferred it on women, its constitution giving the franchise to "all inhabitants worth $250, etc." In 1790 a revision of the election law used the words "he or she," thus emphasizing the inclusion of women in the electorate, but in 1807 the Legislature passed an arbitrary act limiting the suffrage to "white male citizens." This was declared to be a usurpation of authority, on the ground that the constitution could be changed only by action of the voters.

In 1826 Frances Wright, a young Scotch woman of beauty, education and wealth, came to the United States and in a series of lectures was the first to bring the question of woman suffrage thus before the public, where it met with almost universal derision. In 1836 Ernestine L. Rose, daughter of a Rabbi in Poland, made a lecture tour of America advocating the full enfranchisement of women and was the first to urge them to secure the repeal of laws which affected their interests. In the winter of 1836-7 she circulated a petition in Albany, N. Y., for a law that would enable a married woman to hold property and could get only five signatures, including men and women, but she carried these to the Legislature and addressed that body in behalf of such a law. She kept up this work steadily and by 1840 she had associated with her Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Paulina Wright Davis and Lucretia Mott. They continued their petitions and addresses to the Legislature until 1848, when the law extended property rights to married women, and thereafter they devoted themselves to working for the suffrage.

Woman Suffrage—*Continued.*

Margaret Fuller, one of a coterie of thinkers in Boston, in her writings and semipublic addresses in 1840 demanded political rights for women. In 1847 Lucy Stone, just graduated from Oberlin College, began speaking on woman's rights. Soon afterwards Lucretia Mott published a "Discourse on Woman," in answer to a lecture which Richard H. Dana was giving in many cities ridiculing the idea of political equality for women.

The first woman suffrage convention in the United States was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on the 19th and 20th of July, 1848. It demanded for women equal rights with men. James Mott presided and addresses were made by Lucretia Mott and her sister, Martha C. Wright, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mary Ann McClintock, Frederick Douglass and several men prominent in the locality. A declaration and resolutions were discussed, the latter adopted and the former signed by one hundred men and women, some of whom withdrew their names when "the storm of ridicule began to break." This declaration stated the whole case for woman as comprehensively as it ever has been stated since; the resolutions comprised practically every demand that ever afterward was made for women, and, taken together, they formed a remarkable document.

In 1852 a bona fide woman's rights convention, with delegates present from eight states and Canada, was held in Syracuse. It brought to the front the wonderful galaxy of women whose names were henceforth connected with this movement, and here began its fifty-four years' leadership by Miss Anthony.

April 19 and 20, 1850, a woman's rights convention was held in the Second Baptist Church of Salem, Ohio. Emily Robinson, J. Elizabeth Jones and Josephine S. Griffing were three of the leading spirits. The "Memorial to the Constitutional Convention" and the "Address to the Women of Ohio" have not been surpassed in eloquence and force in the years that have since elapsed. It is said that nearly 8,000 signatures to the memorial were secured. In 1852 the first State Suffrage Association was formed. Woman's rights conventions were held annually in Ohio thereafter until the approach of the civil war.

In May, 1850, a few women decided to call a convention to discuss exclusively the rights of women, and the time and place were fixed for Oct. 23 and 24 in Worcester, Mass., and from the holding of this convention the woman's rights movement may be said to have assumed a national aspect. Nine states were represented by speakers and among these were Garrison, Phillips, Pillsbury, Foster, Burleigh, Douglass, Channing, Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Rose, Abby Kelly, Lucy Stone, Antoinette Brown and Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, and letters were read from Emerson, Alcott, Whittier, Gerrit Smith, Joshua R. Giddings, Mrs. Swisshelm, Elizur Wright, Mrs. Stanton and others. Mrs. Davis presided. A national committee was formed, under whose management conventions were held annually in various cities, while the question was always thereafter a leading one in Massachusetts. An account of this Massachusetts convention in the *Westminster Review,* London, by Mrs. John Stuart Mill, marked the beginning of the movement for woman suffrage in Great Britain.

In 1850 the constitution of Indiana was revised and the laws for women were liberalized beyond any then existing. A woman's rights convention took place in Dublin, Ind., in October, 1851. Therefore these meetings became annual.

In June, 1852, the first woman's rights convention of Pennsylvania was held in West Chester, and was largely under the auspices of the Friends, or Quakers, among them James and Lucretia Mott.

From 1852 woman's rights conventions were held in many parts of the country. Woman suffrage was slowly gaining ground, when the breaking out of the civil war banished all other questions from the public thought. When the war was ended and the women again took up their cause they met the vast complication of the rights of the emancipated negroes, and were compelled even by those who had been their strongest supporters to yield their claims to those of negro men.

The civil, legal and political results of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the national constitution tended still further to obscure and hinder the efforts to obtain the franchise for women. An Equal Rights Association had been formed to promote the interests of both negroes and white women, but in 1869 the latter were forced to recognize the necessity for a separate organization and a National Woman Suffrage Association was formed whose sole object was to secure an amendment to the national constitution which should enfranchise women. Mrs. Stanton was made president. As there was some division of sentiment at this time, a call was issued by Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and others for a convention to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, the following November, and here the American Woman Suffrage Association was formed, with Henry Ward Beecher, president. It worked principally to obtain the suffrage through amendments to state constitutions. Both societies held national conventions every year thereafter. In 1890 the two bodies united under the name National American Woman Suffrage Association, and since then both methods of work have been followed. Mrs. Stanton was elected president of the new organization; Miss Anthony, vice-president-at-large; Lucy Stone, chairman Executive Committee. In 1892 Mrs. Stanton resigned her office because of advancing age; Miss Anthony was elected president and the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, vice-president. Miss Anthony resigned the presidency in 1900 and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was elected to it. In 1904 she was succeeded by Miss Shaw. National headquarters were opened in 1895. The National Association is a federation of State Suffrage Associations; the latter are composed of County Societies made up of Local Suffrage Clubs. School suffrage prevails in twenty-six states and tax-payers' suffrage in four states.

In New Zealand, Australia and Finland all women vote on exactly the same terms as all men, and in the last two countries may sit in the Parliament. In Norway women have the complete suffrage with a very slight property qualification. In Great Britain, Sweden and Iceland they vote for all officials except members of Parliament. In Canada they have the school and municipal suffrage.

Women have municipal suffrage in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Quebec, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territory, in Iceland, Denmark, and Sweden. In France women engaged in commerce have the right to vote for Judges of the Tribunal of Commerce. Women have some voting privileges in Cape Colony.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance is composed of National Woman Suffrage Associations composed of twenty-two nations. Its officers are: President, Carrie Chapman Catt, New York; vice-president,

Woman Suffrage—*Continued.*

Millicent Garrett Fawcett, London; second vice-president, Annie Furuhjelm, Finland; treasurer, Mrs. Stanton Colt, London; secretaries—First, Miss Martina Kramers, Holland; Mrs. Anna Lindemann, Germany; Miss Singe Bergman, Sweden.

Woman suffrage was granted in Wyoming in 1869; Colorado, 1893; Utah and Idaho, 1896; Washington, 1910; California, 1911; Kansas, Arizona and Oregon, 1912; Illinois, 1913; Nevada and Montana in 1914. Five other states rejected the proposition in 1914.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has its central office in New York City. Its officers are as follows: Mrs. Arthur U. Dodge, president; Mrs. Fritz Achelis, first vice-president: Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. William A. Putnam, Mrs. Robert McVickar, Mrs. George D. Miller, and Mrs William P. Northrup, vice-presidents; Mrs. Francis S. Bangs, treasurer; Mrs. George Phillips, secretary; Room 819. Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39th St., New York City. There are also organizations in Massachusetts, Illinois, Oregon, Iowa, Washington, California, Pennsylvania and Maryland. These are founded with the object of testifying to legislative committees and through the medium of the public press that the opposition to woman suffrage is based upon what is claimed to be "the intelligent conviction of the majority of representative women in all lines of social, industrial, and domestic progress."

Wool.—The number of sheep at shearing age, April 1, 1913, and the quality and production of wool, washed and unwashed, and scoured, the average weight of fleece, per cent of shrinkage, calendar year 1913, together with the value of scoured wool per pound, with value of total product Oct 1, 1913, by states, is given in the annexed table from the bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers

State	Quality	Sheep of shearing age, Apr. 1	Average weight of fleece	Per cent of shrinkage	Washed and unwashed	Secured	Average value per scoured pounds, Oct 1[1]	Total value. Oct. 1, 1913.[1]
		Number	*Pounds*		*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Cents*	*Dollars*
Alabama	Medium	115.000	3.25	38	373.750	231,725	38	88 056
Arizona	Fine, fine med . and med.	775.000	6.50	66	5,037.500	1.712.750	48	822 120
Arkansas	Medium	100,000	4 10	40	400,000	240.000	36	86 400
California	33% fall, 67% spring	1,600,000	7 00	67	11,200.000	3.696,000	45	1.663 200
Colorado	Fine, fine med., and med.	1,075,000	6.75	67	7,256,250	2,394.563	43	1.029.662
Connecticut	Medium	15 000	5.70	42	85,500	49.590	37	18.348
Delaware	do	5.000	5.30	44	26,500	14,840	36	5.342
Florida	do	100,000	3.25	38	325,000	201,500	38	76,570
Georgia	do	175.000	3.50	42	612,500	355,250	39	138,548
Idaho	Fine, fine med , and med.	1.900,000	7.50	64	14,250,000	5,130.000	44	2,257.200
Illinois	25% fine, 75% medium	650,000	6.50	47	4,225,000	2,239,250	40	895.700
Indiana	15% fine, 85% medium	800,000	6.56	46	5.200,000	2 808,000	40	1,123,200
Iowa	30% fine. 70% medium	820,000	6.75	48	5,535,000	2,878,200	40	1.151.280
Kansas	Fine, fine med., and med.	210,000	6.75	65	1,417,500	496,125	46	228.218
Kentucky	Medium	775,000	4.60	37	3,565,000	2,245.950	38	853,461
Louisiana	do	140,000	3.50	38	490,000	303.800	38	115.444
Maine	10% fine, 90% medium	150,000	6.25	42	937,500	543,750	39	212,063
Maryland	Medium	128,000	5.50	44	704.000	394,240	36	141,926
Massachusetts	do	23,000	6 25	42	143,750	83,375	37	30,849
Michigan	25% fine, 75% medium	1,200,000	7.00	49	8,400,000	4.284.000	41	1,756.440
Minnesota	20% fine, 80% medium	440,000	6.75	48	2,970,000	1,544,400	37	571,428
Mississippi	Medium	150,000	3.75	39	562,500	343,125	38	130,388
Missouri	15% fine, 85% medium	1,050,000	6.75	45	7,087,500	3,898,125	38	1,481,288
Montana	Fine, fine med., and med.	4,200,000	7.50	63	31,500,000	11,655,000	47	5,477,850
Nebraska	do	260,000	6.70	63	1,742,000	644,540	46	296,488
Nevada	do	800,000	7.50	69	6,000,000	1,860.000	50	930,000
New Hampshire	25% fine, 75% medium	33 000	6.50	48	214,500	111,540	40	44,616
New Jersey	Medium	17,000	5.40	46	91,800	49,572	38	18,837
New Mexico	Fine, fine med. and med	2,700.000	6.50	65	17,550,000	6,142,500	44	2,702.700
New York	30% fine, 70% medium	550.000	6.50	47	3,575,000	1,894,750	40	757,900
North Carolina	Medium	150,000	3.75	42	562,500	326,250	38	123,975
North Dakota	Fine, fine med., and med.	240,000	7.00	62	1,680,000	638,400	46	294,664
Ohio	65% fine, 35% medium	2,300,000	6 50	50	14,950,000	7,475,000	48	3.588,000
Oklahoma	Fine, fine med., and med.	55.000	6 50	67	357,500	117,975	50	58,988
Oregon	do	1.950.000	8.50	69	16,575,000	5,138,250	49	2,517,743
Pennsylvania	60% fine. 40% medium	648 000	6.50	48	4,212,000	2,190,240	44	963,706
Rhode Island	Medium	5.000	6.00	42	30,000	17,409	37	6,438
South Carolina	do	30,000	3.60	42	108,000	62,640	38	23,803
South Dakota	Fine, fine med., and med.	450.000	7.00	62	3,150,000	1,197,000	46	550,620
Tennessee	Medium	465,000	4.20	42	1,953.000	1,132,740	39	441,769
Texas	25% fall, 75% spring	1,350,000	6.50	66	8,775,000	2,983,500	44	1,312,740
Utah	Fine, fine med., and med.	1,900,000	7.25	66	13,775,000	4,683,500	43	2,013,905
Vermont	20% fine, 80% medium	85,000	6.75	50	573,750	286,875	40	114.750
Virginia	Medium	445,000	4.50	36	2,002,500	1.281.600	39	499,824
Washington	Fine, fine med., and med.	375,000	9.10	70	3.412,500	1,023,750	43	440,213
West Virginia	75% fine, 25% medium	575,000	5.50	48	3,162,500	1,644.500	46	756.470
Wisconsin	20% fine, 80% medium	640,000	6.70	45	4,288,000	2,358.400	38	896,192
Wyoming	Fine, fine med., and med.	3,600,000	8 30	69	29.880.000	9 262.800	44	4.075 632
Grand total		36,319,000	6.95	60	252,675,300	100,267,080	43.6	43,785 054
Pulled wool				27	43,500,000	31,755,000	43.4	13,797,900
Total product, 1913					296,175,300	132,022,080	[2] 43.6	57,582,594

[1] Market value in Boston.

[2] The average value, unscoured, was 22.4 cents in 1912 and 17.3 cents in 1913.

Wool—*Continued.*

Woollen Goods, Manufacture of.—The number of establishments in the United States in 1909 engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods and worsted goods (exclusive of carpets, felt goods, wool hats, hosiery and knit goods), according to the census report issued in April, 1911, was 913, employing capital of $415,465,000 and producing goods valued at $419,826,000. The value of products increased in five years 76 per cent.

The quantities and values of the different products manufactured in 1909 are as follows:

ALL WOOL WOVEN GOODS	Square Yards	Value
Wool cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, cheviots, etc.	40,843,979	$29,291,059
Worsted coatings serges and suitings	119,655 069	101,903,153
Woollen overcoatings, cloakings, kerseys, etc.	14,697,770	11,230,856
Worsted overcoatings and cloakings	654,404	821,688
Wool dress goods, sackings, tricots, etc., and opera and similar flannels	29,099,956	16,385,498
Worsted dress goods, cashmeres, serges, bunting, etc.	105,801,349	54,030,376
Carriage cloths	1.782,855	947,862
Flannels for underwear	3,856,353	1,257,271
Blankets	5,137,903	3,228,797
Horse blankets	247,395	185,430
Woven shawls	704,153	404,583
All other	463,179	167,194
Totals	322,944,365	$219,853,767

UNION, OR COTTON MIXED WOVEN GOODS	Square Yards	Value
Unions, tweeds, cheviots, cassimeres, etc.	18,917,478	7,780,854
Overcoatings and cloakings	4,281,739	2,363,381
Sackings, tricots, dress goods and opera and similar flannels	4,319,539	1,776,721
Flannels for underwear	7,063,572	1,308,369
Blankets	1,717,758	650,714
All other	1,153,265	447,934
Totals	37,453,351	$14,327,973

COTTON YARN WOVEN GOODS	Square Yards	Value
Wool fillings, cassimeres, doeskins, jeans, tweeds, coatings, etc.	45,244,866	12,107,320
Worsted fillings, cassimeres, doeskins, jeans, tweeds, coatings, etc.	29,220,252	15,009,081
Wool fillings, overcoats and cloakings	2,075,502	771,879
Satinets and linseys	5,102,460	912,182
Worsted fillings, dress goods, cashmeres and serges, mohairs, etc.	65,112.981	14,798,965
Wool fillings, dress goods and repellants	12,916,060	2,741,816
Domett flannels and shirtings	4,571,765	911,967
Linings, Italian cloths and lastings	28,928,148	9,008,799
Blankets	9,746,841	2,684,919
Horse blankets	4,210,098	1,676,942
Carriage robes	2,889,444	1,396,595
All other	327,664	245,389
Upholstering goods and sundries	....	1,986,330
Woollen and worsted	1,176,542	1,528,648
All other	....	457,682
Partially manufactured products for sale	....	115,032,485
Totals	211,522,623	$181,261,999

YARNS	Pounds	Value
Woollen	28,520,493	$7,505,412
Worsted	88,323,953	80,395,543
Woollen, union or merino	10,249,625	2,143,416
Worsted, union or merino	3,761,737	3,522.812
All other	3,195,553	974,570
Worsted tops and slubbing	11,321,279	8,027,231
Noils	27,479,293	8,938,589
Waste	24,057,580	3,524,912
All other products	....	3,250,857
Work on materials for others	....	3,026.255
Totals	196,909,513	*$121,309,597

* In addition, woollen and worsted goods, to the value of $1,281,292, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation

Wool:
Cost of manufacturing yarn and fabrics greater in United States than in competing countries, 8060.
Cost of production in America greater than that of nearest competitor, 8060.
Proposed reduction of tariff by House would work injury to trade, 8128.
Reduction of tariff on, in accordance with report of Tariff Board would give sufficient protection to industry, 8128.
Reduction of tariff on, recommended, 8057.
Tariff, minimum *ad valorem* rate should be 35 per cent, 8127.
Tariff must offset difference in cost of production here and abroad, 8126.
Wool and Woolens, import duty on, discussed, 1247, 4247.
Wool Bill, vetoed by Taft, 8125.
Wool Taps and Yarn, low tariff on, would disrupt industry, 8127.
Woolen Goods, low tariff on, would destroy fine goods industry, 8127.

Worcester vs. Georgia.—An important Supreme Court case involving the right of individual States to make laws at variance with treaties made by the Government of the United States. Samuel A. Worcester was a missionary among the Cherokees. In 1831 he was arrested by officers of the State of Georgia, tried, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment for living among the Indians in violation of an act of the State legislature which forbade any white person to reside among the Indians without a license from the governor of the State or some one authorized to issue it. Worcester pleaded authorization by the President and by the Cherokees, also the unconstitutionality of the act itself. By a writ of error the case was brought before the United States Supreme Court. That tribunal reversed the decision of the State court and rendered judgment in favor of Worcester on the ground that the Georgia act, being repugnant to the Constitution, to the treaties made by the United States with the Cherokees, and to the laws of Congress in execution thereof, was unconstitutional and void. It was held that the treaties and laws of the United States contemplate the Indian territory as completely separated from that of the States, and

Worcester vs. Georgia—*Continued.*
provide that all intercourse with the Indians shall be carried on by the Government of the Union.

World's Columbian Commission:
  Reports of, deposited in State Department, 6181.
  Reports of, transmitted, 5567, 5669, 5769.

World's Columbian Exposition.—The idea of celebrating by an exposition the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Columbus was conceived during the progress of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. The project was widely discussed and met with general favor, New York, Washington, St. Louis, and Chicago competing for the site. In February, 1890, Congress authorized the holding of the exposition and designated Chicago as the place. A company had already been organized, with a capital of $5,000,000, for holding the fair.

President Cleveland appointed an official board of managers, and at the close of the fair a full report was filed in the State Department.

The buildings were dedicated Oct. 21, 1892, just 400 years after the landing of Columbus. Owing to the magnitude of the enterprise the exposition did not open until May 1 following, remaining open till the 30th of the following October. It surpassed all previous world's fairs in every respect except in point of attendance, in which it fell below that of the Paris Exposition of 1889 only. Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance, the site of the exposition, covered 633 acres of land on the shore of Lake Michigan, and of this about 190 acres were under roof. The twenty-eight main exposition buildings occupied 142½ acres, the remainder being covered by state and foreign buildings and concessions. The building devoted to the exhibition of manufactures and liberal arts was the largest in the world. It measured 1,687 by 787 feet and covered 30½ acres. The central hall, 1,280 by 380 feet, was open to the roof, a distance of 237 6 feet, without a supporting column. There were eleven acres of skylight and forty car-loads of glass in the roof, and it required 7,000,000 feet of lumber and five car-loads of nails to lay the floor. The buildings were painted by spraying machines and covered with a composition resembling marble, which gave the fair the name of the "White City."

Fifty-two foreign countries officially participated in the exposition in response to President Harrison's proclamation of Dec. 24, 1890, inviting "all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is preeminent in human history and of lasting interest to mankind." (Page 5575.) The United States Government appropriations amounted to $6,000,000. There were in all 65,422 exhibitors, 27,529,400 admissions, and the receipts amounted to $14,117,332, exceeding the expenditures by nearly $2,000,000.

World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago:
  Board of management of Government exhibit designated, 5833.
  Chinese artisans, admission of, to, temporarily, recommended, 5622.
  Military encampment to be held during, discussed, 5669.
  Proclamation respecting opening of, 5575.
  Proposition to observe four hundredth anniversary of discovery of America by opening of, discussed, 5487.
  Referred to, 5622.
  Reports of—
    Deposited in State Department, 6181.
    Discussed and recommendations regarding, 5567, 5669, 5765, 5769, 6184.
  Resolution of International American Conference regarding, 5512.

World's Fair. (See World's Columbian Exposition.)

World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, 4773, 4802, 4804, 4863, 4923.
  Board on behalf of Executive Departments designated, 4815, 4817.
    Also placed in charge of Cincinnati and Louisville expositions, 4819.
    Instructions to, 4819, 4820.
  Proclamation regarding, 4746.
  Report of board of managers of, referred to, 4953.

Württemberg.—A Kingdom of the German Empire, lying between Bavaria on the east and Baden on the west, while to the south reaches Lake Constance and the borders of the Tyrol. Though primarily an agricultural state, yielding considerable quantities of grain, beets, hops, flax and hemp, Württemberg has numerous flourishing industries. Stuttgart is the center of the publishing trade of southern Germany, and gold and silverware, clocks, pianos, surgical instruments, paper, beer and sparkling wine are largely produced both in the capital and other cities of the Kingdom. The government is a limited monarchy administered by the King and two legislative chambers. Württemberg sends four representatives to the Bundesrat and seventeen to the Reichstag. Education is compulsory, the standard of illiteracy is very low and there is an excellent university at Tübingen, founded in 1477. The King is the head of the Evangelical Church, to which 60 per cent of his subjects belong; Catholics and Jews form the rest of the population. The former Duchy and Electorate of Württemberg became a Kingdom by the peace of Pressburg in 1805 and became a state in the German Empire in 1871. Area, 7,534 square miles; population (1900), 2,169,480.

Württemberg:
  Convention with, 2169.
  Naturalization treaty with, 3997.

Wyandotte Constitution.—The final constitution of the State of Kansas, adopted Oct. 4, 1859. It was ratified by a vote of 10,421 to 5,530. It prohibited slavery. The governor was to be elected for two years, and Topeka was made the capital. This constitution was adopted at Wyandotte, now a part of Kansas City, Kans. (See also Lecompton Constitution; Topeka Constitution.)

Wyandotte, The, capture of the *William* by, 3126.

Wyandotte Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Wyoming.—One of the western group of states; motto, "Equal rights." It lies between lat. 41° and 45° north and long. 104° and 111° west. It is bounded on the north by Montana, on the east by South Dakota and Nebraska, on the south by Colorado and Utah, and on the west by Utah and Idaho. Area, 97,914 square miles. The surface being mountainous, the leading industries are stock raising and mining. Gold, coal, iron, and petroleum are the chief minerals.

Most of the present state was included in the Louisiana Purchase. It was organized as a Territory in 1868 from areas previously in Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, but derived more remotely from the original Territories of Nebraska, Utah, and Oregon, a portion having at one time also belonged to Washington. Wyoming was admitted to the Union in 1890.

About 10,000,000 acres of Wyoming are covered with forests, and the prosperity of the state depends largely on its mineral resources and grazing lands. About 3,300 square miles are inclosed in the Yellowstone National Park (q. v.), and 2,742 reserved for the use of Indians. Most of the land is arid and unsuited to agriculture without the aid of irrigation. Under the Federal reclamation act $3,250,000 will be expended in irrigation in the valleys of the Shoshone and North Platte Rivers. Many private companies are also at work. About half the state is well fitted for cattle and sheep grazing. In July, 1911, there were 33,629,605 acres of public land unreserved and unappropriated. United States land offices are located at Buffalo, Cheyenne, Douglas, Evanston, Lander, and Sundance. (See Lands, Public.)

Statistics of agriculture collected for the last Federal census place the number of farms in the state at 10,987, comprising 8,543,010 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at $167,189,081. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was $65,605,510, including 767,427 cattle, valued at $22,697,387; 156,062 horses, $12,426,838; 2,045 mules, $248,572; 33,947 swine, $301,716; 5,397,161 sheep, $29,666,228, and poultry, $194,078. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 was: corn, 13,000 acres, 195,000 bushels, $148,000; wheat, 69,000 acres, 1,794,000 bushels, $1,687,000; oats, 190,000 acres, 6,555,000 bushels, $3,278,000; rye, 2,000 acres, 40,000 bushels, $36,000; potatoes, 10,000 acres, 420,000 bushels, $588,000; hay, 330,000 acres, 693,000 tons, $7,138,000. The coal production in 1910 exceeded all past records. The output was 7,533,088 short tons, valued at $11,706,187. During 1910 and 1911 there has been great development of the oil industry. Many new fields are being opened. The total mineral output for 1910 was $12,110,286.

The report of the State Treasurer for the fiscal year 1911 shows total receipts of $1,069,970; total expenditures, $967,568. The bonded debt is $120,000. The suffrage extends to all citizens, male and female, who can read, and who are registered as voters and have resided in the state one year and in the county sixty days next preceding the election.

About half the state is adapted for sheep-raising. The wool clip for 1910 was 36,037,500 pounds, valued at $6,342,000, a record exceeded only by Montana. The population in 1911 was 145,965.

Wyoming:
- Admission of, into Union, discussed, 5553.
- Chinamen injured by lawless men in, 4914, 4968, 5083.
  - Indemnity to, recommended, 5219.
    - Appropriation for, 5367.
  - Troops sent to protect, 4933.
- Lands in, set apart for public reservation by proclamation, 5577, 5590, 6221, 6225.
- Organized band of persons in, referred to, 4014.
- Unlawful combinations in, proclamations against, 5725, 5932.

Wyoming Controversy.—In the original charter granted by Charles I. to William Penn the northern boundary of Pennsylvania was fixed at lat. 43° north. However, the proprietors of the colony accepted 42° as the northern boundary and extended the southern boundary to include the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. Connecticut claimed all the territory north of 41° in Pennsylvania, and asserted her rights by chartering the Susquehanna Company, organized in 1753, to form settlements in the disputed territory. In 1762 the company sent its first party of settlers, 200 in number, into the region, but they were driven out by the Indians, who repudiated a previous sale of their rights to Connecticut and made a sale to Pennsylvania. In 1769 the Susquehanna Company sent more colonists into the disputed country, and a desultory warfare began between them and the Pennsylvania settlers, to whom the territory had been leased. The former were several times driven out of the disputed district by the Pennsylvanias, but they finally obtained a permanent lodgment, as the Pennsylvania contestants were only lessees, while their opponents fought for their property rights. Hostilities with the mother country caused a suspension of civil strife for a time.

In 1779 an act of the Pennsylvania legislature transferred all the proprietary lands to the state. Pennsylvania brought suit against Connecticut to decide the jurisdiction over Wyoming. The case was heard by five judges at Trenton. In November, 1782, their unanimous decision, afterwards confirmed by Congress, was in favor of Pennsylvania.

Wyoming Massacre.—July 3, 1778, Col. Zebulon Butler, of the Continental army, with a force of about 300 militiamen, mostly old men and boys, marched out of Forty Fort, in the Wyoming Valley, about three miles above Wilkesbarre, Pa., to drive off an invading party of some 800 Indians and Tories under Chief Joseph Brant and the British Colonel Walter Butler. The Indians burned the forts in the upper part of the valley and forced the American militiamen to retreat in disorder. Of the 300 who left the fort in the morning the names of 162 officers and men are recorded as killed in action and the massacre which followed. Butler, the British officer in command, reported the taking of 227 scalps and only 5 prisoners. Col. Zebulon Butler with 14 men escaped from the valley.

X. Y. Z. Mission.—During the Revolution the United States secured the valuable aid of France by treaties in 1778. In 1789 monarchy was overthrown in France, and that nation soon found herself at war with England and other European nations. She desired the United States as an ally, and Genet (*see Genet, Citizen*) was sent to accomplish her purpose. His mission failed. Washington persisted firmly in preserving our neutrality, and Jay's Treaty (*which see*) was concluded with England. The course of our government angered France. In 1797 the directory, which then governed that country, gave permission to the French navy to assail our vessels. Following a policy of conciliation, in spite of French insults to our minister and the threat to our commerce, President Adams called a special session of Congress in May, 1797, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry were sent to France to arrange matters. In the spring of the next year the President submitted to Congress dispatches that had been received from these commissioners. They had been kept waiting by Talleyrand, the minister of foreign affairs, and had been approached by three unofficial persons with what was in effect a demand for a bribe and a loan to the directory before any arrangement could be concluded with the United States. In dispatches the names of these three persons were indicated merely by the letters X., Y. and Z., and hence the whole affair came to be termed the X. Y. Z. Mission. To these demands our representatives returned a decided refusal. It is said that Pinckney made use of the phrase, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." The answer as recorded, however, was, "No, no, no; not a sixpence." About the time when these dispatches were submitted to Congress, Pinckney and Marshall were ordered to leave France, and Gerry was afterward recalled by our government. A warlike feeling instantly sprang up in the United States. The Federalists, with Adams as leader, desired to defend by force, if necessary, their policy of keeping this country from entangling foreign alliances, and desired to resent French insults. The Democrats (then called Republicans) had always favored an alliance with France and had opposed the creation of a navy for the United States. Now, however, the popular pressure could not be withstood. Bills were passed for increasing the navy and separating it from the War Department (April 30, 1798). Provision was made for a national loan and the imposition of a direct tax. The President was authorized to increase the army in case of a foreign war within three years, and soon Washington was called to be commander-in-chief of the army and Alexander Hamilton was selected as the active commander. On July 9, 1798, Congress declared the treaties with France no longer binding, and authorized our war vessels and privateers to capture armed French vessels. A few naval engagments occurred, but no event of great importance. The effect of our warlike feeling and preparations on France was excellent. American prisoners were released and the embargo which had been declared was raised on American ships. Talleyrand now hinted to our Minister to Holland, William Vans Murray, that he was willing to receive another American Minister. Adams accordingly appointed Murray, in February, 1799, and soon joined with him Oliver Ellsworth and William R. Davis. The President's action created much stir, politically, as he was considered to have become subservient to France and to have changed the former attitude of himself and the Federal party. It was some months after their appointment that our envoys arrived in Paris. Napoleon was then at the head of the government as first consul and was favorably inclined toward the United States. French commissioners were appointed, and, on Sept. 30, 1800, a friendly convention was signed. Both countries ratified it, and it was declared in force Dec. 21, 1801, and for a while the safety of our commerce was secured.

Zanesville, Ohio, act for erection of public building at, vetoed, 5016.

Zanzibar, treaty with, 5195.

Zenger's Case.—One of the most important struggles for the freedom of the press in America. John Peter Zenger was editor and publisher of the New York Weekly *Journal*, which was founded by him in 1726. His newspaper openly denounced the administration of the colonial government. For this he was brought to trial in 1735, charged with the publication of "false, scandalous, seditious libels" against the royal government of the Colony of New York. Strenuous efforts were made to secure Zenger's conviction, but no jury could be found to convict him.

Zollverein.—A union of German states for the maintenance of uniform rate of duty on imports from other countres and of free trade among themselves. It began in 1828 in an agreement between Prussia and the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and gradually developed until now it is coextensive with the German Empire, and also includes the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

Zollverein, The. (See Germany.)

Zona Libre.—A narrow strip of territory along the northern border of Mexico, so called because certain articles imported for consumption in it were formerly exempted from customs duties. It was first established in 1858. Imports into the zone latterly paid 10 per cent of the ordinary duties, except cattle, which paid full duty. The zone was suppressed July 1, 1905.

Zona Libre:

Discussed, 4055, 4100, 4295, 4806, 6334.
Referred to, 5195.

Yakama Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Yakima Reservation, Wash., lands on, to be used by Northern Pacific Railway, 4864, 4954, 5178.

Yale, The, mentioned, 5318.

Yancton Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Yanctoni Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Yangtse River, steamers sailing under American flag prohibited from passing through Straw Shoe Channel on, 3896, 3902.

Yankee Doodle.—A popular national air of the United States. The words are said to have been written in derision of the ill-assorted Continental troops, about 1755, by Dr. Schuckburgh, a surgeon under Gen. Amherst in the French and Indian War. The original title was "The Yankee's Return from Camp," and there are several versions. The tune has undergone various changes.

Yankee, The, mentioned, 6317.

Yankees.—A word of uncertain origin, first applied to the early English colonists, later by the English to Americans generally, and still later to Northerners by people of the South. According to common legend, Yankees is a corruption of Yengees, Yaunghees, or Yanghies, a name said to have been given by the Massachuset Indians to the English colonists in their efforts to pronounce the word "English" or the French word "Anglais." It was first applied to the New Englanders as a term of reproach by British soldiers.

Yazoo Frauds.—A term applied to the sale by the State of Georgia in 1795 of her western territory, now included in Alabama and Mississippi, to four land companies, known generally as the Yazoo companies, from the district in which they operated. The land extended from the Alabama and Coosa rivers to the Mississippi, and from the thirty-first to the thirty-fifth parallel, and the price paid to the state was $500,000, or about one and two-thirds cents per acre. It was charged that many members of the legislature who voted for the sale had been bribed. President Washington made the alleged frauds the subject of a special message (page 167). The people of the state were indignant and a party was formed to repeal the sale. In 1796 the records of the transaction were burned in the presence of the governor and legislature in accordance with what was known as the Rescinding act. Immediately numerous claims sprang up, which had to be decided by Congress.

The territory was ceded to the United States in 1802. The next year President Jefferson appointed a commission to investigate the claims, and James Madison, chairman of the commission, recommended a compromise, but Georgia refused to compensate the claimants. Their claim was sustained by the Supreme Court, however, Chief Justice Marshall holding that allegations of bribery of the legislature could not be entertained, and that purchasers from the land companies were innocent holders; that the act of the Georgia legislature in 1796 repealing the sale of 1795 was an abrogation of contract, and therefore void. Finally an act was passed in 1814 appropriating $8,000,000 payable out of the proceeds of the sale of Mississippi lands to satisfy the Yazoo claimant.

Yellow Fever (see also Contagious Diseases; International Sanitary Conference; Quarantine Regulations):
  Commission to investigate causes, etc., of, recommended, 6341.
  In Southern States, discussed, 4444.
    Act legalizing issue of provisions to sufferers, recommended, 4452.

Yellowstone Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6704; adding to, 6709, 6819, 6966, 7164.

Yellowstone National Park. (See Parks, National.)

Yellowstone National Park, compensation to superintendent of, referred to, 4036.

York (Canada), Capture of.—The plans for the prosecution of the war with Great Britain in 1813 contemplated an invasion of Canada from both the east and the west. Gen. Harrison successfully carried out the programme in the west, routed Proctor's army, and was in possession of the territory. April 27, Gen. Dearborn, with about 1,700 men under the immediate command of Gen. Zebulon Pike, crossed Lake Ontario on Commodore Chauncey's transports and marched upon the British garrison at York (now Toronto), where Maj.-Gen. Sheaffe was in command of 800 regulars and a body of Indians. A sharp conflict ensued. The British and Indians were routed. By the explosion of a magazine Gen. Pike was killed, together with 51 other Americans and 40 British; 180 Americans were wounded by the explosion. The American loss in the battle was 269 on land and 17 on water. The British lost, besides the prisoners, 60 killed and 89 wounded.

York, Canada, reduction of, by American forces, 524.

Yorktown, The. (See *Baltimore*, The.)

Yorktown, Va., monument at, completed and recommendations regarding, 4850.

Yorktown Centennial Celebration:
  British flag to be saluted by American army and navy forces at, 4624.
    Referred to, 4625.
  Descendants of Baron von Steuben present at, 4626.
  Representatives of French Republic and descendants of Lafayette present at, 4625.

Yorktown (Va.), Siege of, in 1781.—After the battle of Green Springs, or Jamestown, Lafayette withdrew the American army to Malvern Hill. Cornwallis hurried on toward Yorktown, which place Sir Henry Clinton designed to be held as a British post in the absence of sufficient force to hold the entire State of Virginia. By Aug. 27, 1781, the British army in Virginia, consisting of 9,433 men, was concentrated at Yorktown and Gloucester Point, just across the York River. Aug. 30 Count De Grasse arrived in Chesapeake Bay with twenty-six French ships of the line besides frigates and transports. Sept. 3 Count De St. Simon landed at Jamestown with 3,200 French troops, and the allied armies, numbering 12,000 regular troops and 4,000 militia, under Washington and Lafayette, occupied Williamsburg, about fifteen miles from Yorktown. Washington had eluded Clinton by a feint. Sept. 28 the army advanced and

Yorktown (Va.), Siege of, in 1781—*C't'd.* took a position about two miles from the British works, and on the 29th a general movement was begun to encircle the town and close in upon its defenders.

On the Gloucester side the siege was maintained by the Duke de Lauzun with his legion of French cavalry and 800 marines from De Grasse's squadron, besides a body of Virginia militia under Gen. Weedon. Oct. 6 the first parallel was opened under Gen. Lincoln within 600 yards of the enemy, and heavy guns were placed in position, with the loss of 1 French officer and 16 privates. On the 11th a second parallel was established with slight loss. On the 14th the two advanced redoubts of the British were taken by storm by the American light infantry under direction of Lafayette, and the French, under Baron Vioménil. The American loss was 9 killed and 32 wounded Three French officers were wounded. The British lost 8 killed and 17 prisoners. On the morning of the 16th an unsuccessful sortie was made on the advanced American redoubts, by about 350 British under Lieut.-Col. Abercrombie, 100 French troops being killed or wounded, with little loss and no advantage to the British.

An attempt made by Cornwallis's army to escape in boats that night was frustrated by a storm, and on the morning of Oct. 17, 1781, a flag of truce was sent to Washington, making overtures for surrender. On the 18th articles of capitulation were signed by Washington and Cornwallis. The land forces became prisoners to the Americans and the marine force to the French. The total number of British officers and men surrendered was 7,073 from the army and 900 from the navy, besides 144 guns and 6 British and 18 regimental standards. The military chest contained £2,113. The *Guadaloupe*, *Fowey*, *Benetta*, and *Vulcan*, together with 30 transports, 15 galleys, and many smaller vessels, fell into the hands of the French. The total casualties of the siege were: British, 156 killed, 326 wounded, and 70 missing; American, 23 killed, 65 wounded; French, 52 killed, 134 wounded.

Yorktown (Va.), Siege of, in 1862.—Nov. 1, 1861, McClellan was appointed to the chief command of the armies of the United States. He set about improving the organization and efficiency of the men, and by March 1, 1862, the forces about Washington numbered 221,987. The country was growing impatient at the inactivity of the Army, and the cry "On to Richmond" was almost universal in the North. The President directed that a move of some kind be made. The knowledge that McClellan contemplated a forward movement caused the Confederates to evacuate Manassas, Johnston withdrawing his forces to the defense of Richmond March 9, 1862. March 11 the President relieved McClellan of the command of all military departments except that of the Potomac, which had been divided into five corps, under command of Generals McDowell, Sumner, Heintzelman, Keyes, and Banks. It was decided that this army, except so much as was necessary for the protection of Washington, should move upon Richmond by way of the Virginia peninsula, lying between the James and York rivers. Fort Monroe occupies the extremity of the peninsula. Heintzelman's corps embarked March 17, and April 1 the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac was transferred to the vicinity of Fort Monroe. Yorktown was defended by Gen. Magruder with less than 8,000 Confederates. April 4 occurred the principal skirmish of the siege, in which 35 men were killed and 120 wounded on the Union side, while the Confederates lost more than 100 killed. The next month was consumed by McClellan in building fortifications and roads to take Magruder's army. May 5 the last of the Confederates retired up the peninsula.

Yosemite National Park. (See Parks, National.)

Youngstown, Ohio, act for erection of public building at, vetoed, 5254.

Yuba Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7349.

Yucatan.—A peninsula of Mexico. It comprises the States of Yucatan and Campeche and the territory of Quintana. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the Channel of Yucatan (which separates it from Cuba) and the Caribbean Sea, on the south by British Honduras and Guatemala, and on the west by the Gulf of Campeche. The surface is low. Its chief product is sisal hemp. Yucatan was discovered in 1517; was conquered by Spain, 1527-1547; became independent 1821; was annexed to Mexico 1822. In April, 1848, President Polk reiterated the "Monroe doctrine" while discussing the relations of the United States and Yucatan (2431).

Yucatan:

Acquisition of, by United States, discussed, 2431.

Aid of United States asked for, by, to suppress Indian hostilities, 2431.

Foreign powers must not take possession of, 2431.

Monroe doctrine reasserted, 2432.

Referred to, 2433, 2434, 2436.

Yukon, The, mineral wealth in, value of, 6063.

BIOGRAPHIC INDEX to the Messages and Papers of the Presidents

Abbot, Henry Larcom; soldier, civil engineer, author; b. Aug. 13, 1831, in Beverly, Mass.; General in United States Army, and prominent as an engineer; author of lectures and papers on the Defence of the Sea Coast of the United States, and Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River.

Abert, James William; Major of Engineers, United States Army; b. Nov. 18, 1820, in Mount Holly, N. J.; served in Civil War, and attained rank of major; resigned in 1864; was Examiner of Patents in Washington, and later professor of mathematics and drawing in University of Missouri at Rolla.

Abert, John James; soldier, engineer; b. Sept. 17, 1788, in Shepherdton, Va.; in 1829 took charge of topographical bureau at Washington, and in 1838 became Colonel of Engineers; retired in 1861, after long and faithful service; was engaged in many of the earlier works of national engineering, and his reports prepared for the Government are standards of authority; was member of several scientific societies and one of the organizers of the National Institute of Science, which later was merged into Smithsonian Institution; died Sept. 27, 1863, in Washington.

Adair, John A. M.; b. Jay Co., Ind., Dec. 22, 1863; admitted to the bar in 1895; elected to the general assembly of Indiana in 1902, and to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Indiana.

Adams, Charles Francis; lawyer, author, member State legislature and Congress; b. Aug. 18, 1807, in Boston, Mass.; son of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, and grandson of John Adams, second President of United States; served five years in Massachusetts legislature; nominated for Vice-President on ticket with Martin Van Buren; was twice elected to Congress from Massachusetts; served as minister to England during Civil War in America; died Nov. 21, 1866, in Boston, Mass.

Adams, C. F.:
  Arbitrator named by United States for Geneva Tribunal, 4139.
  Correspondence regarding publications for Library of Congress transmitted, 3347.

Adams, Charles Francis, Jr., son of above; soldier, author, railroad president; b. May 27, 1835, in Boston, Mass.; officer in Union Army during Civil War; president of Union Pacific Railway; wrote works on railroads and history.

Adams, John, biography of, 217.

Adams, John Quincy, biography of, 857.

Adams, Samuel (1722-1803); statesman; b. Boston, Mass.; as a Revolutionary leader his work was most important in the first and second Continental Congresses; was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a member of the ratifying Congress in Massachusetts, 1788; was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1789-94, and governor, 1794-97.

Adamson, William Charles; b. Bowdon, Ga., Aug. 13, 1854; was admitted to the bar Oct., 1876; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Georgia.

Adee, Alvey A.; engineer, diplomat; b. Nov. 27, 1842, in Astoria, L. I., N. Y.; learned civil engineering; secretary to American legation in Spain, 1870 to 1877; transferred to State Department, and in 1878 became chief of diplomatic division, and in 1882 was appointed third assistant Secretary of State.

Adee, Alvey A.:
  Acting Secretary of State, 5536, 6475.
  Second Assistant Secretary of State, Canadian canal tolls referred to, 5678. (See also 5675.)

Adet, Pierce Auguste; French artillerist, chemist, and diplomat (1763-1832); became minister to United States in 1795; in 1797 he severed diplomatic relations between France and America with a note from the Directory stating that France would treat neutrals as they allowed themselves to be treated by English; issued inflammatory address to American people.

Adet, P. A., colors of France presented to United States by, on the occasion of the presentation of an address, dated October 21, 1794, by the committee of public safety, 181.

Agassiz, Jean Louis Rodolphe; author, educator, naturalist; b. May 28, 1807, in

Agassiz, Jean Louis Rodolphe—*Continued.* Switzerland; came to United States in 1846; in coast survey steamer *Bibb*, made a scientific cruise of Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to Florida; in 1848 made professor of zoology in Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, and founded Museum of Natural History at Cambridge; in 1871 given charge of scientific expedition on war vessel *Hassler*, which made trip around Cape Horn to San Francisco; died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 14, 1873.

Agassiz, J. L. R., visit of, to Brazil, referred to, 3664.

Aguinaldo, Emilio; Filipino leader; of Chinese and Tagalog parents; b. in 1870, in Cavité, Luzon; educated at College of St. Jean Lateran and University of St. Thomas, in Manila, and as protégé of Jesuit priests, studied English, French and Chinese languages at Hong Kong, and became interested in military affairs; as head of diplomatic commission to treat with Spain in 1896, he sold out the Filipino insurgents, and after a quarrel with his comrades over division of Spanish money, set up the Filipino republic, June 12, 1898, with himself as president; protested against American possession of Philippine Islands and planned to massacre Americans in Manila, but failed; attacked Americans in Manila, Feb. 4, 1899, and was defeated and driven to the mountains, where he was captured by Gen. Funston March 23, 1901, and taken a prisoner to Manila, when he took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Aguinaldo, referred to, 6408, 6414.

Aiken, Wyatt; b. Dec. 14, 1863, Abbeville Co., S. C.; was an official court stenographer in South Carolina for nineteen years; farmer all his life; during the war with Spain was a soldier; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from South Carolina.

Ainsworth, F. C., work of, in Record and Pension Division of War Department discussed, 5631.

Alden, James; naval officer; b. March 31, 1810, in Portland, Me.; as midshipman he accompanied Wilkes' exploring expedition around the world, 1838-42; commissioned commodore in 1866, and in 1868 placed in charge of Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco; died Feb. 6, 1877.

Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth; b. Foster, R. I., Nov. 6, 1841; received an academic education; member of the Rhode Island general assembly in 1875-76, serving the latter year as speaker; elected to the 46th Congress and re-elected to the 47th; elected Oct. 5, 1881, to the United States Senate from Rhode Island, and re-elected 1886, 1892, 1898, and 1905. In 1908 appointed chairman of a national monetary commission to inquire into and report what changes are desirable in the laws relating to banking and currency. Upon the report of this commission was based the Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Law.

Alexander, Edward Porter; soldier, author, engineer; b. May 26, 1835, in Washington, Ga.; graduated at West Point in 1857; served as engineer officer in Utah expedition, 1858; professor of mathematics and engineering in West Point, 1859-60; served in Confederate Army and later as instructor in South Carolina University; became a railroad official, and wrote works on railroading.

Alexander, General E. P., settlement of question between Costa Rica and Nicaragua by, 6427.

Alexander, James, crimes charged against, 405.

Alexander, Joshua W.; b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1852; moved to Canton, Lewis Co., Mo., and entered Christian University at Canton, Mo.; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1875 at Gallatin, Mo.; in 1882 was elected representative to the general assembly of Missouri from Daviess County, and re-elected in 1884 and 1886; served two terms as mayor of Gallatin; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Missouri.

Alger, Russell A.; soldier, lawyer, lumberman; b. Feb. 27, 1836, Lafayette, Ohio; studied law, and enlisted in Civil War as private, and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general for gallant conduct; elected governor of Michigan in 1884; candidate for Republican nomination for President in 1888; commander of Grand Army of Republic, 1889; appointed Secretary of War by President McKinley in 1897; one of the wealthiest men in Michigan, where he owns large lumber interests. Senator from Michigan, 1902-07; died, 1907.

Alger, R. A., thanks of President tendered Gen. Shafter through, 6574.

Allen, Alfred G.; b. near Wilmington, Ohio, July 23, 1867; attended the public schools of Wilmington, and afterward entered the law school of the Cincinnati College, from which he was graduated in 1890; since that time he has been in active practice of the law in Cincinnati; served two years as councilman at large and two years as a member of the board of sinking-fund trustees of Cincinnati; Dec. 10, 1901, married Miss Clara B. Forbes, of St. Louis, Mo., and has two children; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Ohio.

Allen, Ira; soldier, author; b. April 21, 1751, in Cornwall, Conn.; was an officer in the American Army during Revolution, and was afterward instrumental in settling the boundary disputes between Vermont and neighboring states; author of "Natural and Political History of Vermont"; died Jan. 7, 1814, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Allen, Ira, claims of heir of, against Great Britain, 1268.

Allen, Walter, member of Ponca Indian Commission, 4582.

Almodovar, Duke of, communication from, regarding Spanish-American peace negotiations, 6320.

Alvarez, Manuel, acting governor of New Mexico, 2611.

Alvord, H. J., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3460.

Ambristie [Ambrister] and Arbuthnot, courts-martial of, referred to, 612.

Ames, Butler; b. Lowell, 1871; graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1894; at outbreak of Spanish war was made lieutenant and adjutant of Volunteers; at Camp Alger, near Washington, appointed acting engineer of the Second Army Corps, under General Gra-

Ames, Butler—*Continued.*
ham, in addition to his duties as adjutant; went to Cuba and Porto Rico under General Miles; was civil administrator of Arecibo district of Porto Rico till November, 1898; served as member of the Massachusetts State legislature for three years, 1897, 1898, 1899; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Massachusetts.

Ames, Fisher; author, publicist, orator, statesman; b. April 9, 1758, in Dedham, Mass.; graduated from Harvard; studied law and was a distinguished member of Massachusetts Convention for ratifying the Constitution in 1788; member of State legislature; in Congress from 1789 to 1797; was conspicuous for his eloquence and patriotism; devoutly attached to George Washington, and wrote the address to the House of Representatives to the President on his retirement from office; wrote many articles on public affairs of America, England and France; died July 4, 1808.

Ames, Fisher:
- Commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 250.
- On committee to conduct inaugural ceremony of President Washington, 39.

Amin Bey, visit of, to United States referred to, 2655.

Anderson, Edward C., lieutenant in Navy, resignation of, referred to, 2610, 2612.

Anderson, John H., appointed to Civil Service, 6855.

Anderson, Richard Clough, Jr.; lawyer, Congressman, diplomat; b. Aug. 14, 1788, in Louisville, Ky.; practised law in Kentucky; served three terms in state assembly, of which he was chosen speaker in 1822; appointed minister to Colombia in 1823, and in 1826; when on his way to attend Congress of American Nations as envoy extraordinary, he died in Panama, July 24, 1826.

Anderson, Richard C., minister to Panama, nomination of, 886.

Anderson, Robert; soldier; b. June 14, 1805, in Louisville, Ky.; graduated from West Point in 1825; colonel of Illinois Volunteers in Black Hawk War, in 1832, and took part in Seminole and Mexican wars; major of First Artillery, and in command of Fort Sumter, S. C., in 1861, when forced to surrender to Confederate troops; attained rank of brigadier-general, and was brevetted major-general; one of the founders of National Soldiers' Home, in Washington; died Oct. 27, 1871, in Nice, France.

Anderson, Robert:
- Commander of forts in Charleston Harbor, 3189.
- Dispatches of, while in command of Fort Sumter referred to, 3213, 3222.
- Empowered to receive volunteer troops, 3219.
- Flag over Fort Sumter at evacuation of, to be raised on ruins of, by, 3484.

Anderson, Sydney; b. Goodhue County, Minn., Sept. 17, 1880; educated in the common schools of Zumbrota, Minn., and the University of Minnesota; lawyer; served as a private in Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American War; married and has two children; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Minnesota.

Andrews, T. P., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2304.

Ansberry, Timothy T.; lawyer; b. Dec. 24, 1871, Defiance, Ohio; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Ohio.

Anthony, Daniel Read, Jr.; b. Aug. 22, 1870, at Leavenworth, Kans.; admitted to the bar, but engaged in newspaper work; was mayor of Leavenworth in 1903-1905; elected to the 60th Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the election of Hon. Charles Curtis to the United States Senate; and re-elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Kansas.

Arbuthnot and Ambristie [Ambrister], courts-martial of, referred to, 612.

Armistead, George; soldier; b. April 10, 1780, in Newmarket, Va.; one of five brothers, all of whom took part in the War of 1812; rose successively to major of artillery by 1813; distinguished at capture of Fort George, near mouth of Niagara River, from British in 1813; brevetted lieutenant-colonel for successful defence of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, against attack of British fleet under Admiral Cochrane, Sept. 14, 1814; presented with silver service by citizens of Baltimore; died April 25, 1818, in Baltimore, Md.

Armistead, George, mentioned, 701.

Armstrong, John; general, author, Congressman, Senator, diplomat; b. Nov. 25, 1758, in Carlisle, Pa.; officer in Revolutionary War; author of Newburgh Letters; delegate to Continental Congress in 1778 and 1787 from Pennsylvania; Secretary of State and adjutant-general; directed last Pennsylvania war against Connecticut settlers of Wyoming; United States senator from New York, 1800 to 1804; minister to France, 1804, and later to Spain; brigadier-general in 1812, and Secretary of War in 1813; died April 1, 1843, in Red Hook, N. Y.

Armstrong, John:
- Communicating letter from the French minister of foreign relations showing disposition of the French people toward the people of the United States, 434, 437.

Arnold, Gerrard, reward offered for murderer of, 943.

Arnold, Samuel, implicated in murder of President Lincoln, proceedings of trial and verdict of military commission, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.

Arthur Chester A., biography of, 4618.

Ashbrook, William A.; b. Johnstown, Licking Co., Ohio, July 1, 1867; 1906, was elected to the State legislature; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Ohio.

Ashley, Gen., attacked by Indians, 781.

Ashton, J. Hubley; lawyer; appointed Assistant United States Attorney-general in 1864 from Pennsylvania, serving three years, and reappointed in 1868, serving one year; later connected with the court for settlement of Alabama Claims.

Ashton, J. Hubley, agent of United States before Mexican and United States Claims Commission, report of, transmitted, 4379.

Atkinson, Edward; author, reformer; active in matters of diet and political economy; b. Brookline, Mass., Feb. 10, 1827; author of "Industrial Progress and the Nation," "Science of Nutrition," etc.

Atkinson, Edward, international arrangement fixing rates between gold and silver coinage, report of, on, 5177.

Atkinson, Henry; soldier, b. in South Carolina, and became captain in army in 1808; made adjutant-general after War of 1812, and later appointed to command of Western army; died in June, 1842, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.

Atkinson, Henry:
- Mentioned, 701.
- Treaty with Indians concluded by, 887.
- Troops sent to suppress Indians, commanded by, 953, 1166.

Atwater, Caleb; author, lawyer, legislator; b. Dec. 25, 1778, in North Adams, Mass.; grad. from Williams College in 1804; built up law practice, and moved to Ohio in 1811; member of State legislature, and postmaster at Circleville; Indian commissioner under President Jackson; wrote a history of Ohio; died March 13, 1867, in Circleville, Ohio.

Atwater, Caleb, treaty with Indians concluded by, 1029.

Atzerodt, George A.:
- Implicated in murder of President Lincoln, proceedings of trial and verdict of military commission, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.
- Persons claiming reward for apprehension of, directed to file claims, 3551.

Augur, Christopher Colon; soldier; b. in New York in 1821; graduated from West Point in 1843; took part in Mexican War; promoted to captain in 1852, and served in Indian outbreaks in Oregon, 1855-56; served with distinction during Civil War, and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general; had command in Washington, 1863-66; made brigadier-general United States Army in 1869, and retired in 1885.

Augur, Christopher C., directed to assume command of Department of Missouri, 4754.

Auldjo, Thomas, vice-consul to Poole, England, nomination of, 90.

Aury, Louis De; lieutenant in New Grenada navy; b. about 1780; in command at siege of Cartagena; went to Texas with Herrero in 1816, as commander of the united fleets, and was appointed governor of Texas and Galveston Island; July, 1817, he took part in McGregor's expedition to Florida, and various South American revolts; resided in New Orleans and Havana.

Aury, Louis De, mentioned, 601.

Austin, Richard Wilson; b. at Decatur, Ala., Aug. 26, 1857; educated University of Tennessee; member of the bar; was assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives in the 47th Congress; United States marshal for the eastern district of Tennessee from 1897 to 1906; served as American consul at Glasgow, Scotland, from July, 1906, to November, 1907; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Tennessee.

Bacon, Augustus Octavius; b. Bryan Co., Ga., Oct. 20, 1839; received a high-school education in Liberty and Troup counties; graduated at the University of Georgia; entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the war and served till its close; began the practice of law in 1866 at Macon, from which date until his election to the Senate he actively continued both in the State and Federal courts; in 1871 elected to the Georgia house of representatives, which body he served for fourteen years; during eight years he was speaker; a regent of the Smithsonian Institution; elected to the United States Senate from Georgia, in November, 1894, 1900 and 1907, having been, by a general state primary, unanimously renominated. Died in 1913.

Badger, George Edmund, statesman and Secretary of the Navy under President William H. Harrison; b. Newbern, N. C., April 17, 1795. His father was a native of Connecticut, but removed in early manhood to the South, where he became a lawyer of distinction. The son was prepared for college in the schools at Newbern, and at the age of fifteen entered Yale. With his other studies he took up law, and progressed so rapidly that at the age of twenty he was admitted to the bar. The War of 1812 was at the time disturbing the country, and Gov. Hawkins called out the militia. Badger took the field, and served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Calvin Jones, with the rank of major. He was elected to the legislature in 1816, the year of his majority, and devoted the next four years of his life to law and legislation. In 1820 he was appointed judge of the superior court, and filled the judicial bench until 1825, when he resigned and removed to Raleigh, where he continued to reside until the end of his life. In 1840 he took an active part in the Harrison presidential campaign, and soon after Mr. Harrison's inauguration was appointed Secretary of the Navy. After the death of President Harrison, and the separation of Mr. Tyler from the Whig party, Mr. Badger resigned, giving as a reason his non-agreement with the policy of Mr. Tyler. In 1846 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill an unexpired term of two years, and in 1848 reelected for a full term. In 1853 President Fillmore nominated him as a judge of the United States Supreme Court, but the nomination was not confirmed by the Senate. He was a vigorous speaker, but rarely wrote anything. He excelled in debate, and in the subjects he studied made profound research. Mr. Badger married three times, in each case forming an alliance with a distinguished family. He was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis Jan. 5, 1863, and, after a lingering illness, died May 11, 1866, at Raleigh, N. C.

Bagley, Worth, ensign in Navy, killed while attempting to silence batteries at Cardenas, Cuba, 6302, 6316.

Bailey, Edward L., reinstatement in service vetoed, 6815, 6817.

Bailey, Joseph Weldon; b. Copiah Co., Miss., Oct. 6, 1863; admitted to the bar in 1883; removed to Texas in 1885 and located at his present home; elected to the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, and 56th Congresses; chosen United States Senator from Texas, Jan. 23, 1901; reelected in 1907.

Bailey, Theodorus, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Bainbridge, William, naval officer; b. May 7, 1774, at Princeton, N. J.; served as lieutenant-commander in the war with France in 1798, and was captured by the French; commanded the *Philadelphia* in the Tripolitan war and surrendered Nov. 1, 1803, after his vessel had become fast on a rock in a position where her guns could not be used; appointed commodore in 1812 and made commander of a squadron; in command of *Constitution* captured the British frigate *Java*, Dec. 29, 1812; in 1815 and 1819 commanded squadrons in the Mediterranean, returning in 1821; in command at various times of the navy yards at Charlestown, Boston, and Philadelphia; died at Philadelphia July 28, 1833.

Bainbridge, William:
  Commander of the—
    Constitution, 507.
    Philadelphia, 352, 356.
  Letter of, regarding—
    Hostile act of vessel of Morocco transmitted, 352.
    Wreck of the *Philadelphia* transmitted, 356.

Baker, Eugene M., engagement with Piegan Indians referred to, 4004.

Baker, John, imprisonment of, in New Brunswick, 963, 969, 990.
  Claims arising out of, 1687.

Baker, Marcus; geographer, mathematician, and explorer; b. Sept. 23, 1849, in Ostemo, Mich.; graduated from University of Michigan in 1870, and became professor of mathematics in Albion College, and tutor in University of Michigan; appointed to Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1873, and as assistant geographer, explored Pacific coast from Southern California to Alaska and Arctic Ocean; placed in charge of magnetic observatory, United States Signal Service, at Los Angeles, Cal., 1882; member of Board of Geographic Names, 5647.

Baldwin, Charles H.; naval officer; b. Sept. 3, 1822, in New York City; entered navy in 1839, and served on frigate *Congress* in Mexican War; in 1861 commanded steamer *Clifton;* raised to rank of rear-admiral, January, 1883, and assigned to command of Mediterranean squadron; retired in 1884; died Nov. 17, 1888, in New York City.

Baldwin, Charles H., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Baldwin, Leon, indemnity paid by Mexico for murder of, in Durango, 5959.

Balestier, Joseph:
  Mentioned, 2688.
  Mission of, to eastern Asia referred to, 2681.

Ballard, David W., governor of Idaho Territory, removal of, referred to, 3794.

Ballard, Henry E.; naval officer; b. in 1785, in Maryland; lieutenant in command of United States frigate *Constitution* in famous action with British cruisers *Cyane* and *Levant*, in Bay of Biscay, in 1815; died May 23, 1855, in Annapolis, Md.

Ballard, Henry E., commander of the *United States*, 1273.

Ballinger, Richard Achilles, of Seattle, Wash., Secretary of the Interior in President Taft's Cabinet; b. Boonesboro, Iowa, July 9, 1858; graduated from Williams College, Mass., 1884; Sept. 1, 1897, moved to Seattle, Wash.; engaged in active practice until 1904, when he was elected mayor of Seattle; 1907, Commissioner of the General Land Office; chairman of the Washington State delegation to the national convention which nominated Hon. Wm. H. Taft for the Presidency.

Balmaceda, José M., President of Chile, mentioned, 5618.

Bancroft, George; historian; b. Oct. 3, 1800, in Worcester, Mass.; educated at Exeter Academy and Cambridge University; visited Europe in 1818, and studied in Goettingen and Berlin; spent some ten years as teacher and writer; appointed collector of the Port of Boston in 1838; Secretary of the Navy in 1845; minister to Great Britain in 1846; in 1844 published first volume of "History of the United States," which later grew to twelve volumes; in 1865, by invitation of Congress, he delivered in the Capitol an oration on the death of Abraham Lincoln; appointed minister to Prussia in 1867; died in 1891.

Bancroft, George:
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5599.
- Minister to Germany, communication from, regarding political questions in Germany, transmitted, 4017.
  - Referred to, 4114, 4140.

Bankhead, Charles:
- Correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
- Correspondence relative to mediation offered by Great Britain in controversy between United States and France, 1436.

Bankhead, James, correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2152, 2155, 2157, 2158.

Bankhead, John Hollis; b. Moscow, Marion (now Lamar) Co., Ala., Sept. 13, 1842; self-educated farmer; served four years in Confederate army; served in general assembly, 1865, 1866 and 1867; warden of the Alabama penitentiary, 1881-85; elected to 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th and 59th Congresses; member of the Inland Waterways Commission, 1907; appointed United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John T. Morgan, and in July, 1907, was elected by the legislature to that position and reelected in January, 1911, for the term 1913-1919.

Banks, Nathaniel P.; soldier, legislator, governor; b. in 1816 in Waltham, Mass.; successively worked in cotton factory, lectured in public, edited country newspaper, held custom house position, practised law; member State legislature, 1849 and 1851; member of Congress in 1852, 1854, and 1856; was chosen Speaker of the House in February, 1856, after a contest of two months, on the 133d ballot; elected governor of Massachusetts, 1857, 1858, 1859; appointed Major-general of volunteers in 1861, and later to command of the Army of the Potomac; elected to Congress in 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1874, 1876 and 1888; United States Marshal at Boston, 1879-1888; died in Waltham, Mass., Sept. 1, 1894.

Banks, N. P., orders issued by, at New Orleans transmitted, 3470.

Barbour, James, Secretary of War under President John Quincy Adams; b. June 10, 1775, in Orange Co., Va.; received a common school education; while serving as deputy sheriff of Orange County studied law, and in 1794 admitted to the bar; member of the Virginia house of delegates, and its speaker; United States Senator from Virginia, Anti-Democrat and State Rights, from Jan. 11 1815, to March 27, 1825, when he resigned to become Secretary of War; minister to England from May 23, 1828, to Sept. 23, 1829; died June 8, 1842, near Gordonsville, Va.

Barchfeld, Dr. Andrew Jackson; b. Pittsburg, Pa., May 18, 1863; graduated Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1884; member of the Pittsburg South Side Medical Society, Allegheny County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and National Medical Association; is president of the Board of Directors, South Side Hospital, Pittsburg, and a member of the staff; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Barnhart, Henry A.; b. near Twelve Mile, a village in Cass Co., Ind.; purchased the *Rochester Sentinel* and became its publisher and editor; president and manager of the Rochester Telephone Company; president of the National Telephone Association; director of the Northern Prison at Michigan City for three years; elected to fill a vacancy in the 60th Congress, and to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Indiana.

Barnwell, Robert Woodward; Congressman, college president; b. Aug. 10, 1801, in Beaufort, S. C.; graduated from Harvard in 1821; studied law, and served in Congress, 1829-1833; president South Carolina College, 1835-1843; appointed United States Senator in 1850, to fill vacancy; after the war he was again president of South Carolina College; died Nov. 25, 1882, in Columbia, S. C.

Barnwell, R. W., commissioner from South Carolina, mentioned, 3189.

Barron, Samuel; naval officer; b. Sept. 25, 1765, in Hampton, Va.; distinguished for gallantry in the Revolutionary navy from Virginia, in which his father, his uncle and his brother also participated; died Oct. 28, 1810, in Hampton, Va.

Barron, Samuel, correspondence regarding war with Tripoli transmitted, 379.

Barrundia, J. Martine, seizure and killing of, on the *Acapulco* and action of American minister discussed, 5544.
- Conduct of Commander Reiter regarding, referred to, 5569.
- Papers regarding, transmitted, 5565.

Barry, John; naval officer; b. in 1754 in Ireland; served through the Revolutionary War as a naval officer, and at the close of that war the United States began to build

Barry, John—*Continued.*
a new navy, and John Barry was made senior officer; in 1776 he commanded the brig *Lexington*, the first continental vessel to sail from the port of Philadelphia, and with which he made the first capture of a British war vessel accomplished by an American cruiser; later commanded the *Raleigh, Effingham, Alliance*, and others; died Sept. 30, 1803, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Barry, John:
Monument to, proposed, 7076.
Wilson speech at unveiling of, 8322.

Barry, William Taylor, Postmaster-General under President Jackson; b. Feb. 5, 1784; graduated from William and Mary College in 1803; studied law and began the practice of his profession at Lexington, Ky.; elected a Representative to the 11th Congress as a Democrat (to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of George M. Bibb), and served from Feb. 2, 1815, until he resigned in 1816; judge of the supreme court of Kentucky; elected lieutenant-governor; appointed professor of law and politics in Transylvania University, at Lexington, in 1821; secretary of state; chief justice of the supreme court of Kentucky; appointed Postmaster-General March 9, 1829, the first Postmaster-General invited to sit in the Cabinet; resigned April 10, 1835, when he became minister to Spain; died at Liverpool, England, Aug. 30, 1835, on his way to his post; his remains were brought home and reinterred in Frankfort Cemetery with Masonic honors, Nov. 8, 1854.

Bartholdt, Richard; b. in Germany, Nov. 2, 1855; came to this country when a boy; received a classical education; learned the printing trade and became a newspaper man; was connected with several eastern papers as reporter, legislative correspondent, and editor, and was at the time of his election to Congress editor in chief of the *St. Louis Tribune;* was elected president of the Interparliamentary Union for Arbitration and Peace, and organized a group of that union in Congress; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 63d Congresses from Missouri.

Bartlett, Charles Lafayette; b. Monticello, Jasper Co., Ga., Jan. 31, 1853; graduated at the University of Georgia, 1870; studied law at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar 1872; elected to the house of representatives of Georgia in 1882 and 1883, and again in 1884 and 1885, and to the state senate in 1888 and 1889; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 63d Congresses from Georgia.

Barton, Clara; army hospital and field nurse; b. in 1830 in North Oxford, Mass.; educated at Clinton, N. Y., and founded a free school at Bordentown, N. J.; clerk in United States Patent Office, 1854-1861; devoted herself to the care of the sick and wounded during the Civil War; did hospital work in the Franco-German War; aided the Red Cross movement; assisted the poor at Paris and Strasburg; became head of Red Cross Society in America; in 1896 she went to Turkey to aid the persecuted Armenians; during Spanish-American War she went to Cuba and had charge of distributing supplies furnished by United States Government.

Barton, Clara, president American National Red Cross, work accomplished by, in Spanish-American War discussed, 6284, 6308, 6320.

Barton, Thomas P., chargé d'affaires to France:
Correspondence regarding claims against France. (See France, claims against.)
Request of, for passports complied with, 1416.

Bashaw, Hamet, correspondence relating to Hamet Caramalli transmitted, 380.

Batchelder, J. M., mentioned as a member of the commission for the revision of the Judicial Code of the reform tribunal of Egypt, 4564.

Bates, Edward, Attorney-General under President Lincoln; b. Sept. 4, 1793, at Belmont, Goochland Co., Va.; educated at Charlotte Hall Academy, Maryland, and in 1812 obtained a midshipman's warrant but was prevented from going to sea by his mother; served as sergeant in the winter of 1812 and 1813 in a volunteer brigade; in 1814 moved to St. Louis; studied law and in 1817 admitted to the bar; circuit prosecuting attorney in 1818; member of the convention which formed the State constitution in 1820; State's attorney in 1820; member of the State house of representatives in 1822; United States district attorney, 1821-1826; elected a Representative from Missouri to the 20th Congress as an Adams anti-Democrat; defeated for reelection to the 21st Congress; member of the State senate in 1830, and of the State house of representatives in 1834; declined a Cabinet seat tendered him by President Fillmore; in 1856 presided at the national Whig convention at Baltimore; appointed Attorney-General by President Lincoln and served from March, 1861, to September, 1864; died at St. Louis, Mo., March 25, 1869.

Bates, Brig.-Gen. John C., transmitting his report in connection with the treaty effected by him with the Sultan of Sulu, 6407.

Baumer, Julius, expulsion of, from German Empire referred to, 4460.

Bayard, James Asheton, Jr.; lawyer, member of Congress and United States Senator; b. Nov. 15, 1799, in Wilmington, Del.; his father was a member of Congress, and later Senator; his brother, Richard H., was also a Senator; he and his son, Thomas Francis, were elected to the United States Senate at the same time—1869; was a delegate to the New York convention of 1868; died June 13, 1880, in Wilmington, Del.

Bayard, James A., Jr., nomination of, as director of Bank of United States declined, 1267.

Bayard, Thomas Francis; lawyer, statesman; b. Oct. 29, 1828, in Wilmington, Del.; son of James A., Jr.; trained for mercantile life, but later adopted profession of law, which he practised in his native city; appointed United States District Attorney for Delaware in 1853, and resigned in 1854; elected to United States Senate in 1869, on same day his father was re-elected

Bayard, Thomas Francis—*Continued.* to same body; was twice re-elected; appointed Secretary of State by President Cleveland in 1885; died Sept. 28, 1898, in Dedham, Mass.

Bayard, Thomas F.:
  Ambassador to Great Britain, report relating to speeches of, transmitted, 6035.
  Secretary of State, 4889.
  Treaty with Great Britain on subject of fisheries concluded by, 5189.

Baylor, Thomas G., member of Gun Foundry Board, 4748.

Beach, Lansing H., commissioner in marking boundary between Texas and Mexico, 4902.

Beale, Edward F.; soldier, diplomat; b. Feb. 4, 1822, in Washington, D. C.; appointed minister to Austria in 1875.

Beale, Edward F., superintendent of Indian affairs in California, accounts of, referred to, 2958, 3016.

Beaumarchais, Caron de; French wit and dramatist, lawyer, financier and author; b. in Paris in 1732; son of a watchmaker and for a time pursued his father's vocation; his skill in music procured his introduction to court; made a fortune in financial transactions with Duverny; at the outbreak of the American Revolution he contracted to supply the colonists with arms and ammunition; in this affair he acted as secret agent of the French government; wrote "The Barber of Seville" and "The Marriage of Figaro," successful operas; favored the popular cause in French Revolution; died in 1799.

Beaumarchais, Caron de, claims of, against United States, 406, 568, 591, 696.

Beaupré, Arthur M., correspondence of, on Panama, 6798-6800.

Bedini, Gaetano; Italian cardinal; b. at Sinigaglia, May 15, 1806; went to Bologna as prolegate in 1849, and in 1853 was sent as nuncio to Brazil, with orders to visit the United States on the way and convey a friendly mission to the Government; was charged with tyrannous severity in his administration at Bologna, and his life threatened by Italian and German exiles in the United States; returned to Italy in 1854; died at Viterbo, Sept. 6, 1864.

Bedini, Gaetano, complimentary mission of, to United States, referred to, 2761.

Beecher, Henry Ward; clergyman, author; b. June 24, 1813, in Litchfield, Conn.; forty years pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; noted as eloquent pulpit orator; died March 8, 1887.

Beecher, Henry Ward, public address to be delivered by, at Fort Sumter, 4237.

Belknap, William Worth; soldier; Secretary of War under President Grant; b. Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1829; son of William Goldsmith Belknap, who was prominent in the Mexican war; William W. was graduated at Princeton in 1848; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1851; opened an office in Keokuk, Iowa, where he became prominent in Democratic politics and was elected to the state legislature; at the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned major of the Fifteenth Iowa Volunteers; served with distinction throughout the war under Grant, Sherman, McPherson, and others; mustered out as commander of the fourth division of the Seventeenth Army Corps; collector of internal revenue for Iowa until 1869, when Grant appointed him Secretary of War; March 7, 1876, he was charged with official corruption and impeached; charges were quashed in the Senate for lack of jurisdiction; among those best informed Belknap was believed to have been the victim of others; he was found dead in his bed in Washington, Oct. 13, 1890.

Bell, Henry Haywood; naval officer; b. about 1808, in North Carolina; early in Civil War appointed fleet captain of Western Gulf squadron; promoted to rear-admiral, July, 1866; retired 1867; died Jan. 11, 1868, in Japan.

Bell, Henry H., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Bell, John (1797-1869); politician; b. near Nashville, Tenn.; member of Congress from Tennessee, 1827-41; speaker, 1834-35; Secretary of War under Tyler, 1841; United States Senator, 1847-59; nominated by the Constitutional Union party as candidate for the Presidency against Lincoln in 1860.

Bell, Peter Hansboro; lawyer, governor, member of Congress; b. May 18, 1812, in Culpeper, Va.; educated in Virginia and migrated to Texas in 1836; enlisted under General Houston and became inspector-general of Army of Texas; served in Mexican War as Colonel of Volunteers under General Taylor; inaugurated governor of Texas, Jan. 1, 1850; reelected in 1851, and resigned to enter Congress, where he served two terms; migrated to North Carolina and served in Confederate Army as Colonel of Volunteers during Civil War; died April 20, 1898, at Littleton, Halifax Co., N. C.

Bell, Thomas Montgomery; b. Nachoochee Valley, White Co., Ga., March 17, 1861; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Georgia.

Benge, L. H., treaty with Indians negotiated by, 3592.

Benham, Alexander E. K.; naval officer; b. 1832, in New York; entered navy during Civil War; raised to rank of commander in 1867, captain in 1878, commodore in 1889, and acting rear-admiral in 1890; commander of East Indian squadron in 1891; retired in 1894.

Benham, A. E. K., action of, in protecting American interests during Brazilian insurrection, 5973.

Benner, Henry H., pension to widow of, recommended by Secretary of War, 4451.

Benson, Egbert; lawyer, author, jurist, Congressman; b. June 31, 1746, in New York City; attorney-general of New York, 1780-1789; delegate to Continental Congress, 1784-1788; member of Congress from New York, 1789-1793; judge state supreme

Benson, Egbert—*Continued.*
court, 1794-1801; again elected to Congress in 1813; died Aug. 24, 1833, in Jamaica, N. Y.

Benson, Egbert:
- Appointed on committee—
  - To conduct ceremonies of administration of oath to President Washington, 39.
  - To meet President Washington, 37.
- Commissioner of United States to determine northeastern boundary, 191.

Benton, Thomas Hart (1782-1858); soldier and statesman; b. near Hillsboro, N. C.; removed to Tennessee; studied law, and entered the legislature; raised a volunteer company for the War of 1812; and served on General Jackson's staff; United States Senator from Missouri, 1821-51; Congressman, 1853-55.

Berard, Mary, deputy postmaster, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2737.

Bernstein, Bernhard, claim of, against Russia, for illegal arrest and imprisonment, 4162.

Berrien, John Macpherson, Attorney-General under President Jackson; b. New Jersey, Aug. 23, 1781; in 1796 graduated from Princeton College; studied law at Savannah under Hon. Joseph Clay; began the practice of law in 1799 at Louisville, then the capital of Georgia; moved to Savannah; elected solicitor of the eastern judicial circuit of Georgia in 1809; judge of the same circuit, 1810-1821; captain of the Georgia Hussars, a Savannah volunteer company, in the war of 1812-1815; State senator, 1822-1823; elected a United States Senator from Georgia as a Democrat in 1825 and served until March 9, 1829, when he resigned to accept the position of Attorney-General, Dec. 27, 1831; again elected to the United States Senate as a Whig; took his seat May 31, 1841; reelected in 1847 and resigned May 28, 1852; died at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 1, 1856.

Berry, Robert M., relief expedition under command of, 4726.

Bertholf, Ellsworth P., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 6352.

Betancourt, Gaspar A., arrest and detention of, by Spanish authorities in Cuba, 6182.

Betts, Samuel Rossiter; lawyer, jurist, member of Congress; b. June 8, 1787, in Richmond, Mass.; took part in War of 1812, and was appointed judge-advocate; represented New York in Congress, 1815-1817; appointed circuit judge for the state in 1823; judge United States district court, 1826-1867; author of "Admiralty Practice"; died Oct. 3, 1868, in New Haven, Conn.

Betts, Samuel R., decree of, regarding Spanish vessels referred to, 3795.

Beveridge, Albert J.; b. Highland Co., Ohio, Oct. 6, 1862; was admitted to the bar in 1886; elected to the United States Senate in 1899, when he ceased practice; re-elected in 1905 by the unanimous choice of his party to represent Indiana in the Senate.

Beziers, Capt., remuneration for saving American vessel requested by, 1647.

Bibb, George M., Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler; b. Virginia in 1772; graduated from Princeton College in 1792; studied law, admitted to the bar, and commenced to practice in Kentucky; member of the state house of representatives and senate; three times elected chief justice of Kentucky; chancellor of the Louisville court of chancery; elected a United States Senator from Kentucky, serving from 1811 to 1814, when he resigned; again elected United States Senator, serving from Dec. 7, 1829, to March 3, 1835; Secretary of the Treasury for one year; resumed the practice of law at Washington, and was a clerk in the office of the Attorney-General; died at Georgetown, D. C., April 14, 1859.

Bibb, William Wyatt; governor, Congressman, Senator; b. Oct. 1, 1780, in Virginia; member of Congress from Georgia, 1806-1814; Senator, 1813-1816; appointed governor of Territory of Alabama in 1817, and elected first governor under the constitution of that state in 1819; died July 9, 1820, at Fort Jackson, Ala.

Bibb, William W., letter to Gen. Jackson transmitted, 621.

Biddle, Charles John; soldier, author, journalist, member of Congress; son of Nicholas Biddle; b. 1819 in Philadelphia, Pa.; brevetted major for gallant and meritorious service in Mexican War; Colonel of Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers in 1861, and while in the field in Virginia was elected to Congress; author of "The Case of Major André"; died Sept. 28, 1873, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Biddle, Charles, mentioned, 2578.

Biddle, James; naval officer, soldier, diplomat; b. Feb. 28, 1783, in Philadelphia, Pa.; United States Commissioner to ratify treaty with China in 1845; visited Japan aboard United States ship *Columbus*; commanded squadron on west coast of Mexico during war with that country; had charge of naval asylum on the Schuylkill, 1838-1842; died Oct. 1, 1848, in Philadelphia.

Biddle, James, treaty with Turkey concluded by, 1093.

Bingham, Henry Harrison; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4, 1841; was graduated at Jefferson College, 1862, A. B. and A. M., also LL. D. from Washington and Jefferson College; studied law; entered the Union Army as lieutenant and was mustered out July, 1866, having been brevetted for distinguished gallantry; received the medal of honor for special gallantry on the field of battle; postmaster of Philadelphia, March, 1867; elected to the 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Pennsylvania

Bingham, John A.; lawyer, member of Congress; b. in 1815, in Pennsylvania; elected to 34th Congress from Ohio in 1854; reelected to the 35th, 36th, 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d Congresses.

Bingham, John A., special judge advocate in trial of persons implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, 3534.

Bishop, Nathan, member of Indian commission, 3977.

Bismarck, Prince von, instructions of, to German minister respecting Samoa transmitted, 5391.

Bissell, Daniel, colonel in Army, nomination of, discussed, 910.

Black, Frank S.; lawyer, governor, newspaper man, member of Congress; b. March 8, 1853, in Livingston, Me.; graduated from Dartmouth College, and became editor of the *Johnstown Journal;* removed to Troy, N. Y., where he did newspaper work and studied law; served the State as governor and as member of Congress.

Black, Jeremiah S.; jurist; b. Jan. 10, 1810, in Glades, Pa.; appointed presiding judge of the district in which he lived in 1842; elected to the bench of the state supreme court in 1851, and made chief justice; reelected in 1854; appointed Attorney-General of United States in 1857; was Secretary of State in 1860-1861, when he resumed the practice of law; died Aug. 9, 1883, in York, Pa.

Black, Jeremiah S.:
- Counsel for President Johnson in impeachment proceedings, 3924.
- Secretary of State, 3203.

Blackford, William, treaty with New Granada concluded by, 2168.

Blackmon, Frederick Leonard; b. Lime Branch, Polk County, Ga., Sept. 15, 1873; attended the public schools at Dearmanville and Choccolocco; also State Normal College at Jacksonville, Ala., and the college at Douglasville, Ga.; read law under Prof. Joe Camp, who was a lawyer and also a professor in the Douglasville College He took a course in the business college at Chattanooga, Tenn., and read law under James H. McLane, and was graduated from the university law department; admitted to the bar at Anniston, Ala., was associated with the firm of Knox, Acker, Dixon & Blackmon until elected to Congress; city attorney for Anniston four years, and served in the Alabama State Senate from 1900 until elected to Congress in 1910; chairman of the congressional committee for the fourth Alabama congressional district; married Dec. 31, 1908, has one child; nominated by the Democratic Party without opposition, and elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Alabama.

Blaine, James Gillespie; statesman, orator, editor; b. Jan. 31, 1830, in Washington Co., Pa.; graduated from Washington College and removed to Maine, where he edited the *Kennebec Journal* and *Portland Advertiser;* served four years in Maine legislature, two years as Speaker of the House; elected to the 38th Congress from Maine in 1862; and reelected for six succeeding terms; chosen as Speaker three terms; in 1876 he was elected United States Senator; resigned in 1881 to accept Secretary of State in President Garfield's Cabinet, serving from March till December; he was an unsuccessful candidate for President in 1884; author of "Twenty Years in Congress"; died Jan. 27, 1893, in Washington, D. C.

Blaine, James G.:
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5820.
- Secretary of State, 4603, 5450.
  - Correspondence regarding the *Baltimore* affair. (See *Baltimore,* The.)
- Member of conference to discuss commercial relations with Canada, 5675, 5678, 5748.

Blaine, Walker G.; diplomat; son of James G.; b. in Maine, received college education, and in 1881 was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State, and sent with W. H. Triscott as a special envoy to Peru and Chile.

Blaine, Walker, Third Assistant Secretary of State, mentioned, 4694.

Blair, Francis Preston, Jr.; soldier, lawyer, author, member of Congress; b. Feb. 19, 1821, in Lexington, Ky.; migrated to Missouri and became member of State legislature, 1852-1854; elected to 35th, 37th, and 38th Congresses; Colonel of Volunteers in 1861; appointed major-general in 1862; nominated for Vice-President on Democratic ticket in 1868 with Horatio Seymour for President; appointed United States Senator to fill a vacancy in 1871-1873; wrote "Life and Public Services of General William A. Butler"; died July 8, 1875, in St. Louis, Mo.

Blair, Frank P., Jr.:
- Commission of, as major-general discussed, 3404.
- Correspondence regarding assignment of command to, 3407.
- Letter and advice of President Lincoln as to accepting seat in Congress or remaining in command, 3406.
- Resignation of, as major-general accepted, 3407.
- Withdrawal of, 3409.

Blair, Francis Preston, Sr.; journalist and politician; b. Abington, Va., in 1791; editor *Congressional Globe,* in Washington, 1830-1845; intimate friend and confidential adviser of President Jackson; supported Van Buren for the Presidency in 1848, in opposition to the regular Democratic party nominee; assisted at organization of Republican party in 1855; died Oct. 18, 1876.

Blair, Frank P., Sr., negotiations for and correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3461.

Blair, Henry W., refusal of China to receive, as minister, 5621, 5673, 5679.

Blair, Montgomery; lawyer, judge; b. in Kentucky about 1813; brother to Francis Preston, Jr., practised law in St. Louis, and became judge of court of common pleas; moved to Maryland about 1852; appointed Postmaster-General in March, 1861, and was removed near end of 1864; died July 27, 1883.

Blair, Montgomery, correspondence regarding resignation of Frank P. Blair, Jr., as major-general, 3407.

Blakeley, Johnston; naval officer; b. in October, 1781, in Ireland; joined the navy in 1800 and was made lieutenant in 1807, and in 1813 was appointed master commandant of the *Wasp;* June, 1814, captured British sloop, *Reindeer*, and in September the *Avon;* for these services he was promoted to captain, but the *Wasp* never returned to port and was not heard of after Oct. 9, 1814.

Blakeley, Johnston, British ship captured by vessel in command of, 534.

Blanco, Ramon, Captain-General of Cuba, directed by Spain to suspend hostilities, referred to, 6292.

Bland, Richard Parks (1835-1899); legislator; b. near Hartford, Ky.; studied law and practised in Missouri, California, and Utah, subsequently devoting much attention to mining; represented Missouri in the House from 1873 until 1895, and then from 1897 until his death; noted as the author of the Bland Silver Bill, and led the free silver movement in the House; prominent candidate for the nomination for President at the Democratic National Convention of 1896.

Bland, Theodoric; soldier, member of Congress; b. in 1742, in Prince George Co., Va.; enlisted in army and became colonel of regiment of dragoons; in 1779 had command of troops at Albemarle Barracks, whence he was elected to Congress in 1780, representing Virginia in that body for three years, and was then chosen a member of Virginia legislature; member of first Congress under the constitution, having voted for its adoption; died June 1, 1790, in New York.

Bland, Theodoric:

Appointed on committee to meet Washington on his embarkation from New Jersey upon the occasion of his first inauguration, 37.

Blatchford, Richard Milford; financier, legislator, public official; b. April 23, 1798, in Stratford, Conn.; financial agent of the Bank of England in 1826; appointed to same position for Bank of United States in 1836, and assisted in winding up its affairs; member of New York legislature in 1855, and in 1859 park commissioner of New York City; fiscal agent for recruiting service at outbreak of Civil War; minister to Italy in 1862; died Sept. 3, 1875, in Newport.

Blatchford, Richard M., mentioned, 3279.

Blount, James H.; lawyer, member of Congress; b. Sept. 12, 1837, in Clinton, Ga.; graduated from University of Georgia with classical education in 1857; began practice of law in Macon, Ga.; represented Georgia in Congress from 1873 to 1893; last public service was as commissioner paramount to the Hawaiian Islands for President Cleveland; on his report Cleveland reversed the policy of Harrison toward Hawaii; died at Macon, Ga., March 8, 1903.

Blount, James H., special commissioner to Hawaiian Islands, report of, discussed, 5873, 5892.

Blow, Henry T., dispatch from, relative to commercial interests with South America, transmitted, 4014.

Boggs, Charles Stuart; naval officer; b. Jan. 28, 1811, in New Brunswick, N. J.; promoted to captain, July 16, 1862, and commodore July 25, 1866; commanded steamer *De Soto*, of North Atlantic squadron, 1867-1868; assigned to European fleet in 1869, and prepared a report on steam engines afloat; promoted to rear-admiral and appointed inspector of third lighthouse district, July 1, 1870; retired 1873; died April 22, 1888, in New Brunswick, N. J.

Boggs, Charles S., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Bogy, Lewis V.; lawyer, legislator, railroad president; b. April 9, 1813, in St. Genevieve, Mo.; member of State legislature for several terms; Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1867-1868; one of the projectors of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, of which he was for two years president; elected to United States Senate in 1873, and died in St. Louis Sept. 20, 1877.

Bogy, Lewis V., mentioned, 3719.

Bolivar, Simon; South American patriot and liberator; b. at Caracas, Venezuela, in July, 1783, and inherited a large estate from his father; liberally educated in Madrid, and returned to his native land in 1809; joined the insurgents in 1811, and became a colonel under Miranda; obtained full command of the army in 1813, defeated the Spanish royalists and declared himself dictator; driven out of Venezuela in 1814 and fled to Jamaica; returned in 1816, raised another army and defeated Spaniards under Morillo in February, 1817; in 1819 took title of president, liberated New Granada, which uniting with Venezuela, formed the new republic of Colombia, of which Bolivar became first president; in 1821 and 1822 marched with his army to Peru, which, with his assistance, was soon liberated from the Spaniards; the independence of the South American republics was recognized by England and the United States; early in 1825 resigned dictatorship of Peru and went to Upper Peru, which was formed into a separate state and called Bolivia, of which he was declared perpetual dictator; also declared president of Peru for life, and again made president of Colombia; resigned in February, 1827, but the congress refused to accept his resignation; the result of his military services was the independence of three South American countries; died December, 1830, at San Pedro.

Bolivar, Simon:

Centennial celebration of birth of, at Caracas, referred to, 4716, 4760.

Delivered from assassins, medal offered President Jackson in commemoration of, declined, 1029.

Bollman, Eric; German physician; b. in Hanover, about 1770; made an unsuccessful effort to release Lafayette from prison at Olmutz, and passed some years in exile in United States; died in 1821.

Bollman, Eric, crimes charged against, 405.

Bonaparte, Charles Joseph; lawyer; b. June 9, 1851, in Baltimore, Md.; grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I.; graduated from Harvard in 1871; practised law in his native city; appointed Sec-

Bonaparte, Charles Joseph—*Continued.* retary of the Navy, July, 1905; and later Attorney-General; active in many societies for the suppression of vice and maintenance of law and order.

Bonaparte, Charles J., mentioned, 6937.

Booher, Charles F.; b. East Groveland, Livingston Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1848; studied law, and went to Savannah, Mo., in 1870; was admitted to the bar in 1871; mayor of Savannah six years; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Missouri.

Booth, John Wilkes; actor; assassin of President Lincoln; b. 1838 in Bel Air, Md.; after shooting the President from the stage of Ford's theatre in Washington, he fled; was pursued and shot to death in a barn near Bowling Green, Va., April 26, 1865.

Booth, John Wilkes, persons claiming reward for apprehension of, directed to file claims, 3551.

Borah, William Edgar; b. June 29, 1865, in Wayne Co., Ill.; was educated at the Kansas State University, Lawrence; admitted to practice law September, 1890, at Lyons, Kans.; elected to the United States Senate from Idaho, Jan. 15, 1907, re-elected 1913, for term ending in 1919.

Borland, William Patterson; b. Leavenworth, Kans., Oct. 14, 1867; entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated in 1892; entered upon the practice of law at Kansas City; published in 1907 a text-book on the Law of Wills and Administrations; drafted several laws relating to city government, including the act empowering cities to regulate charges of public service corporations; was nominated Aug. 4, 1908, at a direct primary, and elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Missouri.

Boudinot, Elias; author, philanthropist; b. May 2, 1740, in Philadelphia, Pa.; made his home in Burlington, N. J.; first president of the American Bible Society; director of the Mint at Philadelphia, 1796-1805; author of "Second Advent of the Messiah," "The Star in the West," an attempt to identify the American Indians with the ten lost tribes of Israel; died Oct. 24, 1821, in Burlington, N. J.

Boudinot, Elias:

Appointed on committee to meet President Washington, 37.

Invites President Washington to meet committee at his home, 38.

Director of Mint, report of, transmitted, 303, 305.

Bourne, Jonathan, Jr., b. New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 23, 1855; settled in Portland, Ore., May 16, 1878, where he was admitted to the Oregon bar in 1881; practiced law for only about a year, thereafter devoting his attention to mining; president of a number of Oregon corporations and of the Bourne Cotton Mills at Fall River, Mass.; member of State legislature during the sessions of 1885, 1886, and 1897; elected to the United States Senate from Oregon, for the term beginning March 4, 1907.

Boutwell, E. B., report on operations of the *John Adams*, under command of, transmitted, 2909.

Boutwell, George Sewall (1818-1905); politician and Cabinet officer; b. at Brookline, Mass.; for some years he was Democratic leader in his state; governor, 1852-53; left the party when the Missouri Compromise was repealed and helped to form the Republican party, 1854; organized the department of internal revenue as commissioner, 1862-63; member of Congress, 1863-69; Secretary of the Treasury, 1869-73; United States Senator, 1873-77.

Bowell, MacKenzie, member of reciprocal trade conference between United States and Canada, 5675.

Bowen, Henry; soldier, farmer, member of Congress; b. Dec. 26, 1841, at Maiden Spring, Va.; educated at Emory and Henry College, Va.; entered Confederate army and became captain; served two terms in State legislature, and elected to Congress from Virginia in 1882 and 1886.

Bowen, Henry, correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2145.

Bowman, Charles C.; b. Troy, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1852; graduated from Union College with the degree of C. E. in 1875; engaged in civil engineering work for the State of Massachusetts during the season of 1875; organized the western shipping department of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., at Pittston, Pa.; served as superintendent of mines of the Florence Coal Co., 1883-84, and was part owner; president of the taxpayers' association; mayor of the city of Pittston, 1886; member of the select, or common, council five or six terms; treasurer local State armory board, etc.; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Pennsylvania.

Boyd, Fredrico, correspondence of, on Panama, 6796, 6797.

Boynton, Michael P., imprisonment of, by authorities in Great Britain, 4602.

Boynton, Richard M., letter of Harriet M. Fisher and, to Secretary of Navy, transmitted, 3669.

Brace, Charles Loring; clergyman, author, philanthropist; b. June 19, 1826, in Litchfield, Conn.; founded Children's Aid Society, and Newsboys' Home in New York; author of "Norsefolk," "Home Life in Germany," "The Dangerous Classes in New York," etc.; died Aug. 11, 1890, in Switzerland.

Brace, Charles L., imprisonment of, by Austrian authorities referred to, 2689.

Bradford, William, Attorney-General under President Washington; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1755. He was the son of Col. William Bradford, a printer, and soldier in the revolution, and great-grandson of the first printer in Philadelphia. He was educated at Princeton College, graduating in 1772, and studied law under Edward Shippen; major of a brigade of Pennsylvania Militia in the Revolution; in 1780 he was appointed Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and in 1784 married the daughter of Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey; appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by Governor Mifflin; succeeded Edmund Randolph as Attorney-General in 1794. He died Aug. 23, 1795, and was buried in Philadelphia.

Bradley, Mr., commissioner to investigate affairs of New York customhouse, 2005.

Bradley, William O.; b. near Lancaster, Ky., March 18, 1847; educated in the ordinary local schools; ran away from home and joined the Union Army twice, but on account of youth was taken from the service by his father; licensed to practice law on examination by two judges under special act of the legislature when 18 years of age, and has been engaged in the practice of law in the State and Federal courts of Kentucky and other states, the United States circuit court of appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States; was elected county attorney of Garrard County in 1870; elected governor in 1895 by a plurality of 8,912, though the Democratic plurality for President in 1892 was 40,000; February, 1908, was elected to the United States Senate from Kentucky.

Brady, James T.; lawyer; b. April 9, 1815, in New York City; appointed district attorney in 1843, and in 1845 corporation attorney; died Feb. 9, 1869, in New York City.

Brady, James T., investigations of, at New Orleans referred to, 3583.

Branch, John, Secretary of the Navy under President Jackson; b. Halifax Co., N. C., Nov. 4, 1782; graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1801; studied law with Judge John Haywood, and afterwards practiced; member of the State senate of North Carolina, 1811-1817, 1822, and 1834; was governor of North Carolina, 1817-1820; elected a United States Senator in 1823, and reelected in 1829; resigned March 9, 1829, having been appointed Secretary of the Navy; resigned in 1831; elected a Representative to the 22d Congress as a Democrat; member of the state constitutional convention in 1835; Democratic candidate for governor of North Carolina in 1838, and defeated by Dudley, Whig; appointed governor of Florida by President Tyler, serving from 1844 until the election of a governor under the state constitution in 1845; died at Enfield, N. C., Jan. 4, 1863.

Brant, Joshua B., court of inquiry in case of, referred to, 1777.

Brandegee, Frank Bosworth; b. New London, Conn., July 8, 1864; graduated from Yale, 1885; admitted to the bar in 1888; representative in the general assembly, and for ten years was corporation counsel for the city of New London; in 1902 elected to 57th Congress to fill a vacancy, and reelected to the 58th and 59th Congresses; May 9, 1905, elected United States Senator for an unexpired term, and reelected Jan. 20, 1909, from Connecticut.

Breckinridge, John Cabell, (1821-1875); general and politician; b. near Lexington, Ky.; member of Congress from Kentucky, 1851-55; Vice-President with Buchanan, 1857-61; nominated by the southern Democrats for President against Lincoln, 1860; United States Senator from Kentucky, 1861; joined the Confederate army; Confederate secretary of war, January to April, 1865.

Breese, Kidder Randolph; naval officer; b. April 14, 1831, in Philadelphia; midshipman on Commodore Perry's Japan expedition, and was aboard the *Macedonian*, which visited northern end of Formosa to search for coal and to inquire into the captivity of Americans on that island; he served on the *San Jacinto*, which captured 1,500 slaves on the coast of Africa; took Mason and Slidell from British ship *Trent* in November, 1861; died Sept. 13, 1881.

Breese, K. Randolph, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Brent, Charles J., refusal of Great Britain to surrender other fugitives and, discussed, 4326, 4369.

Brewer, David Josiah; jurist, associate justice United States Supreme Court; b. June 20, 1837, in Smyrna, Asia Minor; son of Rev. Joseph Brewer (Christian missionary in Turkey) and Emilia A. Field, sister of David Dudley, Cyrus W., and Justice Stephen J. Field; graduated from Yale and the Albany Law School; began practice in Leavenworth, Kans.; judge of probate and criminal courts, district court, State supreme court, United States Supreme Court; appointed associate justice United States Supreme Court to succeed Stanley Matthews, Dec. 18, 1889.

Brewer, David J., arbitrator in Venezuelan boundary dispute, 6338.

Brewer, Judge, opinion of, in Great Falls land case, referred to, 3072.

Brewster, Benjamin Harris; lawyer, jurist; b. Oct. 13, 1816, in Salem Co., N. J.; appointed by President Polk to adjudicate the claims of the Cherokee Indians against the United States; attorney-general of Pennsylvania in 1867; appointed Attorney-General by President Garfield in 1881; died April 4, 1888, in Philadelphia.

Brida, Demetrio S., mayor of Panama, 6796.

Briggs, Isaac, surveyor-general of the United States, voluntarily surveys mail road between Washington, D. C., and New Orleans, La., 364.

Bristow, J. L.; editor; b. Wolf Co., Ky., July 22, 1861; moved back to Kansas in 1873 with his father; graduated from Baker University, in 1886; the same year he was elected clerk of the district court of Douglas County, which position he held four years; in 1890 bought the *Daily Republican* at Salina, Kans., which he edited for five years; March, 1897, appointed Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General by President McKinley; in 1900, under direction of the President, investigated the Cuban postal frauds; in 1903, under direction of President Roosevelt, conducted an extensive investigation of the Post-Office Department; in 1905 was appointed by President Roosevelt as special commissioner of the Panama Railroad; elected United States Senator in January, 1909, from Kansas.

Bristow, Pierson H., member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.

Broadhead, James O., report of, regarding French spoliation claims transmitted, 4956.

Broglie, Duc de, correspondence regarding claims of United States against France. (See France, claims against.)

Bromberger, Max, claim of, against Mexico, 4536.

Bronski, Count de Bronno, memorial from, relative to introduction of silkworms into United States, 2584.

Brooke, George Mercer; soldier; b. in Virginia; brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1814 for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Erie, and colonel for distinguished services in the sortie from Fort Erie; brevetted brigadier-general in 1824 and major-general in 1848; died March 9, 1851, in San Antonio, Texas.

Brooke, George M., mentioned, 697, 894.

Brooke, John R.; soldier; b. in Pennsylvania; promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers in 1864, and brevetted major-general of volunteers; in the regular army he received brevets as colonel and brigadier-general for gallantry in several battles; during the war with Spain he was commissioned major-general.

Brooke, John R.:
- Member of military commission to Puerto Rico, 6322.
- Puerto Rican expedition re-enforced by corps of, 6318.

Brooks, Joseph; clergyman; b. Nov. 1, 1821, in Butler Co., Ohio; enlisted at outbreak of Civil War as chaplain 1st Missouri artillery; later assisted in raising the 11th and 33d Missouri regiments, and was transferred to the latter as chaplain; moved to Little Rock, Ark., in 1868; elected State senator in 1870, and governor in 1872; appointed postmaster of Little Rock in 1875, and held the office until his death, April 30, 1877, in Little Rock.

Brooks, Joseph, mentioned, 4273.

Brown, Aaron Vail; b. Aug. 15, 1795, in Brunswick Co., Va.; served in Tennessee legislature, and in 1839 elected to Congress, reelected 1841 and 1843; in 1845 elected governor of Tennessee; Postmaster-General in Cabinet of President Buchanan; died March 8, 1859, in Washington.

Brown, Aaron V., Postmaster-General, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 3082.

Brown, George; naval officer; b. June 19, 1835; with Farragut's fleet ascended Mississippi in first attack on Vicksburg, in June, 1862; promoted to lieutenant-commander in 1862, and shortly after placed in command of ironclad *Indianola,* of the Mississippi squadron.

Brown, Jacob; soldier; b. May 9, 1775, in Bucks Co., Pa.; enlisted in War of 1812, and made brigadier-general of regular army; Jan. 24, 1814, assigned to command of Army of Niagara, as major-general; in 1821 appointed general-in-chief of regular army, which position he held till his death, Feb. 24, 1828, in Washington.

Brown, Jacob:
- Death of, announced and tribute to memory of, 972.
- Referred to, 914.
- Victories of, over British troops, 533.

Brown, John; abolitionist; b. May 9, 1800, in Torrington, Conn.; emigrated to Kansas in 1855 and took part in anti-slavery contests in that state; planned to set free slaves in Virginia, and Oct. 16, 1859, surprised armory and arsenal at Harpers Ferry, and took forty prisoners; his band was overpowered and captured, and he was convicted in November, and hanged Dec. 2, 1859.

Brown, John, insurrection at Harpers Ferry, Va., discussed, 3084. (See also Brown's Insurrection.)

Brown, John A., second lieutenant, promotion of, to first lieutenant, discussed, 2437.

Brown, Joseph C., succeeded as Surveyor-General of Illinois by Silas Reed, 1957.

Brown, Lieut., report of, on the possibility of restraining the Navajo Indians within their reservations, transmitted, 5782.

Browning, Orville H., Secretary of the Interior under President Johnson; b. Harrison Co., Ky., in 1810; received his education at August College; admitted to practice law in 1831; moved to Quincy, Ill.; served in the Illinois Volunteers through the Black Hawk war in 1832; member of the State Senate of Illinois, 1836-1840, and of the state house of representatives, 1841-1843; one of the founders of the Republican party and a delegate to the national convention at Chicago in 1860; appointed a United States Senator from Illinois (to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Stephen A. Douglas), serving from July 4, 1861, to Jan. 30, 1863; member of the Union executive committee in 1866; appointed Secretary of the Interior in July, 1866, but only served from Sept. 1, 1866, to March 3, 1869.

Browning, O. H., correspondence of, transmitted, 3805.

Brubaker, Pharos B., capture and imprisonment of, by Honduras, 5825.

Brunot, Felix R.; merchant, philanthropist; b. Feb. 7, 1820; founded and for many years served as president of Pittsburg (Pa.) Mercantile Library.

Brunot, F. R., member of Indian Commission, 3977.

Brunswick and Luneburg, Duke of, convention with, for acquiring and inheriting property, 2826.

Brush, Robert, act for relief of, discussed, 1353.

Bryan, Nathan Philemon; b. Orange (now Lake) County, Fla., April 23, 1872; was graduated at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., in 1893; studied law at Washington and Lee University, graduating in 1895, and has since practiced law at Jacksonville; was chairman of the board of control of the Florida State Institutions of Higher Education 1905-1909; nominated for United States Senator in the Democratic primary election of Jan. 31, 1911, and elected by the legislature. His term of service will expire March 3, 1917.

Buchanan, Frank; b. Jefferson County, Ind., June 14, 1862; attended country school, worked on the farm, and later became a bridge builder and structural iron

Buchanan, Frank—*Continued.*
worker; became the president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Local Union No. 1, at Chicago, in 1898; elected the international president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union in September, 1901; served for four successive terms and declined to be a candidate for reelection in 1905; has been active in the general organized labor movement for years; previous to his election to Congress was working at the structural iron trade as inspector and foreman; is married; never held a political office until elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

Buchanan, James, biography of, 2960.

Buell, Don Carlos; soldier, manufacturer; b. March 23, 1818, near Marietta, Ohio; graduated from West Point in 1841; served with honor in Florida and Mexican wars; brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861; major-general in 1862; after serving with distinction in Civil War he became, in 1865, president of the Green River Iron Works, and later, until 1890, pension agent at Louisville, Ky.

Buell, Don Carlos, second lieutenant, proceedings in court-martial of, referred to, 2128.

Bulwer, Sir Henry Lytton, treaty between United States and Great Britain concluded by John M. Clayton and, 2580.

Burchard, Horatio C.; merchant, lawyer; b. Sept. 22, 1825, in Marshall, N. Y.; member Illinois legislature in 1866; elected to Congress, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1876; Director United States Mint in 1879; revenue commissioner for Illinois, 1885-1886.

Burchard, Horatio C., Director of Mint, removal of, and reasons therefor, 4952.

Burgess, George Farmer; b. Wharton Co., Tex., Sept. 21, 1861; admitted to the bar at Lagrange, Texas, 1882; county attorney of Gonzales County, 1886-89; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Texas.

Burgess, Thomas M., correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2155.

Burleson, Albert Sidney, Postmaster-General under President Wilson; b. June 7, 1863, at San Marcos, Tex.; educated at Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Baylor University (of Waco), and University of Texas; admitted to the bar in 1884; assistant city attorney of Austin in 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890; appointed by the Governor of Texas attorney of the twenty-sixth judicial district in 1891; elected to said office 1892, 1894, and 1896; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, and 63d Congresses; appointed Postmaster-General March 4, 1913.

Burlingame, Anson; lawyer, diplomat; b. Nov. 14, 1820, in New Berlin, N. Y.; served in State legislature and elected to Congress from Massachusetts; appointed minister to Austria in 1861, and later to China; in 1867 headed a diplomatic commission from China to the great powers of the world; died Feb. 23, 1870, in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Burlingame, Anson, minister to China:
- Appointment of, to mission of Emperor of China referred to, 3976, 3825.
- Dispatch from, transmitted, 3398, 3781.

Burnet, Daniel, member of legislative council for Mississippi Territory, nomination of, 445.

Burnet, Jacob; lawyer, jurist, author; b. Feb. 22, 1770, in Newark, N. J.; member first legislative council of Ohio; in 1821 appointed one of the judges Ohio Supreme Court; elected to Senate of United States to fill vacancy in 1828; in 1847 published "Notes on Early Settlement of Northwestern Territory"; died May 10, 1853, in Cincinnati, O.

Burnet, J., correspondence regarding removal of remains of the late President W. H. Harrison, 1906.

Burnett, John D., district attorney, nomination of, discussed, 4960.

Burnett, John Lawson; b. Cedar Bluff, Cherokee Co., Ala., Jan. 20, 1854; studied law at Vanderbilt University, and was admitted to the bar in Cherokee County, Ala., in 1876; elected to the lower house of the Alabama legislature in 1884, and to the State senate in 1886; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 69th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Alabama.

Burnham Hiram; soldier; b. in Maine; distinguished at second battle of Fredericksburg and at Gettysburg for bravery and courage; made brigadier-general in 1864, and was conspicuous in campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg; killed in battle at Newmarket, Sept. 29, 1864.

Burnham, Hiram, brigadier-general, nomination of, referred to, 3403.

Burnside, Ambrose Everett; soldier, manufacturer; b. May 22, 1824, in Liberty, Ind.; served on the frontier as officer of artillery, and in 1853 resigned and turned his attention to the manufacture of guns, and invented the rifle which bears his name; served with honor and distinction through Civil War; elected governor of Rhode Island in 1866, and in 1875 took his seat in United States Senate from Rhode Island; died Sept. 3, 1881, in Bristol, R. I.

Burnside, Ambrose E.:
- Brigadier-general, thanks of President tendered, 3305.
- Major-general, ordered to assume command of Army of Potomac, 3325.

Burr, Aaron; soldier, statesman, Vice-President of United States; b. Feb. 6, 1756, in Newark, N. J.; appointed lieutenant-colonel in 1777, and was distinguished for ability and bravery; appointed attorney-general of New York, 1789; served in United States Senate, 1791-1797; at election for fourth President of the United States Thomas Jefferson and Burr each received 73 votes and the choice of President was made by Congress (see Vice-President), deciding in favor of Jefferson, on the thirty-sixth ballot, and Burr was elected Vice-President; July 12, 1804, mortally wounded

Burr, Aaron—*Continued*
Alexander Hamilton in duel; attempted to establish a government in Mexico which should ultimately include southwestern part of United States; tried for treason and acquitted; died Sept. 14, 1836, on Staten Island, N. Y.

Burr, Aaron:
- Attempts made in Kentucky to bring to justice, 403.
- Boats of, with ammunition arrested by militia, 405.
- Conspiracy of, letters regarding, not received by President, 437.
- Military expedition against Union planned by, 400.
- Passes Fort Massac with boats, 405.
- Reaches Mississippi Territory, 407.
- Surrenders to officers in Mississippi Territory, 409.
- Trial of—
  - Acquittal of, referred to, 417.
  - Evidence presented at, 417, 419.
  - Expenses incident thereto, 421, 447.

Burroughs, Marmaduke, consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, charges preferred against, by Dr. Baldwin, 1810.

Burt, Silas W., chief examiner of Civil Service Commission, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 4745.

Burton, Theodore E.; b. Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Dec. 20, 1851; began the practice of law at Cleveland in 1875; author of "Financial Crises and Periods of Commercial and Industrial Depression," published in 1902; also a "Life of John Sherman"; received the degree of LL. D. from Oberlin College in 1900, and from Dartmouth College and Ohio University in 1907; Representative in the 51st, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, and 60th Congresses; was elected to the 61st Congress, but resigned when elected to the United States Senate by the Ohio legislature in January, 1909.

Butler, Benjamin Franklin (Massachusetts); lawyer; b. Nov. 5, 1818, in Deerfield, N. H.; served in both branches State legislature, 1853-1859; delegate to Charleston Convention, 1860; appointed brigadier-general at outbreak of Civil War in 1861; originator of phrase "contraband of war" as applied to slaves during war; served as major-general throughout war, and resumed legal practice at its close, in Lowell, Mass.; elected to Congress from Massachusetts, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1874; one of the managers of impeachment of Andrew Johnson; elected governor of Massachusetts, 1882; died Jan. 11, 1893, in Washington, D. C.

Butler, Benjamin F., Massachusetts: Swords of Gen. Twiggs forwarded by, to President Lincoln and his recommendation that they be disposed of in reward or compliment for military service, 3346.

Butler, Benjamin Franklin (New York); lawyer; b. Dec. 14, 1795, in Kinderhook, N. Y.; appointed district attorney for Albany, 1821; elected to State legislature, 1827, and later attorney-general; served as Secretary of War, 1836-1837; Presidential elector in 1845, and twice appointed United States attorney for the southern district of New York; died Nov. 8, 1858, in Paris, France.

Butler, Benjamin F., of New York:
- Correspondence regarding examination of affairs of New York customhouse referred to, 2007.
- Secretary of War, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1500.

Butler, Matthew C.:
- Member of military commission to Cuba, 6322.
- Statement of, regarding slaughter of American citizens in South Carolina referred to, 4329.

Butler, Pierce; soldier, statesman; b. July 11, 1744, in Ireland; delegate from South Carolina to Congress under the articles of confederation in 1778, and member of convention in 1778 which framed present constitution, and one of the signers; became Senator in 1802; resigned in 1804; died Feb. 15, 1822, in Philadelphia.

Butler, Pierce, mentioned, 3275.

Butler, Thomas S.; lawyer; b. Uwchlan, Chester Co., Pa., Nov. 4, 1855; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Byrnes, James F.; b. Charleston, S. C., May 2, 1879; received only a common school education; in 1900 was appointed official court reporter of the second circuit of South Carolina; for several years edited a newspaper; admitted to the bar, and elected solicitor of the second circuit of South Carolina; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from South Carolina.

Byrns, Joseph W.; b. July 20, 1869, near Cedar Hill, Robertson Co., Tenn.; graduated law department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville; three times elected a member of the lower house of the Tennessee State legislature; elected to the Tennessee State senate in 1900; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Tennessee.

Cady, Heman, claim of, presented and appropriation for, recommended, 1694.

Caldwell, Charles H. B., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Calhoun, James S.; b. in Georgia, and in 1851 was appointed first governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

Calhoun, James S., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2571.

Calhoun, J., president constitutional convention of Kansas, mentioned as forwarding copy of constitution framed by that body, 3002.

Calhoun, John Caldwell; author, orator, statesman, Vice-President of United States; b. March 18, 1782, in Abbeville District, S C.; Secretary of State under Monroe and Tyler; Vice-President with John Quincy Adams; author of "A Disquisition on Government" and "The Constitution and Government of the United States"; United States Senator from 1845 till his death, March 31, 1850, in Washington, D. C.

Calhoun, John C.:
Convention with Indians concluded by, 622.
Mentioned, 2233.

Call, Richard Keith; soldier; b. 1791, in Kentucky; appointed brigadier-general of Florida militia; member of Florida legislative council in 1822, and delegate to Congress from that territory, 1823-1825; receiver at land office; governor of Florida, 1836-1839 and 1841-1844; died Sept. 14, 1862, in Tallahassee, Fla.

Call, Richard K., commander of militia in Seminole War, 1472, 1834.

Call, Dr. Samuel J., thanks of Congress recommended to, 6352.

Calvit, Thomas, member of legislative council for Mississippi Territory, nomination of, 445.

Cambon, Jules, French minister, representative of Spain in peace negotiations, 6320, 6487.

Cameron, James Donald, of Harrisburg, Pa., Secretary of War under President Grant; b. Middletown, Pa., 1833; received a classical education; student at Princeton College; entered the Middletown Bank as clerk, and became its cashier; president of the Northern Central Railway Company of Pennsylvania, 1866-1874; Secretary of War from May 22, 1876, to March 3, 1877; delegate to the national Republican convention at Cincinnati in 1876; elected a United States Senator from Pennsylvania (to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his father, Hon Simon Cameron) in March, 1877; took his seat Oct. 15, 1877, and re-elected, serving until March 3, 1897.

Cameron, Simon; printer, journalist, statesman; b. March 8, 1799, in Lancaster Co., Pa.; before entering Congress was successively bank cashier and president of two railroads; elected to Senate in 1845; mentioned as candidate for President of United States in 1860; appointed Secretary of War in President Lincoln's Cabinet in 1861; resigned and was appointed minister to Russia in 1862; resigned from United States Senate during fourth term in 1877; died June 26, 1889, in Lancaster Co., Pa.

Cameron, Simon:
Ex-Secretary of War, arrest of, at suit of Pierce Butler for false imprisonment, etc., 3275.
Resolution of censure of, by House of Representatives discussed, 3278.

Campbell, Archibald, correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Campbell, Bernard, claim of, against Haiti, 6100.
Settlement of, 6332.

Campbell, George Washington, Secretary of the Treasury under President Madison; b. Tennessee, 1768; graduated from Princeton College 1794; studied law and commenced practice at Nashville; elected a Representative from Tennessee to the Eighth Congress as a Democrat, and reelected to the Ninth and Tenth Congresses; elected a United States Senator from Tennessee in place of Jenkins Whiteside, resigned, and took his seat Nov. 4, 1811, serving until Feb 9, 1814, when he resigned; Secretary of the Treasury from Feb. 9, 1814, to Oct. 6, 1814; again elected Senator from Tennessee, serving from December 4, 1815, until 1818, when he resigned; minister to Russia 1818 to 1821; member of the French Claims Commission in 1831; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1848.

Campbell, John, nomination of, as Indian agent withdrawn and reasons therefor, 1037.

Campbell, John Archibald; lawyer, jurist; b. June 24, 1811, in Washington, Ga.; resigned as associate justice of United States Supreme Court in 1861, after commencement of the Civil War; strongly opposed secession of Alabama, and in 1864 did much to bring war to a close; died March 12, 1889, in Baltimore.

Campbell, John A.:
Justice Supreme Court, resignation of, referred to, 3250.
Member of commission to confer with President regarding termination of war, 2461.
Pardon applied for by, order regarding, 3550.

Campbell, Lewis D.; b. Aug. 9, 1811, in Franklin, Ohio; elected to Congress in 1848 and each succeeding Congress until 1857, when his seat was contested and the house decided against him; appointed minister to Mexico in 1865 and again elected to Congress in 1871; died Nov. 26, 1882.

Campbell, Lewis D.:
Ex-minister to Mexico, correspondence with, referred to, 3723.
Mentioned, 3642.

Campbell, Philip Pitt; b. Nova Scotia; when four years old moved with his parents to Kansas; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Kansas.

Campbell, Robert; soldier, jurist; b. in 1755 in Virginia; displayed great bravery in conflicts with Cherokee Indians; commanded a regiment in battle of King's Mountains in 1780; nearly forty years a magistrate in Washington Co., Va.; moved to Tennessee in 1825; died February, 1832, near Knoxville, Tenn.

Campbell, Robert, member of Indian commission, 3977.

Candler, Ezekiel Samuel, Jr.; b. Bellville, Hamilton Co., Fla., Jan. 18, 1862, but moved with his parents to Tishomingo Co., Miss., when eight years old; moved from Iuka to Corinth, 1887, where he engaged in the practice of law; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Mississippi.

Cannon, Joseph Gurney; lawyer; b. Guilford, N. C., May 7, 1836; elected to the 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

Canovas del Castillo, Antonio, prime minister of Spain, assassination of, referred to, 6284.

Cantrill, James Campbell; b. Georgetown, Scott Co., Ky., July 9, 1870; elected a member of the Kentucky house of representatives, 1897 and 1899; in 1901 was elected a member of the Kentucky senate; in 1904 was elected chairman of the joint caucus of the Kentucky legislature; in 1906 Mr. Cantrill became active in the work of organizing the tobacco growers of Kentucky; 1908 he was elected president of the American Society of Equity for Kentucky, an organization for the cooperation of farmers in securing more profitable prices for their products; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Kentucky.

Caramalli, Hamet:
- Appeals to United States to place him on the throne of Tripoli in place of the reigning Bashaw, his younger brother, by whom he had been displaced, 380.
- Referred to, 2951.

Carlin, Charles Creighton; b. Alexandria, Va., April 8, 1866; educated at the National Law University; served four years as postmaster of Alexandria; elected to the 60th Congress to fill a vacancy, and re-elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Virginia.

Carlisle, John Griffin, of Covington, Ky., Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland; b. Campbell (Kenton) County, Ky., Sept. 5, 1835; received a common school education; taught school in the county and afterwards in Covington; studied law; admitted to the bar in March, 1858; member of the State house of representatives 1859-1861; elected to the State senate in 1866 and re-elected in August, 1869; delegate at large from the State of Kentucky to the Democratic national convention at New York in July, 1868; nominated for lieutenant-governor of Kentucky in May, 1871, and elected in August of same year, serving until Sept., 1875; alternate Presidential elector for the State at large in 1876; elected to the 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, and 51st Congresses; elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in the 48th, 49th, and 50th Congresses; resigned May 26, 1890, to become United States Senator, filling the unexpired term of James B. Beck, deceased, taking his seat May 26, 1890; resigned Feb. 4, 1893; Secretary of the Treasury 1893-1897; moved to New York City and practiced law.

Carmichael, William; diplomat; b. in Maryland; delegate to Continental Congress 1778-1780; secretary of legation with John Jay's mission to Spain, and remained there as chargé d'affaires after the return of Mr. Jay; held the position about 15 years; died February, 1795.

Carmichael, William:
- Commissioner to Spain, nomination of, 107.
- Recall of, from Spain, 148.
- Referred to, 184.

Carnot, Marie Francois Sadi, President of France, assassination of, 5910.
- Resolutions of Senate and House on, transmitted to widow of, 5957.

Carondelet, Baron de:
- Authority to dispose of lands of Spain in Louisiana referred to, 651.
- Validity of grant made by, to Marquis de Maison Rouge to be tested, 2013.

Carpenter, W. S., act for relief of, vetoed, 5299.

Carrington, Edward; soldier; b. Feb. 11, 1749, in Charlotte Co., Va.; active and efficient officer in the Revolution; quartermaster-general of the army of the south under Gen. Greene; delegate to Continental Congress from Virginia 1785-1786; foreman of the jury which tried Aaron Burr for treason; died Oct. 28, 1810, in Richmond, Va.

Carrington, Edward, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

Carrington, Henry Beebe; soldier, author; b. March 2, 1824, in Wallingford, Conn.; author of "Crisis Thoughts," "Battles of the Revolution," "Apsaraka, or Indian Operations on the Plains," "The Washington Obelisk and its Voices"; general in United States Army.

Carrington, Henry B., provision for compensation to, for services rendered in Indian matters, 5499.

Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton; author, statesman; b. Sept. 20, 1737, in Annapolis, Md.; able political writer and advocate of independence; elected to Continental Congress in 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence; devoted himself to the councils of his own state from 1778 to 1789, when he was elected Senator under the Constitution; died Feb. 14, 1832, in Baltimore, Md.; the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Carroll, Charles, on committee to—
- Conduct inaugural ceremonies of President Washington, 39.
- Receive President Washington upon his arrival from New Jersey, 36.

Carson, Christopher (Kit); frontiersman, guide, and scout; b. Dec. 24, 1809, in Madison Co., Ky.; guide to Gen. Fremont in his western explorations; served in Civil War, and brevetted brigadier-general; died May 23, 1868, in Fort Lynn, Colo.

Carson, Christopher (Kit), treaty with Indians concluded by, 3827.

Carter, Charles D.; b. near Boggy Depot, an old fort in the Choctaw Nation, Aug. 16, 1869; is seven-sixteenths Chickasaw and Cherokee Indian, and nine-sixteenths Scotish-Irish; moved with his father to Mill Creek post-office and stage stand on the western frontier of the Chickasaw Nation in 1876; entered the Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy, Tishomingo, October, 1882; September, 1892, appointed auditor of public accounts of the Chickasaw Nation; member of the Chickasaw council for the term of 1895; superintendent of schools, Chickasaw Nation, 1897; appointed mining trustee of Indian Territory by President McKinley in 1900; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Oklahoma.

Carter, C. L., member of commission concluding treaty for annexation of Hawaiian Islands, 5783.

Carver, Jonathan; author, traveller; b. 1732, in Stillwater, N. Y.; explored interior of country and wrote "Travels through Interior Parts of North America"; died Jan. 31, 1780, in London, England.

Carver, Jonathan, claims of, to lands near Falls of St. Anthony, 706.

Casey, Thomas Lincoln; soldier, engineer; b. May 10, 1831, in Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.; in 1854 became assistant professor of engineering of United States Military Academy; later in command of Pacific Coast Engineer Corps; served in Civil War as staff engineer at Fort Monroe, Va.; superintended construction of permanent defenses and fortifications on coast of Maine.

Casey, Thomas L., Jr., commissioner in marking boundary between Texas and Mexico, 4902.

Cass, Lewis; author, statesman; b. Oct. 9, 1782, in Exeter, N. H.; secretary of war in President Jefferson's cabinet, ambassador to France and candidate for President in 1845; author of "Inquiries Concerning the History, Traditions and Languages of the Indians in the United States," "France: Its King and Court," and "Government"; died June 17, 1866, in Detroit, Mich.

Cass, Lewis:
- Compensation paid, by Government, referred to, 2456.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 3641.
- Minister to France—
  - Commission of, conditional, 1449.
  - Nomination of, 1449.
  - Protest of, to treaty for suppression of slave trade, referred to, 2011.
  - Resignation of, mentioned, 2086.
- Secretary of State, 3023.
  - Correspondence between President Buchanan and, referred to, 3964.
- Treaty with Indians concluded by, 590, 888, 931, 961, 988, 989, 991, 996.

Castle, W. R., member of commission concluding treaty for annexation of Hawaiian Islands, 5783.

Catacazy, Constantin de, Russian minister to United States, recall of, requested, 4099.
- Referred to, 4110.

Catcher, White, treaty with Indians negotiated by, 3592.

Chaffee, Adna R., General, mentioned, 6720.

Chaffee, Earl Worden, reinstated in navy, 7067.

Chaffee, Jerome B.; financier; b. Niagara County, N. Y., April 17, 1825; received a liberal education; in 1846 moved to Adrian, Mich., subsequently settling in St. Joseph, Mo., and Elmwood, Kans., conducting a banking and real estate business in both places; moved to Colorado in 1860, where he established himself as a banker and a mining capitalist; elected to the Legislature of Colorado in 1861, 1862 and 1863, serving the last year as speaker of the house; in 1865 elected by the State Legislature of the proposed State of Colorado a United States Senator; one of the founders of the City of Denver; in 1865 became president of the First National Bank of Denver; elected to the 42d and 43d Congresses as a Republican; elected United States Senator as a Republican on the admission of Colorado as a State and served from Dec. 4, 1876, to March 3, 1879; died at Salem Center, N. Y., March 9, 1886.

Chaffee, J. B., United States Senator, mentioned, 3573.

Chamberlain, D. H.; soldier, lawyer; b. June 23, 1835, in West Brookfield, Mass.; served in Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, 1863-1865; settled in Charleston, S. C., in 1866; elected attorney-general in 1868 and governor in 1874.

Chamberlain, D. H., letters of, regarding slaughter of American citizens in South Carolina transmitted, 4329.

Chamberlain, George Earle, b. near Natchez, Miss., Jan. 1, 1854; in 1876 he moved to Oregon, where, in 1902, he was elected governor for four years, and re-elected in 1906; in 1908 he was nominated in the primaries for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket and elected by the legislature Jan. 19, 1909, and re-elected in 1914 for the term ending 1920.

Champagny, Jean Baptiste Nompère de, mentioned, 434, 437.

Chandler, William Eaton, Secretary of the Navy under President Arthur; b. Concord, N. H., Dec. 28, 1835; received a common school education; studied law; graduated from Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1855; appointed reporter of the decisions of the supreme court in 1859; member of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1862, 1863, and 1864, serving as speaker during the last two years; became solicitor and judge-advocate-general of the Navy Department

Chandler, William Eaton—*Continued.* March 9, 1865; appointed First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury June 17, 1865, which office he resigned Nov. 30, 1867; member of the New Hampshire constitutional convention in 1876; again a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1881; appointed by President Garfield Solicitor-General March 23, 1881, but was rejected by the Senate; Secretary of the Navy April 12, 1882, and served till March 7, 1885; elected to the United States Senate June 14, 1887, as a Republican, to fill the unexpired term of Austin F. Pike, deceased, serving until March 3, 1889; elected June 18, 1889, and again Jan. 16, 1895, serving until March 3, 1901; appointed in 1901 by President McKinley, president of the Spanish Claims Commission.

Chandler, Zachariah; statesman; b. Dec. 10, 1813, Bedford, N. H.; mayor of Detroit, Mich., in 1851; succeeded Lewis Cass and served three terms in United States Senate; Secretary of the Interior in President Grant's Cabinet in 1875; delegate to Philadelphia loyalists' convention in 1866; died Nov. 1, 1879, in Chicago.

Chandler, Zachariah, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4509.

Chase, Maj., *habeas corpus*, writ of, suspended in case of, 3220.

Chase, Ormond, shot by order of Mexican general, 3097.

Chase, Salmon P.; statesman; b. at Cornish, N. H., Jan. 13, 1808; graduate of Dartmouth College, and taught classical school in Washington, D. C., and studied law under William Wirt, 1826-1829, and settled in Cincinnati, 1830; practiced law; supported W. H. Harrison for President; prominent in formation of Liberty party and Freesoilers, and was counsel for defense in several fugitive slave cases; nominated Martin Van Buren for President at Buffalo in 1848; elected to United States Senate from Ohio in 1849; opposed the extension of slavery and was prominent in anti-slavery debates in Senate; elected governor of Ohio in 1855 and 1857; supported Fremont for President; received 49 votes on first ballot for nomination at Chicago convention in 1860; member of Peace Conference of 1861; Secretary of Treasury in Lincoln's Cabinet; appointed Chief Justice of United States Supreme Court to succeed Roger B. Taney, who died in 1864; presided over the court of impeachment of President Johnson; died May 7, 1873.

Chase, Salmon P.:
- Chief Justice United States, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4183.
- Regulations relating to trade with ports opened by proclamation signed by, 3291.

Chauncey, Isaac; naval officer; b. Feb. 20, 1772, in Black Rock, Conn.; made successful voyages to East Indies in ships of John Jacob Astor; thanked by Congress for distinguished services in actions off the coast of Tripoli; served with credit in War of 1812; made president of the Board of Navy Commissioners at Washington in 1833, which position he held till his death, Jan. 27, 1840.

Chauncey, Isaac, naval talents of, commented on, 520.

Cheek, M. A., claim of, against Siam, 6184.
- Adjustment of, 6336.

Chester, John; soldier; b. Jan. 29, 1749, in Wethersfield, Conn.; appeared in colonial councils, 1772; served with distinction as captain at the battle of Bunker Hill; later colonel in Continental army until 1777; speaker of Connecticut legislature; member of council, 1788-1791, and in 1803; supervisor of district of Connecticut, 1791-1803; died Nov. 4, 1809, in Wethersford, Conn.

Chester, John, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

Childs, Thomas; soldier; b. in 1796 in Pittsfield, Mass.; graduated West Point, 1814, and served at Fort Erie and Niagara same year; as captain in Seminole War he planned attack on Fort Drane, 1836; brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel; brevetted colonel May 9, 1846, for gallant conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; mentioned by General Scott as the "often-distinguished Colonel Childs"; in command at East Florida from Feb. 11, 1852, until his death from yellow fever at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, Oct. 8, 1853.

Childs, Thomas, gallantry of, at battle of Monterey, Mexico, 2368.

Chipman, Nathaniel; author, educator, jurist; b. Nov. 15, 1752, in Salisbury, Conn.; professor of law twenty-eight years in Middlebury College; elected judge of supreme court, 1786; chief justice, 1789; United States district judge in 1791; United States Senator from Vermont, 1797-1803; wrote "Sketches of the Principles of Government," "Reports and Dissertations"; died Feb. 13, 1843, in Tillmouth, Vt.

Chipman, Nathaniel, district judge, nomination of, 91.

Choteau, Auguste, treaty with Indians concluded by, 589.

Chouteau, Charles P., bills for relief of, vetoed, 5528, 6118.

Christie, Smith, treaty with Indians negotiated by, 3592.

Church, George E., report of, upon Ecuador, referred to, 4744.

Church, Philip, Aid-de-Camp, announced the death of Gen. Washington and communication of the President about the funeral, Dec. 21, 1799.

Churchwell, Mr., correspondence of, referred to, 3114.

Clack, John H.:
- Captain in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2032.
- Master commandant, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1106.

Claiborne, William Charles Cole; lawyer; b. 1775 in Sussex Co., Va.; judge of supreme court of Tennessee, and member of Congress two terms; appointed governor of Mississippi territory in 1801; and was commissioned to receive the Louisiana purchase

Claiborne, William Charles Cole—*C't'd* on behalf of United States; and appointed governor-general, and served until 1817; elected to United States Senate, and died Dec. 23, 1817.

Claiborne, William C. C.:
  Assumes government of Louisiana, 355.
  Jurisdiction of, as governor of Orleans Territory extended, 465.
  Letter from, regarding government of Louisiana transmitted, 355.
  Orleans Territory, governor of, jurisdiction extended, 465.
  Receives letter from Manuel De Salcedo, regarding Louisiana Province, 336.
    Letter sent to Secretary of State, 336.

Clapp, Moses Edwin; b. Delphi, Ind., May 21, 1851; graduated from the Wisconsin Law School in 1873; county attorney of St. Croix Co., Wis.; in 1881 moved to Fergus Falls, Minn.; elected attorney-general of Minnesota in 1887, 1889, and 1891, and removed to St. Paul and made that his permanent home in 1891; elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Cushman K. Davis, and took his seat Jan. 28, 1901, and reelected in 1905.

Clark, Champ; b. March 7, 1850, in Anderson Co., Ky.; 1873-74 was president of Marshall College, West Virginia; moved to Missouri in 1875; elected to the 53d, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Missouri.

Clark, Charles, pardon applied for by, order regarding, 3550.

Clark, Clarence Don, b. Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., N. Y., April 16, 1851; admitted to the bar in 1874; taught school and practiced law in Delaware Co., Iowa, until 1881; moved to Evanston, Wyo., and was prosecuting attorney for Uinta County four years; elected to the 51st and 52d Congresses; elected 1895 to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy caused by the failure of the legislature to elect in 1892-93; and was re-elected in 1899 and 1905 and 1911 from Wyoming.

Clark, Daniel, officially connected with investigation of Gen. Wilkinson's conduct, 424, 427.

Clark, Edward, architect of Patent Office building, report of, on Philadelphia post-office, transmitted, 2912.

Clark, Frank W., member of board of management of Government exhibit at World's Columbian Exposition, 5833.

Clark, Frank; b. Eufaula, Ala., March 28, 1860; studied law, and was admitted to practice at Fairburn, Ga., Aug. 3, 1881; in 1884, Mr. Clark moved to Florida and located at Bartow; served three terms in the legislature of Florida; United States attorney for the southern judicial district of Florida; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Florida.

Clark, John B.; soldier; b. April 17, 1802 Madison Co., Ky.; commanded regiment of mounted militia in the Black Hawk War in 1832; major-general of militia in 1848; served in State legislature and elected to Congress three terms; became colonel in Confederate army, having been expelled from the House in 1861; died Oct. 29, 1885, in Fayetteville, Mo.

Clark, John B., military services and promotion of, discussed, 2269.

Clark, William:
  Exploring expedition under. (See Lewis and Clark Expedition.)
  Treaty with Indians concluded by, 589, 888.

Clarke, James P.; b. Yazoo City, Miss., Aug. 18, 1854; studied law at the University of Virginia; began practice at Helena, Ark., in 1879; served in Arkansas legislature 1886-92; attorney-general of Arkansas in 1892, declined a renomination, and was elected governor in 1894; elected to the United States Senate from Arkansas 1903; re-elected in 1909, and again in 1914 for the term ending 1921.

Clay, Alexander Stephens; b. Sept. 25, 1853, in Cobb Co., Ga.; graduated from Hiawasse College in 1875; studied law and was admitted to the bar in September, 1877; in 1884-85 and 1886-87 represented Cobb County in the general assembly of the state; re-elected 1889-90; in 1892 was elected to the State Senate, and served as president of that body for two years; elected to the United States Senate from Georgia, for the term beginning March 4, 1897; re-elected in 1903 and 1909.

Clay, Clement Claiborne, Jr.; legislator; b. 1819, in Madison, Ala.; served as state judge and legislator, and was in United States Senate at outbreak of Civil War; took part in rebellion and was expelled from Senate and confined in Fortress Monroe as prisoner of state.

Clay, Clement C., Jr.:
  Imprisonment of—
    Arrest of, reward for, 3505.
    Report of Attorney-General regarding, transmitted, 3576.
  Order exempting, from arrest during journey to Washington, 3438.
  Reward offered for arrest of, 3505.

Clay, Henry; orator, statesman; b. April 12, 1777, in Hanover Co., Va.; sent to United States Senate from Kentucky in 1806, and for nearly half a century was brilliant and conspicuous in the debates of that body; was thrice candidate for President, and when warned by a friend that his adherence to principle instead of party would forbid his nomination, made the historic epigram: "I would rather be right than be President"; died June 29, 1852, in Washington, D. C.

Clay, Henry:
  Correspondence regarding—
    Northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
    Pledge to Mexico, 907.
  Death of, announced, 2697.
  Secretary of State, 942.

Clay, James B., negotiations with Portugal for payment of claims conducted by, 2618.

Clay, John Randolph; diplomat; b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1808; went to Russia in 1830 as secretary of legation, and in 1836 made chargé d'affaires; secretary of legation in Austria, 1838-1845, and then returned to Russia; appointed chargé d'affaires in Peru in 1847, and in 1853 raised to the rank of minister plenipotentiary to Peru, where he remained until 1860.

Clay, John R., chargé d'affaires at Lima, Peru, mentioned, 2680.

Clayton, Henry D., is a native of Barbour Co., Ala.; lawyer; served one term in the Alabama legislature; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 63d Congresses from Alabama.

Clayton, John Middleton; lawyer; b. in Sussex Co., Del., July 24, 1796; member of legislature, and later secretary of state; elected to United States Senate in 1829, 1835, 1845, and 1851; chief justice of Delaware, 1842-1845; appointed Secretary of State in President Taylor's Cabinet, in 1849, and negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (q. v.); died Nov. 9, 1856, in Dover, Del.

Clayton, John M.:
- Secretary of State, 2546.
- Treaty between United States and Great Britain concluded by Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer and, 2580.

Clayton, Joshua; president of Delaware, 1789 to 1793; governor, 1793-1796; chosen United States Senator, 1798; died in Middletown, Del., Aug. 11, 1798.

Clayton, Joshua, president of Delaware, 65.

Cleary, William C., reward offered for arrest of, 3505.
- Revoked, 3551.

Clendenin, David R., member of commission to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

Cleveland, Grover, biography of, 4882.

Clifford, Nathan, Diplomat and Attorney-General under President Polk; b. Rumney, N. H., Aug. 18, 1803; received a liberal education; studied law and commenced practice in York County in 1827; member of the state house of representatives 1830-1834, serving as speaker the last two years; attorney-general of Maine 1834-1838; elected a Representative from Maine to the 26th Congress as a Democrat; re-elected to the 27th Congress; appointed Attorney-General, serving from Dec. 23, 1846, to March 17, 1848; commissioner to Mexico, with the rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, from March 18, 1848, to Sept. 6, 1849; resumed the practice of law at Portland, Me.; appointed by President Buchanan associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Jan. 28, 1858; died at Cornish, Me., July 25, 1881.

Clifford, Nathan, minister to Mexico, nomination of, and reason therefor, 2427.
- Instructions to, referred to, 2537.
- President declines to transmit to House instructions to, 2452.

Clin, Stephen, secretary of legation at Court of Great Britain, nomination of, 992.

Clinch, Duncan Lamont; soldier, legislator; b. Edgecombe Co., N. C., April 6, 1787; general in United States army, and 1843-1845 member of Congress from Georgia; died Macon, Ga., Oct. 27, 1849.

Clinch, Duncan L., troops under, in Seminole War, 1834.

Cline, Cyrus; b. Richland Co., Ohio, July 12, 1856; engaged in the banking business; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Indiana.

Clinton, George; soldier, statesman; b. Ulster Co., N. Y., July 26, 1739; member of colonial assembly and of Continental Congress, 1775; voted for independence, but did not sign declaration, as he was called into military duty; brigadier-general, 1777; governor of New York for the first eighteen consecutive years under the constitution (1777-1795), and again in 1801; Vice-President United States 1804, with President Jefferson, and again in 1808 with Madison; died Washington, D. C., April 20, 1812.

Clinton, George, bronze statue of, presented by State of New York, 4214.

Clover, Richardson, member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.

Clover, Seth, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3270.

Clymer, George; financier; b. Philadelphia, Pa., 1739; one of the early continental treasurers; member of Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence; member of Congress under articles of confederation in 1780, and under Constitution, 1789-1791, from Pennsylvania; member of convention which formed Federal Constitution, and one of the signers; head of Excise Department of Pennsylvania, 1791; sent to Georgia to negotiate treaty with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, 1796; later president of the Philadelphia Bank, and Academy of Fine Arts; died in Morrisville, Pa., Jan. 23, 1813.

Clymer, George:
- Commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 171.
- District supervisor, nomination of, 91.
- Treaty with Indians concluded by, 202.

Cobb, Howell; lawyer, soldier; b. Cherry Hill, Ga., Sept. 7, 1815; presidential elector, 1836; member of Congress, 1842-1848, speaker during latter term; governor of Georgia, 1851-53; returned to Congress in 1855, and was made Secretary of the Treasury in President Buchanan's Cabinet, 1857; one of the leaders in the secession movement; died Oct. 9, 1868, in New York City.

Cobb, Howell, interview with Col. Key, regarding exchange of prisoners of war, 3459.

Cochrane, Alex., order of, to British naval forces to destroy American coast towns and districts referred to, 536.

Coffee, John; soldier; b. Prince Edward Co., Va., June 2, 1772; member of Congress from Georgia, 1833-1837; served in War of 1812 as general, and later in campaign against Indians; died Sept. 25, 1836, in Telfair Co., Ga.

Coffee, John, Indians defeated by Tennessee militia under command of, 521.

Coffin, George W., commander of the *Alert* in Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, 4835.

Coffin, William G., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3393, 3394.

Colbert, George, reservations sold to United States by, 616.

Colbert, Levi, reservations sold to United States, by, 616.

Colby, J. C. S., consul at Chin-Kiang, China, appointment of, discussed, 4259.

Colfax, Schuyler, Vice-President of the United States under Grant; b. New York City, March 23, 1823; educated in the common schools; became proprietor and editor of the Register at South Bend, Ind., in 1845, which he published for eighteen years; elected in 1850 a delegate from St. Joseph County to the convention which framed the constitution of Indiana; elected a Representative from Indiana to the 34th Congress as a Republican; re-elected to the 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, and 40th Congresses; Speaker of the House of Representatives in the 38th, 39th, and 40th Congresses; elected Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with General Grant, and served from March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1873; vice-president of a manufacturing company at South Bend, Ind.; died at Mankato, Minn., Jan. 13, 1885.

Collamer, Jacob, Postmaster-General under President Taylor; b. Troy, N. Y., 1792; moved with his father to Burlington, Vt.; graduated from the University of Vermont in 1810; served in the war of 1812; studied law and practiced at Woodstock, Vt., from 1813 to 1833; member of the State house of representatives for several years; judge of the superior court of Vermont 1833-1842; elected a Representative from Vermont to the 28th, 29th, and 30th Congresses as a Whig; appointed Postmaster-General serving from March 7, 1849, to July 20, 1850; again judge of the superior court of Vermont from Nov. 8, 1850, to Oct. 3, 1854; elected a United States Senator from Vermont as a Republican, serving from Dec. 3, 1855, until his death, at Woodstock, Vt., No. 9, 1865.

Collier, James William; b. Glenwood plantation, near Vicksburg, Warren Co., Miss., Sept. 28, 1872; entered the State University and in 1894 graduated in law from that institution; 1895 he was elected a member of the lower house of the Mississippi legislature; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Mississippi.

Collins, Edward K.; shipowner; b. Aug. 5, 1802, in Cape Cod, Mass.; established line of sailing packets to Liverpool, 1836; first steamer of Collins Line. New York to Liverpool, sailed April 27, 1849; died Jan. 22, 1878, in New York City.

Collins, John; statesman; b. June 8, 1717; governor of Rhode Island, 1786-89; delegate to Congress under Articles of Confederation, 1778-1783, and one of the signers of articles; member of Congress, 1789; died Newport, R. I., March 8, 1795.

Collins, John, governor of Rhode Island, etc., letter of, declaring friendship for sister States, 64.

Collins, Joseph B., act to amend act for relief of, vetoed, 4496.

Collins, Sir Richard, arbitrator in Venezuela boundary dispute, 6338.

Collins, Thomas F., claim of, against Spain, 5518

Colt, Samuel; sailor, inventor; b. Hartford, Conn., July 19, 1814; obtained patent, 1835, for pistol which should fire several shots without stopping to reload; established manufacturing plant in 1852, on tract of 250 acres at Hartford, Conn., and in 1855 the Colt Patent Firearms Company was organized; died in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 19, 1862.

Colt, Samuel, firearms invented by, 2430.

Comanos, N. D., agreement with Egypt signed by, 4849.

Comonfort, Ignacio, President of Mexico, election of, discussed, 3094.

Comstock, Cyrus Ballou; author, engineer, soldier; b. West Wrentham, Mass., Feb. 3, 1831; colonel engineers United States Army, and brevet major-general of volunteers; author of "Notes on European Surveys," "Surveys of the Northwestern Lakes." "Primary Triangulation of the United States Lake Survey."

Comstock, Cyrus B.:
- Member of commission to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.
  - Relieved from duty, 3534.
- Mentioned, 3812.

Conger, P. H., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3901.

Conklin, I. B., mentioned, 7022.

Conkling, Alfred; author, jurist; b. East Hampton, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1789; wrote "Treatise on Organization and Jurisdiction of Superior, Circuit, and District Courts," "Admiralty Jurisdiction," etc.; died Attica, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1874.

Conkling, Alfred, mentioned, 2770.

Conkling, Roscoe (1829-1888); politician; b. Albany, N. Y.; member of Congress from New York, 1859-63, and 1865-67; United States Senator from New York, 1867-81: President Garfield denied Conkling's claims to the control of the Federal patronage of New York State, whereupon he resigned and became a candidate for reelection on the issue raised between himself and the President, but the legislature failed to return him to the Senate, and he retired to his private practice of law; his death resulted from exposure in the memorable blizzard of 1888; his connection with the attempted nomination of Grant as President at Chicago, in 1880, is memorable.

Conner, Lieut., court-martial of, 853.

Conrad, Charles M., Secretary of War under President Fillmore; b. Winchester, Va., about 1804; moved with his father to Mississippi, and thence to Louisiana; studied law; in 1828 admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at New Orleans; member of the state house of representatives for several years; elected a United States Senator from Louisiana as a Whig in place of Alexander Mouton, resigned, serving from April 14, 1842, to March 3, 1843; delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1844; elected a representative from Louisiana to the 31st Congress as a Whig, serving from Dec. 3, 1849, to Aug. 17, 1850, when he resigned; appointed Secretary of War, serving from Aug. 13, 1850, to March 7, 1853; deputy from Louisiana in the Montgomery provisional congress of 1861; Representative from Louisiana to the 1st and 2nd Confederate Congresses, 1862-1864; died at New Orleans, Feb. 12, 1878.

Conry, Michael F.; b. at Shenandoah, Pa., April 2, 1870; attended the University of Michigan and graduated 1896, LL. B.; served two years as assistant corporation counsel of the city of New York; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from New York.

Cooley, Dennis N., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3592.

Cooley, Lyman E., member of commission to consider construction of canal from Great Lakes to Atlantic Ocean, 6179.

Coolidge, Joseph, Jr., desk on which Declaration of Independence was written presented to United States by heirs of, 4540.
  Letter of Robert C. Winthrop, regarding, 4541.

Copley, Ira C., b. Knox County, Ill., Oct. 25, 1864; graduated from West Aurora High School in 1881; prepared for college at Jennings Seminary, Aurora, and graduated from Yale College in 1887, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts; graduated from Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1889; connected with the gas and electric business in Aurora; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

Cooper, Henry Allen; b. Spring Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis., Sept. 8, 1850; graduated Northwestern University 1873 and Union College of Law, Chicago, 1875; in 1880 elected district attorney of Racine County, and reelected 1882, 1884 and 1886-87; member of State senate 1887-89; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Wisconsin.

Corbin, Henry Clark; soldier; b. Ohio; enlisted as volunteer in Civil War, and passed into regular army as body guard to the President; adjutant at inauguration of Garfield, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley; served as marshal of several large parades.

Corbin, H. C.:
  Dispatch to Gen. Otis regarding force, etc., for Philippine Islands, 6580.
  Eulogized, 6744.
  Instructions to Gen. Merritt through, regarding joint occupancy of Philippine Islands with insurgents, 6579.
  Instructions to Gen. Otis through, to avoid conflict with Philippine insurgents, 6584.
  Order through to send troops to Iloilo, 6583.

Cornell, Alonzo Barton; telegrapher; b. Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1832; associated with Prof. Morse in early development of telegraph; rose successively from operator to acting president Western Union Telegraph Co.; elected member of State legislature, 1872, and governor of New York, 1879; trustee Cornell University, founded by his father.

Cornell, A. B., naval officer at port of New York, suspension of, discussed, 4463.

Cornplanter, Seneca chief, mentioned, 103.

Corwin, Thomas (1794-1865); politician; b. Bourbon Co., Ky.; member of Congress, 1830-40; governor of Ohio, 1840-42; United States Senator from Ohio, 1845-50; Secretary of the Treasury under Taylor, 1850-53; member of Congress, 1859-61; and United States minister to Mexico, 1861-64; "The most brilliant and impressive of the stump-speakers of that day."

Corwin, Thomas, minister to Mexico:
  Convention with Mexico proposed by, 3261, 3282.
  Dispatches from, regarding war with Mexico, 3264.
  Treaties with Mexico concluded by, 3264.

Costello, Mr., convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in Great Britain, 3834.
  Referred to, 3897.
  Released, 3902.

Covode, John; merchant; b. Westmoreland Co., Pa., March 17, 1808; member of Congress from Pennsylvania, 1855-63, and 1867-69; died Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 11, 1871.

Covode, John, mentioned, 3571.

Cowdin, Elliot C., commissioner to Paris Exposition, report of, transmitted, 3828.

Cox, Jacob Dolson; soldier, lawyer; b. Montreal, Can., Oct. 27, 1828, of American parents; brigadier-general Ohio volunteers, 1861, and promoted to major-general; governor of Ohio, 1866-67; appointed Secretary of the Interior by President in 1869; member of Congress from Ohio, 1877-79; author of "Atlanta," "The March to the Sea," "Second Battle of Bull Run as Connected with the Fitz-John Porter Case."

Cox, Jacob D., mentioned, 3812, 3815, 3817.

Cox, Samuel Sullivan (1824-1889); editor and politician; b. Zanesville, Ohio; member of Congress from Ohio, 1857-65; from

Cox, Samuel Sullivan—*Continued.* New York City, 1869-73 and 1875-85; United States minister to Turkey, 1885-86; reelected to Congress in 1888; was known as "Sunset Cox," because of a florid and exuberant description of a sunset, which was written in the *Statesman*, of Columbus, Ohio, of which he was the editor.

Cox, William Elijah; b. Dubois Co., Ind., Sept. 6, 1865; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Indiana.

Cox, Zachariah, arrest and confinement of, 352.

Crabbe, Col., execution of, referred to, 3012, 3096.

Crago, Thomas S.; b. Aug. 8, 1866, at Carmichaels, Greene County, Pa., educated at Greene Academy, Waynesburg College, and Princeton University, graduating from Princeton in the class of 1893; admitted to the bar of Greene County in 1894, and later to practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania and the Circuit and District Court and Supreme Court of the United States; served as captain of Company K, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the war with Spain and the Philippine insurrection; elected major of the Tenth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, and lieutenant-colonel of this regiment; was presidential elector in the year 1900, and delegate to the Republican national convention in the year 1904; elected to the 62d and 64th Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Craig, James, alleged secret agent employed by, for fomenting disaffection in United States, 483.

Craig, Robert, mentioned, 4737.

Craig, Robert; b. Virginia; member of Congress from that state, 1829-33, 1835-41.

Craighill, W. P., Yorktown monument built under direction of, 4850.

Cranch, William; jurist, lawyer; b. Weymouth, Mass., July 17, 1769; chief justice of District of Columbia, 1805-55; author of "Reports of Cases United States Courts"; died Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1855.

Cranch, William:
- Commissioner of Washington City, 304.
- Oath of office administered to President Tyler by, 1886.

Crane, Thomas J., report of, on improving irrigation of Ohio River transmitted, 2685.

Crane, Winthrop Murray; b. Dalton, Mass., April 23, 1853; educated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass.; paper manufacturer; lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1897-1899; governor, 1900-1902; appointed to the United States Senate Oct. 12, 1904, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. G. F. Hoar, and took his seat Dec. 6. He was elected by the legislature in January, 1905, to represent Massachusetts in the Senate and was reelected in 1907.

Craven, Thomas T., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Crawford, Coe I., b. near Volney, Allamakee Co., Iowa, Jan. 14, 1858; graduated from the law department of the University of Iowa in 1882; located for the practice of law at Independence, Iowa, and after one year in practice went to Pierre, Dakota Territory; member of the Territorial legislature in 1889; upon the admission of South Dakota into the Union as a state, in 1889, became a member of the first State senate; elected attorney-general in 1892, and reelected in 1894; governor in 1905; nominated at the election held under the South Dakota primary law on June 9, 1908, as the Republican candidate for United States Senator, and was elected by the legislature for the term ending March 3, 1915.

Crawford, George W., Governor of Georgia and Secretary of War under President Taylor; b. Columbia County, Ga., Dec. 22, 1798; graduated from Princeton College in 1820; studied law, and in 1822 commenced practice at Augusta, Ga.; Attorney-General of the State of Georgia 1827-1831; member of the state house of representatives 1837-1842; elected a Representative from Georgia to the 27th Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Richard W. Habersham, as a Whig, serving from Feb. 1, 1843, to March 3, 1843; elected governor of Georgia in 1843 and re-elected in 1845; appointed Secretary of War in 1849, but resigned the next year, on the death of President Taylor. His reputation rests largely upon his excellent administration as Governor of Georgia. He died at Belair, Ga., July 22, 1872.

Crawford, Thomas Hartley; jurist, lawyer; b. Chambersburg, Pa., Nov. 14, 1786; member of Congress from Pennsylvania, 1829-33, and elected to State legislature; commissioner of Indian affairs, 1838; judge of District of Columbia criminal court, 1845; died Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1868.

Crawford, T. Hartley, communication from, regarding Indian affairs, 1797, 1838, 1842.

Crawford, William Harris, Jurist; Secretary of War and the Treasury under President Madison; b. Amherst County, Va., Feb. 24, 1772; moved with his father to Georgia in 1783; studied law and commenced practice at Lexington; appointed to prepare a digest of the laws of Georgia in 1799; member of the state house of representatives 1803-1807; elected a United States Senator from Georgia in place of Abraham Baldwin, deceased, serving from Dec. 9, 1807, to March 3, 1813; elected President pro tempore of the Senate March 24, 1812; declined the position of Secretary of War offered him by President Madison, and accepted the mission to France, serving from April 3, 1813, to April 22, 1815; returned home to act as agent for the sale of the land donated by Congress to La Fayette; accepted the position as Secretary of War Aug. 1, 1815, and transferred to the Treasury Oct. 22, 1816, serving until March 7, 1825; defeated as the Democratic candidate for President in 1825; on account of illness declined the request of President J. Q. Adams that he remain Secretary of the Treasury; returned to Georgia and appointed judge of the northern circuit court in 1827, which position he held until his death, at Elberton, Ga., Sept. 15, 1834.

Crawford, William H., mentioned, 1227.

Creswell, John A. J., PostmasterGeneral under President Grant; b. Port Deposit, Cecil Co., Md., Nov. 18, 1828. He was thoroughly educated, his parents being wealthy and ambitious for his future prospects. After studying in the schools in his neighborhood he was sent to Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., from which he was graduated with the highest honors in 1848. He at once began to study law, and in 1850 was admitted to practice at the bar of Maryland. Eventually he took rank as one of the foremost lawyers in Maryland. From the time when he cast his first vote as a whig, Mr. Creswell was earnest and enthusiastic in his study of politics, and in his consideration of party relations. He was a nominee from Cecil County, appointed by the whig party, to the general convention which was held in Maryland in 1850, for the purpose of remodeling the constitution of the commonwealth. In the autumn of 1861 Mr. Creswell was elected as the representative of Cecil County in the legislature of the state, and in the following year was appointed Adjutant-General of Maryland. In 1863 he was chosen a member of the United States house of representatives. There he made his mark by delivering an eloquent speech, in which he favored the abolition of slavery. In 1865 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, to fill out the unexpired term of Gov. Thomas H. Hicks, who died in Washington, Feb. 13, 1865. March 5, 1869, he was appointed Postmaster-General, being recommended for the position not only by his political friends in Maryland, but by Vice-President Colfax, Senator Ben Wade and other prominent Republicans. Mr. Creswell served in the cabinet for five years and four months, and during his administration succeeded in introducing into that department many valuable reforms. On June 22, 1874, he was appointed counsel of the United States in connection with the court of commissioners sitting on the Alabama claims, and, having resigned the postmaster-generalship a few days later, he continued to serve in that capacity until Dec. 21, 1876. Mr. Creswell died at Elkton, Dec. 23, 1896.

Cridler, Thomas W., special commissioner to Paris Exposition, report of, transmitted, 6329.

Crittenden, John Jordan; soldier, lawyer; b. Woodford Co., Ky., Sept. 10, 1787; major in War of 1812, and served in State legislature; United States Senator from Kentucky, 1817-19, 1835-41, 1842-48, 1855-61; governor of Kentucky, 1848-50; served as Attorney-General in the Cabinets of Presidents W. H. Harrison, Tyler and Fillmore; elected to Congress from Kentucky, 1860; author of the Crittenden Compromise; died Frankfort, Ky., July 26, 1863.

Crittenden, J. J., Acting Secretary of State, 2648.

Croker, Uriel, act for relief of, allowed to become law, 4852.

Crook, George:
  Member of—
    Ponca Indian Commission, 4582.
    Sioux Indian Commission, 5480.
  Report of, regarding services of Apache Indians, 5495.

Crooks, James, claim of, against United States for seizure of schooner, 4975, 5662.

Crosby, Pierce, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Crowell, John; b. Halifax Co., Ala.; chosen delegate to Congress when the territory was organized, in 1817, and when the state entered the Union he was elected first representative in Congress, 1819-21; died Fort Mitchell, Ala., June 25, 1846.

Crowell, John, treaty with Indians concluded by, 960.

Crowninshield, A. S., report of, on lives lost by sinking of the *Maine*, 6295.

Crowninshield, Benjamin Williams, Secretary of the Navy under Presidents Madison and Monroe; b. at Boston, Mass., Dec. 27, 1772; received a liberal education; engaged in mercantile pursuits at Salem, Mass.; state senator in 1811; appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Madison, Dec. 17, 1814, and reappointed by President Monroe, resigning in 1814; again a state senator, 1822-1823; elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the 18th Congress as a Democrat; re-elected to the 19th, 20th, and 21st Congresses; defeated for re-election to the 22d Congress; died at Boston, Mass., Feb. 3, 1851.

Crowninshield, Jacob; merchant; b. Salem, Mass.; engaged in mercantile pursuits; defeated as the Democratic candidate to fill the vacancy in the 6th Congress, caused by the resignation of Dwight Foster, by Nathan Read, Federalist; a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; tendered the position of Secretary of the Navy by President Jefferson, but did not accept; elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the 8th, 9th and 10th Congresses as a Democrat, serving until his death, at Washington, D. C., April 14, 1808.

Crozier, Captain William, Peace Commissioner at The Hague, 6383.

Culberson, Charles A.; b. Dadeville, Tallapoosa Co., Ala, June 10, 1855; removed with his parents from Alabama to Texas in 1856, and settled in Dallas; graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, in the class of 1874; studied law under his father and at the University of Virginia; was elected attorney-general of Texas in 1890 and 1892; governor of Texas in 1894 and 1896; chosen United States Senator from Texas, Jan. 25, 1899; reelected in 1905 and in 1911 for the term ending March 3, 1917.

Cullom, Shelby Moore; lawyer; b. in Wayne Co., Ky., Nov. 22, 1829; moved to Springfield, Ill., where he was elected city attorney and went to the state legislature in 1856; upon his reelection in 1860, he was chosen speaker; after three consecutive terms in Congress, 1865-71, again speaker of house of state legislature, 1872-74, and governor of Illinois in 1876; reelected and resigned to go to the United States Senate in 1883; reelected 1888, 1894, 1900, 1906.

Cullom, Shelby M., member of commission to Hawaiian Islands, 6333.

Cullum, George Washington; soldier, author; b. New York City, Feb. 25, 1809; brevet major-general United States Army; author of "Military Bridges with India Rubber Pontoons," and "System of Military Bridges."

Cullum, George W., bequest of, for erection of memorial hall at West Point, recommendations regarding, 5674.

Culver, Samuel H., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2762.

Cumming, Alexander:
- Expedition of, among Indians, referred to, 2898.
- Governor of Colorado, absence of, from Territory referred to, 3721.
- Mentioned, 3279.
- Treaty with Indians, concluded by, 2895.

Cummins, Albert Baird; b. near Carmichaels, Pa., Feb. 15, 1850; educated in Waynesburg (Pa.) College; (M. A. and LL. D), and Cornell College, Ia. (LL. D.); member of the general assembly of Iowa; governor of Iowa from January, 1902, until elected, Nov. 24, 1908, to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate; reelected Jan. 19, 1909, for the term beginning March 4, 1909, to represent Iowa in the Senate.

Cummins, Richard W., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2273.

Currey, B. F., agent for removal of Indians, charges preferred against, 1447.

Curtin, Andrew Gregg (1817-1894); politician; b. Bellefontaine, Pa.; governor of Pennsylvania, 1861-67; appointed minister to Russia by Grant, 1869-72; member of Congress, 1881-87, where he took a strong stand against pernicious pension legislation.

Curtis, Benjamin Robbins; lawyer author, jurist; b. Watertown, Mass., Nov. 4, 1809; went to Boston in 1834, and served two years in State legislature; appointed justice United States Supreme Court 1851, and resigned 1857; counsel for President Johnson before high court of impeachment, 1868; author of "United States Supreme Court Decisions," etc.; died Newport, R. I., Sept. 15, 1874.

Curtis, Benjamin R., counsel for President Johnson in impeachment proceedings, 3924.

Curtis, Charles; b. Topeka, Kans., Jan. 25, 1860; received his education in the common schools; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1881; elected to the 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, and 60th Congresses from Kansas; January, 1907, elected to United States Senate to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. J. R. Burton, resigned, and for the full term beginning March 4, 1907; again elected in 1914 for the term ending March 3, 1921.

Curtis, William Eleroy; author, diplomat; b. Akron, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1850; special envoy to South and Central American republics, the Vatican, and Spain; executive officer International American Conference; author of "United States and Foreign Powers," "Capitals of Spanish America," "Japan Sketches," etc.

Curtis, William E., mentioned, 5833.

Cushing, Caleb; lawyer, jurist, author; b. Salisbury, Mass., Jan. 17, 1800; served in the state legislature, and in Congress, 1835-43; sent by President Tyler as envoy to China, where he negotiated an important treaty; colonel of Massachusetts volunteers in Mexican War; made justice of Massachusetts Supreme Court, 1851; Attorney-General in President Pierce's Cabinet, 1853-57; author of "Historical and Political Review of the Late Revolution in France," "Practical Principles of Political Economy," "The Treaty of Washington," etc.; died Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 2, 1879.

Cushing, Caleb:
- Attorney-General, mentioned, 4841.
- Chief Justice Supreme Court, nomination of, withdrawn, 4213.
- Minister to—
  - China—
    - Instructions to, referred to, 2134, 2218.
    - Transmission of commission appointing, 2134.
    - Treaty with China concluded by, 2205.
  - Spain, payment of *Virginius* claims arranged by, 4290.
- Secretary of Treasury, renomination of, and reasons therefor, 2086.

Cushing, William B., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3457.

Custer, George Armstrong; soldier; b. New Rumley, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1839; distinguished officer during Civil War, and later in campaigns against the Indians on the western plains; massacred with his entire command, near Little Big Horn River, in Montana, June 25, 1876.

Custer, George A., disaster to forces under, 4327.

Cutting, A. K., imprisonment of, by Mexican authorities, 4991, 5086, 5122.

Cutting, John B., account of, for expenditures in liberating American seamen in British ports, transmitted, 108.

Cutts, Richard D., report of, on marketable products of the sea, transmitted, 4117.

Czar of Russia. (See Russia.)

Dade, Francis Langhorn; soldier; b. Virginia; appointed lieutenant 12th infantry in 1813; captain, 1818, and brevet major, 1828; killed by Indians, near Fort King, Fla., Dec. 28, 1835.

Dade, Francis L., massacre of command of, by Seminole Indians, 1834.

Dahlberg, Gustav Isak, recommendation for indemnity to, 6457.

Dahlgren, John Adolph; naval officer; inventor, author; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13, 1809; conducted the siege of Charleston, S. C., and made brilliant record during the Civil War; created admiral in 1863; invented Dahlgren naval gun; author of technical works on the subject of naval guns and gunnery, and maritime law; died 1870.

Dahlgren, John A.:
- Rear-admiral in Navy, nomination of, 3356.
- Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3284.

Dainese, F., claim of, for salary while acting consul at Constantinople, 2957, 2958.

Dallas, George Miflin (1792-1864); statesman; b. Philadelphia; United States Senator from Pennsylvania, 1831-33; minister to Russia, 1837-39; Vice-President of the United States with Polk, 1845-49; was United States minister to England, 1856-61.

Dalton, Tristram; legislator; b. Newbury, Mass., in May, 1843, member of both branches of the Massachusetts legislature, and was chosen speaker of the house; elected to the first United States Senate under the Constitution; died Boston, May 30, 1817.

Dalton, Tristram, on committee to conduct inaugural ceremony of President Washington, 40.

Dana, E. T., arrest and maltreatment of, at Heidelberg, Baden, 2772.

Dana, Francis; lawyer, jurist; b. in Charlestown, Mass., June 13, 1743; delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress, 1776-79, and in 1784 signed the Articles of Confederation; secretary of legation to Paris under John Adams; appointed minister to Russia, but not officially received; appointed minister to France, 1797, but declined; chief justice of State court, 1791-1806, when he resigned; died Cambridge, Mass., April 25, 1811.

Dana, Francis, minister to France, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 235.

Danforth, Henry G., b. June 14, 1854, in the town of Gates (now part of Rochester), Monroe County, N. Y.; educated in private schools in Rochester, at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., and was graduated from Harvard College in 1877, from the Harvard Law School in 1880; was admitted to the bar in 1880; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from New York.

Daniel, Peter Vyvian; lawyer, jurist; b. Stafford Co., Va., April 24, 1784; served in State legislature and as lieutenant-governor; appointed judge of United States District Court for Virginia, 1836, and in 1840 was made justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; died Richmond, Va., June 30, 1860.

Daniel, Peter V., Supreme Court Justice, death of, referred to, 3250.

Daniels, Jared W., member of Indian commission, 5579.

Daniels, Josephus, Secretary of the Navy under President Wilson; b. Washington, N. C., May 18, 1862; son of Josephus and Mary (Cleves) Daniels; received an academic education in Wilson (N. C.) Collegiate Institute; a newspaper man by profession; his field of journalism began when, between the ages of fifteen and sixteen, he started a little paper in Wilson called *The Cornucopia*, of which he was the amateur editor; at the age of eighteen was the editor of the Wilson (N. C.) *Advance*, a weekly paper; admitted to the bar in 1885, but did not practice law; became editor Raleigh (N. C.) *State Chronicle* in 1885; married Addie W., daughter of Major W. H. Bagley, May 2, 1888, and has four sons; state printer for North Carolina, 1887-1893; chief clerk, Department of the Interior, 1893-1895; trustee University of North Carolina and member of the executive committee of the board of trustees; in 1894 he consolidated the *State Chronicle* and the *North Carolinian* with the *News and Observer*, and has since been its editor; has been the North Carolina member of the Democratic national committee for twenty years; nominated, confirmed, and commissioned Secretary of the Navy, March 5, 1913.

Daniels, William H., collector of customs, suspension of, referred to, 4741.

Dart, Anson, official conduct of, referred to, 3015, 3016.

Davenport, James S.; b. near Gaylesville, Cherokee County, Ala., Sept. 21, 1864; moved to Conway, Faulkner County, Ark., where he was educated in the public schools and the academy at Greenbrier, Ark., read law and was admitted to the bar; Feb. 14, 1890; in October of that year moved to Indian Territory, and continued the practice of his profession; has been twice married, in 1892 to Culielma Ross, who died in 1898, and on June 15, 1907, to Miss Byrd Ironside, both citizens by blood of the Cherokee Nation; he served two terms in the lower house of the Cherokee Legislature from 1897 to 1901, being elcted speaker the latter term, the only intermarried white man who ever held that position; was selected one of the attorneys for the Cherokee Nation and held that position until March 4, 1907; twice elected mayor of Vinita, 1903 and 1904, voluntarily retiring at the end of his second term; elected to the 60th, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Oklahoma.

David, Pierre Jean, bust of Lafayette presented to Congress by, 992.

Davidson, Francis S.:
- Act for relief of, 6776.
  - Vetoed, 6813, 6814.

Davidson, James H.; b. Colchester, Delaware Co., N. Y., June 18, 1858; graduated Albany Law School 1884 and was admitted to the bar of New York; subsequently moved to Wisconsin and commenced the practice of law at Princeton in 1887; in 1888 was elected prosecuting attorney of Green Lake County; in 1892 removed to Oshkosh; in 1895 was appointed city attorney; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 64th Congresses from Wisconsin.

Davis, Charles Henry.—American naval officer; b. Boston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1807; d. Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1877; entered the navy in 1823, became commander in 1854, and served as chief of staff and captain of the fleet in the expedition under Dupont which captured Port Royal, S. C., in 1861; in command of the Mississippi gunboat flotilla he overcame the Confederate fleet off Port Pillow May 10, 1862; and again off Memphis June 6, 1862, on which day he received the surrender of the Confederate commander; promoted to rear-admiral Feb. 7, 1863; wrote "The Coast Survey of the United States" (1849), and "Narrative of the North Polar Expedition of the *U. S. Polaris*" (1876).

Davis, Charles Henry:
- Correspondence regarding squadron at Rio Janeiro and the Paraguay difficulties, 3890.
- Rear-admiral in Navy, nomination of, 3356.
- Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3284.

Davis, Charles Russell; b. Pittsfield, Ill.; moved to Lesueur Co., Minn., at an early age; admitted to the bar and practiced law for more than thirty years in Minnesota; served for two years in the house of representatives, and four years in the State senate of Minnesota; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Minnesota.

Davis, Cushman Kellogg; diplomat and statesman; b. Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y., June 16, 1838; received a common school and collegiate education, graduating from the University of Michigan in June, 1857; lawyer; first lieutenant in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry 1862-1864; member of the Minnesota legislature in 1867; United States district attorney for Minnesota 1868-1873; governor of Minnesota 1874-1875; elected to the United States Senate as a Republican to succeed Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, and took his seat March 4, 1887; twice re-elected and served until his death, at St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 27, 1900; member of the commission which met at Paris, France, in Sept., 1898, to arrange terms of peace between the United States and Spain; died at St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 27, 1900.

Davis, Cushman K., member of Spanish-American Peace Commission, 6322.

Davis, David (1815-1886); jurist and statesman; b. in Cecil Co., Md.; associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1862-77; nominated for President by the Labor-Reform party against Grant, 1872; United States Senator from Illinois, 1877-83; when Arthur succeeded to the Presidency, Davis was acting Vice-President, 1881-83.

Davis, George W., member of board to consider expedition to be sent for relief of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, 4813.

Davis, J. C. Bancroft, Acting Secretary of State, 4178.

Davis, Jefferson (1808-1889); statesman; b. in Christian Co., Ky.; graduated West Point, 1828; took part in the Black Hawk and Mexican wars; member of Congress from Mississippi, 1845-46; United States Senator from Mississippi, 1847-51; Secretary of War under Pierce, 1853-57; United States Senator, 1857-61; president of the Confederate States, 1862; arrested near Irwinsville, Ga., 1865; imprisoned in Fortress Monroe, 1865-67, and amnestied, 1868.

Davis, Jefferson:
- Correspondence of governor of South Carolina with President delayed by, 3195.
- Declaration of, and advisability of attempting negotiations with, discussed, 3455.
- Imprisonment of, and reasons for not placing upon trial, inquired into, 3572.
  - Report of Attorney-General regarding, referred to, 3576.
- Negotiations with, for restoration of peace discussed and correspondence regarding, 3461.
- Official acts of, in Virginia declared null and void, 3535.
- Reward offered for arrest of, 3505.
  - Persons claiming, directed to file claims, 3551.

Day, William R.:
- President of Spanish-American Peace Commission, 6322.
- Secretary of State, 6476.

Dearborn, Henry (father of H. A. S. Dearborn), Secretary of War under President Jefferson; b. Hampton, N. H., Feb. 23, 1751; received a public school education; studied medicine; began practicing in 1772; captain during the Revolutionary War; moved to Monmouth, Me., in June, 1784; elected brigadier-general of militia in 1787; and made major-general in 1789; appointed United States marshal for the district of Maine in 1789; elected a Representative from one of the Maine districts of Massachusetts to the 3d Congress as a Democrat, and reelected to the 4th Congress, serving from Dec. 2, 1793, until March 3, 1797; appointed Secretary of War, and served from March 4, 1801, until March 7, 1809; appointed collector of the port of Boston by President Madison in 1809, which position he held until Jan. 27, 1812, when he was appointed senior major-general in the United States Army; in command at the capture of York (now Toronto), April 27, 1813; recalled from the frontier July 6, 1813, and placed in command of the city of New York; appointed minister plenipotentiary to Portugal by President Monroe, and served from May 7, 1822, until June 30, 1824, when, by his own request, he was recalled; returned to Roxbury, Mass., where he died June 6, 1829.

De Camp, John, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Decatur, Stephen; naval officer; b. Sinnepuxent, Md., January, 1779; entered navy 1798; February, 1804, entered the harbor of Tripoli with a small party and burned the American frigate *Philadelphia*, which had been captured by Barbarian; for this act he was promoted to captain; active in War of 1812, as commander of *United States* and *President;* commander of squadron sent to Mediterranean, 1815, and captured two Algerine war vessels and dic-

Decatur, Stephen—*Continued.*
tated treaty of peace to Dey of Algiers; killed in a duel near Bladensburg, Md., March 22, 1820, by Commodore James Barron.

Decatur, Stephen:
  Captain in Navy, advancement of, to grade of, referred to, 362.
  Claims of, arising from recapture of the *Philadelphia*, 1025.
  Commander of the *United States*, 506.

De Haven, Lieut. Edwin J., expedition commanded by, in search of Sir John Franklin and companions, return of, 2668.

De Kalb, Baron Johann, claims of representatives of, for services rendered United States in Revolutionary War, 1270.

Delafield, Richard, member of board to examine quotas of States under call for troops, 3476.

Delano, Columbus, Secretary of the Interior under President Grant; b. Shoreham, Vt., in 1809; moved to Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1817; received an academic education; studied law, and in 1831 admitted to the bar; elected a Representative from Ohio to the 29th Congress as a Whig; defeated by two votes at the Whig state convention in 1847 as a candidate for the nomination for governor; delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago which nominated Lincoln and Hamlin; served as state commissary-general of Ohio in 1861; defeated by two votes for the United States Senate in 1862; member of the state house of representatives in 1863; delegate to the Republican national convention at Baltimore which nominated Lincoln and Johnson; elected to the 39th Congress as a Republican; reelected to the 40th Congress; George W. Morgan, Democrat, obtained the certificate of election, but was voted out of his seat June 3, 1868, and Mr. Delano recognized; appointed Secretary of the Interior, Nov. 1, 1870, which position he held until Oct. 19, 1875, when he resigned.

Delfosse, M. Maurice, selection of, as commissioner on fisheries question with Great Britain referred to, 4438.

De Long, George W., death of, in *Jeannette* expedition, 4726.
  Remains of, removed to United States, 4834.

De Martens, M. F., arbitrator, in Venezuelan boundary dispute, 6338.

Denby, Charles:
  Member of Commission to Philippine Islands, 6584.
  Minister to China, regulations for consular courts promulgated by, 5388.

Dennison, William, Governor of Ohio (1860-62), and postmaster-general under President Lincoln; b. Cincinnati, Nov. 23, 1815. He was graduated from Miami University in 1835, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and settled at Columbus, Ohio, where after some years of legal practice, he became president of a bank and of a railroad, and was sent to the legislature in 1848-50. In 1856 he was a member of the Pittsburgh convention which organized the Republican party, and of that which met at Philadelphia, June 17th, and nominated J. C. Frémont. As governor in 1860-62 he was very active in supporting the war by raising troops and supplies, as well as in protecting the border; some of his measures at this time were thought to be at least extra-constitutional. It was through Gov. Dennison's efforts that West Virginia was saved to the Union. He assured the Unionists of that state that if they would break off from old Virginia and adhere to the Union, he would send the necessary military force to protect them. When it became necessary to redeem this pledge, Gov. Dennison sent Ohio militia, who, uniting with the loyal citizens, drove the Confederates out of West Virginia. When the general government was about to refund to Ohio money used for military purposes, the state auditor and the attorney-general decided that this money could not legally be used again for military purposes. Gov. Dennison, therefore, through his personal agents, caused it to be collected from the federal government, and used it for military purposes instead of turning it into the Ohio state treasury. It was again refunded to Ohio, again collected by his agents, and was thus used over and over again, so that he intercepted in all $1,077,600. It was a high-handed measure, but justifiable on the ground of public necessity. He presented satisfactory accounts, and vouchers to the legislature for every dollar, and no shadow was ever cast upon him or his officers who disbursed it. In 1864 he presided over the national convention of his party at Baltimore, and was called into the cabinet by President Lincoln in October, 1864, as postmaster-general. This post he held until July, 1866. He reappeared in the political field as a member of the national convention of 1880 and a candidate for United States Senator, but was not elected. He was a benefactor of Dennison University, founded in 1831 at Granville, Ohio. Gov. Dennison died June 15, 1882.

Denniston, William H., act for relief of, vetoed, 4222.

Dent, Stanley Hubert, Jr., b. Eufaula, Ala., Aug. 16, 1869; graduated from the Southern University, of Greensboro, Ala., with the degree of A. B., in 1886, and in 1889 was graduated in law from the University of Virginia; elected to the 61st Congress from Alabama, receiving 10,754 votes, none being cast against him, and re-elected to the 62d Congress without opposition; and later to the 63d and 64th Congresses.

Depew, Chauncey Mitchell; b. Peekskill, N. Y., April 23, 1834; graduated from Yale College in 1856, and in 1887 received the degree of LL. D. from his alma mater; admitted to the bar in 1858, elected to the assembly in 1861 and 1862; in 1863 candidate for secretary of state, and reversed the Democratic success of 1862, being elected by 30,000 majority; in 1866 appointed attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company; made general counsel of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company in 1875; president of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad in 1885; resigned in 1899 to become chairman of the boards of directors of the New York Central, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad companies; elected to the United States Senate from New York in 1899; re-elected 1905.

De Poiery, Mr., captain by brevet, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 67.

Derrick, W. S., Acting Secretary of State, 2613.

Dewey, George; Admiral of the Navy; b. Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 26, 1837; graduated Annapolis Naval Academy, 1858, and assigned to Mediterranean squadron; served throughout Civil War in navy of lower Mississippi River and Gulf of Mexico, and later with North Atlantic squadron; commander of *Narragansett*, 1870; had charge of Pacific survey and Secretary of Lighthouse Board, 1872-82; captain-commander of the *Dolphin*, of White Squadron, 1884; commodore, 1896; assigned to Asiatic squadron, Nov. 30, 1897; April, 1898, following British declaration of neutrality, left port of Hong Kong, arriving at Manila Bay April 30, with nine vessels and 1,694 men; May 1, destroyed the Spanish fleet of thirteen vessels and reduced the five batteries defending the city; raised to rank of acting rear-admiral and received vote of thanks and sword; Congress, 1899, re-created rank of Admiral, and President McKinley appointed Dewey to the office previously held only by Farragut and Porter.

Dewey, George:
- Attack of American land forces and capture of Manila assisted by squadron under, 6319.
  - Thanks of President tendered, 6568.
- Member of Philippine Commission, 6584.
- Spanish fleet destroyed in Manila Bay by American squadron under, 6297, 6315.
  - Appointed acting rear-admiral, 6297, 6568.
  - Sword to be presented to, 6302.
  - Thanks of Congress to, 6298.
    - Recommended, 6297.
    - Reply of, 6302.
  - Thanks of President tendered, 6568.
    - Referred to, 6297.
- Suggestions from, regarding force, etc., for Philippine Islands requested by President, 6580.

Devens, Charles, Attorney-General under President Hayes; b. Charlestown, Middlesex Co., Mass., April 4, 1820, the son of Charles and Mary Lithgow Devens, and grandson of Richard Devens, a revolutionary patriot. His maternal grandfather was Col. Arthur Lithgow, of Augusta, Me. Charles entered Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1838. He subsequently studied law in the Harvard Law School, and afterward with Hubbard & Watts of Boston. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar, and at once began the practice of his profession at Northfield, later removing to Greenfield. In 1848-49 he served as a member of the state senate, and from the latter year until 1853 as United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the cause of the Union, and on April 19, 1861, was unanimously elected major of the third battalion rifles—three full companies, with which he at once proceeded to the front. On July 26th of the same year, Major Devens was made colonel of the fifteenth regiment Massachusetts volunteers. He was brevetted brigadier-general during the siege of Yorktown, and took command of a brigade in Couch's division, fourth army corps. Gen. Devens was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, but would not leave the field until the fall of night terminated the hostilities for the day. At the battle of Antietam his horse was shot from under him, and for gallant conduct while in command of a brigade at Fredericksburg he was complimented by the general commanding the division. At the request of Gen. Grant, Gen. Devens in April, 1865, was commissioned major-general by brevet for gallantry and good conduct at the capture of Richmond. He was mustered out of service, at his own request, at Washington, in June, 1866, after a brilliant military career of five years and three months. He was elected national commander of the G. A. R. to succeed Gen. Burnside, and has also served as commander of the Military Order Loyal Legion of Massachusetts, as well as of the military societies of the army of the Potomac and of the James, and of the sixth army corps. In 1867 Gov. Bullock appointed Gen. Devens one of the judges of the superior court of Massachusetts, and in 1873 Gov. Washburn made him one of the judges of the supreme court. On March 10, 1877, he became a member of President Hayes's cabinet, taking the portfolio of Attorney-General. Upon returning to Massachusetts, Gen. Devens was reappointed to the supreme bench by Gov. Long.

Dexter, John S., district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

Dexter, Samuel, Secretary of War under President John Adams; b. Massachusetts, May 14, 1761; graduated from Harvard College in 1781; studied law and admitted to the bar; member of the state house of representatives, 1788-1790, elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the 3d Congress as a Federalist; elected to the United States Senate, serving from Dec. 2, 1799, until he resigned in June, 1800; appointed Secretary of War, May 13, 1800, and Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 31, 1800; declined the mission to Spain offered him by President Madison; while on his way home with his family from Washington, D. C., died at Athens, N. Y., May 3, 1816; published The Progress of Science (a poem), 1780, also Speeches and Political Papers, and several other political pamphlets.

Diaz, A. J., arrest and imprisonment of, by Cuban authorities, 5516.

Diaz, Porfirio, revolution in Mexico and installation of, as President, 4419, 6333.

Dick, Charles; lawyer; b. Akron, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1858; served in the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Cuba in the war with Spain; represented the Nineteenth Ohio District in the 55th, 56th, 57th, and 58th Congresses; instrumental in securing the enactment of the Dick Militia law, and raising pay of army and navy; elected March 2, 1904, United States Senator for the short and long terms from Ohio.

Dickerson, Mahlon (brother of Philemon Dickerson), Secretary of the Navy under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren; born at Hanover, N. J., April 17, 1770; graduated from Princeton College in 1789; studied law and in 1773 was admitted to

Dickerson, Mahlon—*Continued.* the bar; began the practice of his profession at Philadelphia; quartermaster-general of Pennsylvania, 1805-1808; recorder of the city court of Philadelphia, 1808-1810; returned to New Jersey; member of the state house of representatives in 1814; governor of New Jersey, 1815-17; elected United States Senator from New Jersey as a State Rights Democrat; serving from December 1, 1817, to March 2, 1833; appointed Secretary of the Navy June 30, 1834, and reappointed by President Van Buren; United States district judge of the district of New Jersey; delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1844; president of the American Institute, 1846-1848; died at his home in Succasunna, Morris County, N. J., Oct. 5, 1853.

Dickinson, Don. McDonald, Postmaster-general under President Cleveland, born Jan. 17, 1846, at Port Ontario, Oswego Co., N. Y. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, and his father and grandfather natives of the state. The first of the family who came to America was John Dickinson, a member of the Continental congress of 1774, president of the executive council, and one of the founders of Dickson College, Carlisle, Pa., to whom Jonathan Dickinson, chief justice of the province of Pennsylvania in 1719, was also related in the direct line. The father of Mr. Dickinson in 1820 explored the shores of lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan in a birch-bark canoe, and in 1848 removed to Michigan, settling in St. Clair county, where his son received his primary education in the public schools, and entering the law department of the University of Michigan, was graduated before reaching his majority. The interval prior to his admission to the bar he spent in studying the management of cases and the practical application of the philosophy and logis of law. In 1867 he entered upon a successful and lucrative practice, being concerned in all of the leading cases under the bankruptcy act of that year. In 1872 he entered political life, and in 1876, as chairman of the state democratic central committee, conducted the Tilden campaign, being brought into close relations with that statesman until his death. As member of the national democratic committee in 1884-85, he enjoyed the full confidence and esteem of President Cleveland, who in 1888 called him to a seat in his cabinet, being the fourth representative of Michigan to be honored thus.

Dickinson, Jacob McGavock, of Nashville, Tenn., Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet; b. Jan. 30, 1851, Columbus, Miss.; graduated from the University of Nashville; studied law at Columbia College, New York, in Paris, and at the University of Leipzig; L.L. D., Columbia University of New York, University of Illinois and Yale; Assistant Attorney-General of the United States from Feb. 13, 1895, to March 8, 1897; in 1903 appeared as counsel for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in London; Assistant Professor of Latin in the University of Nashville; served several times by special appointment as judge on the Supreme Bench of Tennessee; was General Counsel of the Illinois Central Railroad Company at the time of appointment as Secretary of War.

Dickson, James C., receiver of public moneys, nomination of, withdrawn and reasons therefor, 1040.

Dickson, Walter, outrages committed on family of, in Palestine, 3015.

Dies, Martin; b. in Jackson Parish, La., March 13, 1870; moved to Texas with his parents in 1876; elected county judge of Tyler County in 1894; district attorney of the first judicial district of Texas in 1898; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Texas.

Dillingham, William Paul; b. Waterbury, Vt., Dec. 12, 1843; admitted to the bar in 1867; member of the Vermont house of representatives in 1876 and again in 1884; a state senator in 1878 and again in 1880; governor of Vermont from 1888 to 1890; Oct. 18, 1900, was elected United States Senator from Vermont to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Justic S. Morrill; Oct. 15, 1902, elected to succeed himself, and re-elected Oct. 21, 1908, for the term ending March 3, 1915.

Dingle, W. B., arrest and maltreatment of, at Heidelberg, Baden, 2772.

Dingley, Nelson, Jr. (1832-1899); statesman; b. Durham, Me.; for thirty years (1856-86) he was editor of the *Lewiston Journal;* sat in the State Legislature, 1862-73; and was speaker, 1863-64; governor of Maine, 1874-75; sat in Congress, 1881-99; framed the Dingley tariff bill of 1897.

Dinsmore, Silas, commissioner to treat with Indians, 423.

Dix, John Adams; soldier, statesman; b. Boscawen, N. H., July 24, 1798; joined the army in 1812 and served through the second war with England; while serving in the army studied law, and in 1828 resigned his commission as captain and took up practice of law at Cooperstown, N. Y.; served as adjutant-general and secretary of state of New York; was elected to the state legislature and United States Senator; appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Jan. 9, 1861; while in this position, with the Confederacy organized and the authority of the Federal Government defied in the South, he sent to Lieutenant Caldwell in the revenue service at New Orleans the historic message: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot"; organized and sent into service during the Civil War seventeen regiments of militia; major-general of volunteers, June, 1861; as commander of the Seventh Army Corps he secured control of the whole country between the Pamunkey and Rappahannock rivers, and cut off Gen. Lee's communication with Richmond, and had the Confederate capital almost at his mercy in June, 1863, when he was ordered to fall back to the defense of Washington; during the draft riots in New York, in 1863, he was appointed commander of the Department of the East and succeeded in subduing the disorder and restoring business confidence; first president of the Union Pacific Railway Company, 1863-68; served through the Civil War, and was appointed minister to France; and later was elected governor of New York, 1872; died New York City, April 21, 1879.

Dix, John A.:

Applications to go south across military lines to be made to, 3302.

Authority given to, while commanding at Baltimore, 3313.

Commissioner to examine cases of State prisoners, 3310.

Dix, John A.—*Continued.*
Mentioned, 3279.
Prisoners of war released to report to, 3303.

Dixon, Lincoln; b. Vernon, Jennings Co., Ind., Feb. 9, 1860; elected prosecuting attorney for the sixth judicial circuit of the state in 1884; re-elected in 1886, 1888, and 1890; was elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Indiana.

Dobbin, James Cochrane, Secretary of the Navy under President Pierce; born at Fayetteville, N. C., in 1814; graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1832; studied law, and admitted to the bar in 1825; began practicing at Fayetteville; elected a Representative from North Carolina to the Twenty-ninth Congress as a Democrat; declined to be a candidate for re-election; member of the house of commons in 1848, 1850, and 1852, and in 1850 was speaker; delegate to the national Democratic convention at Baltimore in 1852; Secretary of the Navy from March 7, 1853, to March 6, 1857; died at Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 4, 1857.

Dodge, Grenville M.; engineer, soldier; b. Danvers, Mass., April 12, 1831; received a liberal education and graduated at the military university, Norwich, Vt.; studied civil engineering; chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad; entered the Union Army as a captain and left the service as a major-general; elected a Representative from Iowa to the 40th Congress as a Republican; located in New York City, but still retained residence in Iowa; president of Society of Army of Tennessee; president of New York commandery of Loyal Legion; president of commission to inquire into the management of the war with Spain; extensively interested in western railroad building and management; vice-president of the Grant Monument Association.

Dodge Henry (father of Augustus C. Dodge); soldier and statesman; b. Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 12, 1782; received a limited education; emigrated to Missouri; served in the Black Hawk and other Indian wars; left the army as colonel of the First United States Dragoons, July, 1836; governor of Wisconsin from July 4, 1836, to 1841; elected a delegate from Wisconsin to the 27th Congress as a Democrat; re-elected to the 28th Congress; again appointed governor of Wisconsin, Feb. 6, 1846; elected United States Senator from Wisconsin as a Democrat, and re-elected, serving from June 23, 1848, to March 3, 1857.

Dodge, Henry, troops in Indian campaign under command of, 1332.

Dodge, William E.; merchant; b. Hartford, Conn., Sept. 4, 1805; received a liberal education; moved to New York in 1818; became a clerk in a store, and in 1826 commenced business on his own account; established the house of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of which he was the head for forty years; delegate to the peace convention in 1861; claimed to have been elected a Representative from New York to the 39th Congress (James Brooks having received the certificate of election and taken his seat), and on April 6, 1866, the House decided that Mr. Dodge was entitled to the seat, serving from April 6, 1866, to March 3, 1867; died Feb. 9, 1883, at New York City.

Dodge, William E., member of Indian commission, 3977.

Dole, Sanford Ballard; judge of the supreme court of Hawaii, head of the provisional government of Hawaii, and president of the republic of Hawaii from the overthrow of the kingdom till the annexation of the islands to the United States; b. Hawaii, April 23, 1844, of American parents; admitted to the bar in Boston, and returned to Hawaii; the provisional government, of which he was the head, negotiated a treaty of annexation with the United States, but President Cleveland withdrew the treaty and requested President Dole to relinquish to the queen her authority in the islands; Dole refused and later (1898) visited the United States and Congress passed an act annexing the islands to the United States.

Dole, Sanford B.:
Member of commission to recommend legislation for Hawaiian Islands, 6333.
Minister of foreign affairs of provisional government of Hawaii, letter from, transmitted, 5906, 5907.
Sovereignty of Hawaiian Islands transferred to United States by, 6332.

Dole, William P., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3400, 3402, 3411, 3413.

Dolliver, Jonathan Prentiss; b. near Kingwood, Preston Co., Va., (now W. Va.), Feb. 6, 1858; graduated in 1875 from the West Virginia University; was admitted to the bar in 1878; elected to the 51st Congress from Iowa; member of the House also in the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, and 56th Congresses; Aug. 23, 1900, appointed United States Senator to fill a vacancy; elected Jan. 21, 1902, to succeed himself; re-elected, 1907, senator from Iowa; died in 1911.

Donaldson, Edward, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Donaldson, Joseph, Jr., treaty with Algiers concluded by, 184.

Donelson, Andrew J., minister to Germany, nomination of, 2455.
Recall of, referred to, 2549.

Doremus, Frank E.; b. Venango County, Pa., Aug. 31, 1865; served in the Legislature of Michigan 1891-2; has been assistant corporation counsel and controller of the city of Detroit; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Michigan.

Dorn, Andrew J., commissioner for the United States, treaty made by, with the Senecas, August, 1854, 2829.

Doty, James Duane; statesman; b. New York in 1799; received a common school education; moved to Menasha, Wis.; elected a delegate from Wisconsin to the 25th and 26th Congresses; governor of Wisconsin 1841-1844; elected a Representative from Wisconsin to the 31st Congress as a Democrat and to the 32d Congress as a Free-soil Democrat; appointed treasurer of Utah and governor of that Territory in 1864 by President Lincoln; died at Salt Lake City, June 13, 1865.

Doty, James D.:
  Mentioned, 3397.
  Treaty with Indians concluded by, 1912.

Doughton, Robert L.; b. Laurel Springs, N. C., Nov. 7, 1863; educated in the public schools and at Laurel Springs High School; farmer, stock raiser, and banker; president of the Deposit and Savings Bank of North Wilkesboro, N. C.; elected to the state senate from the thirty-fifth senatorial district November, 1908; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from North Carolina.

Douglas, James, governor of Vancouver Island, repayment of sum advanced by, recommended, 3067.

Douglas, Stephen Arnold (1813-1861); politician; b. Brandon, Vt.; elected judge of the supreme court of Illinois, 1841; member of Congress from Illinois, 1843-47; United States Senator, 1847-61; author of the "Squatter sovereignty" doctrine, and reported the Kansas-Nebraska bill, 1854; nominated by the Democratic party in 1860 against Lincoln for the Presidency; he was known as the "Little Giant."

Douglass, Frederick, recorder of deeds, District of Columbia, resignation of, referred to, 5116.

Drexel, Joseph W., chairman of executive committee on pedestal of Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, 4982.

Driscoll, Daniel A.; b. Buffalo, N. Y., March 6, 1875; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from New York.

Drum, Richard C., Adjutant-General:
  Union and Confederate flags, return of, to respective States, recommended by, 5163.
    Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

Dullye, Eugene, expulsion of, from Prussia, 3123.

Dunbar, William, appointed to explore Washita River, 387.

Dunham, Aaron, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

Dunlap, Robert P.; lawyer; b. Maine in 1789; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1815; studied law; began practicing at Brunswick, Me.; member of the State house of representatives 1821-1823 and of the State senate 1823-1832; president of the State senate four years; an executive councilor in 1833; governor of Maine 1834-1838; elected a Representative from Maine to the 28th Congress as a Democrat, and re-elected to the 29th Congress; collector of customs at Portland, Me., 1848-49; president of the board of overseers of the Bowdoin College; died at Brunswick, Me., Oct. 20, 1859.

Dunlap, Robert P.:
  Correspondence regarding imprisonment of Ebenezer S. Greely, 1575, 1622.
  Correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Du Pont, Henry Algernon; b. Eleutherean Mills, Newcastle Co., Del., July 30, 1838; entered the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1855, and United States Military Academy July 1, 1856; commissioned second lieutenant, Engineers, 1861; first lieutenant, Artillery, 1861; served with honor throughout Civil War; twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services, and awarded a medal by Congress; resigned from the army, 1875, and became president and general manager of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad Company; elected United States Senator June 13, 1906, from Delaware to serve the unexpired portion of the term beginning March 4, 1905.

Dupont, Samuel F.:
  Mentioned, 3279.
  Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3265, 3271.

Dupre, Henry G.; b. Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, La., July 28, 1873; educated in the public schools at Opelousas and graduated in 1892 from the Tulane University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, with the degree of bachelor of arts; subsequently received the degree of bachelor of laws from the same institution; served as assistant city attorney of New Orleans from 1900 to 1910; elected to the House of Representatives of Louisiana; re-elected in 1904 and in 1908; elected speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana for the session of 1908; elected to the Sixty-first Congress Nov. 8, 1910, to fill the unexpired term occasioned by the death of the Hon. Samuel L. Gilmore; re-elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses.

Dyer, Leonidas C.; b. Warren County, Mo., June 11, 1871; educated in the public schools, Central Wesleyan College, at Warrenton, Mo., and the law department of the Washington University, city of St. Louis; served as assistant circuit attorney of St. Louis; served in the Spanish War; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Missouri.

Eads, James B.:
- Grants to, for construction of jetties in Mississippi River, order regarding, 4282.
- Improvement of South Pass of Mississippi River, under, discussed, 4362, 4524.

Eaton, Dorman B., chairman Civil Service Commission, report of, discussed, 4588.

Eaton, John, publication of second edition of Second Arctic Expedition suggested by, 4666.

Eaton, John Henry; Secretary of War under President Jackson; b. Tennessee in 1800; received a liberal education; studied law and admitted to the bar; practiced at Nashville; elected United States Senator from Tennessee (in place of George W. Campbell, resigned), and unanimously reelected, serving from Nov. 16, 1818, to March, 1829, when he resigned; appointed Secretary of War; resigned June 18, 1831; appointed governor of Florida 1834-1836; minister to Spain 1836-1840; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, 1856.

Eaton, John H., treaty with Indians concluded by, 1271.

Eaton, William:
- Correspondence regarding war with Tripoli transmitted, 379.

Eckert, T. T., negotiations for, and correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3461.

Edgcomb, Willard W., treaty with Orange Free State concluded by, 4116.

Edwards, Charles Gordon; b. Tattnall Co., Ga., July 2, 1878; educated at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., Agricultural College, Lake City, Fla., and the University of Georgia, graduating B. L. from the latter 1898; moved to Savannah; Oct. 11, 1906, elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Georgia.

Edwards, Ninian; lawyer, jurist; b. in Montgomery Co., Md., March, 1775; moved to Kentucky and was twice elected to the legislature; later judge of the general court of Kentucky, of the circuit court, of the court of appeals, and finally chief justice of the state, all before reaching his thirty-second year; appointed by President Madison to be governor of Illinois Territory in 1809, to which office he was three times reappointed; when Illinois was admitted to the Union, he was elected to the United States Senate, serving from 1818-24; elected governor in 1826, serving till 1831; died of cholera in Belleville, Ill., July 20, 1833.

Edwards, Ninian:
- Minister to Mexico, examination of, by committee referred to, 808.
- Treaty with Indians concluded by, 589.

Egan, Patrick, minister to Chile. (See *Baltimore*, The.)

Ehrman, Felix, consular correspondence of, 6788, 6792.

Ekin, James A., member of commission to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

Elder, Samuel S., member of Gun Foundry Board, 4748.

Elkins, Stephen Benton; b. Perry Co., Ohio, Sept. 26, 1841; was admitted to the bar in 1864, and went to New Mexico, and began the practice of law; was a member of the Territorial legislative assembly of New Mexico in 1864-65; elected to the 43d and 44th Congresses; later moved to West Virginia and devoted himself to business affairs; appointed Secretary of War Dec. 17, 1891, in President Harrison's Cabinet; in 1894 was elected to the United States Senate from West Virginia, and reelected in 1901 and 1907.

Ellerbe, James Edwin; b. near Marion, S. C., Jan. 12, 1867; entered Wofford College, at Spartanburg, S. C., 1884, spending three years; graduated, 1887; A. B.; elected to the state legislature; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from South Carolina without opposition.

Ellery, Charles, lieutenant in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1129.

Ellicott, Andrew, United States commissioner for running line between United States and Spanish possessions, 962.

Ellis, Albert G., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2529.

Ellis, Powhatan, Minister to Mexico:
- Mentioned, 1790.
- Nomination of, 1537.

Ellsworth, Oliver (1745-1807); jurist and statesman; b. Windsor, Conn.; represented Connecticut in the United States Senate, 1789-96; received 11 electoral votes for President in the third electoral college, 1796; chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1796-1800; minister extraordinary to France, 1799.

Ellsworth, Oliver, minister to France, nomination of, 274.

Emerson, John B., petition of, regarding use of his invention referred to, 2528.

Emery, A. H., compensation to, for services in perfecting testing machine recommended, 4540.

Emmons, G. T., reports on Alaskan Indians, 7071.

Emory, U. E., map of Texas compiled by, 2166.

Emory, W. H., report on survey of boundary between Mexico and United States transmitted, 2915.

Emory, William H., commander of the *Bear* in Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, 4835.

Endicott, William Crowninshield, Secretary of war under President Cleveland; born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 19, 1826. He

Endicott, William Crowninshield—*Con.* was the son of William Putnam and Mary (Crowninshield) Endicott. He is descended directly from Gov. John Endicott, who came to Salem in 1628, and on his mother's side is a grandson of the Hon. Jacob Crowninshield, who was a well-known member of congress in the early part of this century. Mr. Endicott was educated in Salem schools and in 1843 entered Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1847. Soon after graduating he studied law in the office of Nathaniel J. Lord, then the leading member of the Essex bar, and in the Harvard Law School at Cambridge. He was called to the bar in 1850, and began the practice of law in Salem in 1851. He was a member of the Salem common council in 1852, and in 1853 he entered into partnership with Jairus W. Perry (who is well known throughout the country as the author of "Perry and Trusts") under the firm name of Perry & Endicott. From 1857 to 1864 he was solicitor of the city of Salem. In 1884 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated. In 1885 he became secretary of war, and held office to the end of Mr. Cleveland's term. Mr. Endicott is president of the Peabody Academy of Science in Salem, which position he has held since 1868, and is a member of the corporation of Harvard, and one of the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund.

Endicott, William C., Secretary of War:
Union and Confederate flags, return of, and Confederate flags, return of, to respective states recommended, 5163.
Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

Eno, Amos F., secretary of Arkansas, appointment of, revoked, 3377.

Ericsson, John; engineer, inventor; b. Langbanshyttan, Sweden, July 31, 1803; appointed cadet in the Swedish corps of engineers, 1814, and rose to the rank of captain; early displayed precocious talent as an inventor; made many improvements in the application of artificial draught to locomotives, and in 1829 built an engine which, in competition with Stephenson's locomotive, ran a mile in 56 seconds, and inaugurated the era of rapid railway travel; English indifference to his inventions caused him to move to America in 1839; here he applied the screw propeller principle to steamboats, and in 1843 to United States war ships; originated the range-finder; discarded the breaching for heavy guns, and placed the machinery of war vessels below the water line, and protected it with coal bunkers; made the first practical application of twin screw propellers; the success of his ironclad *Monitor* in defeating the *Merrimac* at Hampton Roads, Va., March 9, 1862, stayed the rising tide of Confederate success and compelled the reconstruction of the navies of the world; he devoted the last years of his life and extended a fortune in experimenting on machines to utilize the heat of the sun to generate motive power; invented a solar engine which he left as a legacy to future time when the coal mines shall cease to supply the world with a concentrated form of fuel; died in New York City, March 8, 1889, and his remains were transferred with national honors to his native land and buried at his birthplace.

Ericsson, John:
Memorial of American Society of Mechanical Engineers relating to, transmitted, 5565.
Restoration of remains of, to Sweden, discussed, 5547.

Erving, George W.:
Instructions to, upon appointment as minister to Spain, in 1814, and during his mission to that court as United States plenipotentiary, 2210.

Esch, John Jacob; b. Norwalk, Monroe Co., Wis., March 20, 1861, of German parents; in 1865 his parents moved to Milwaukee, and five years later to Sparta, Wis.; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Wisconsin.

Espriella, F. V. de la, foreign minister of Panama, 6769.

Espy, James P., meteorological report of, transmitted, 2777.

Estacourt, James B. B., commissioner of Great Britain in northeastern boundary question, report of, 2023.

Estopinal, Albert; b. in the parish of St. Bernard, La., Jan. 30, 1845; elected to the Louisiana house of representatives in 1876 and 1878; elected to the state senate in 1880, and served continuously in that body until 1900, when he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state and served four years in that position; served in the Confederate army, surrendering to Gen. Canby, at Meridian, Miss., in March, 1865; elected to the 60th Congress to fill a vacancy, and succeeded to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Louisiana.

Eustis, Abraham:
Correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2153.
Troops under, in Seminole War, 1834.

Eustis, William, Secretary of War under President Madison; born at Cambridge, Mass., June 10, 1753; graduated from Harvard College in 1772; studied medicine, and served in the Revolutionary Army as surgeon; resumed his practice at Boston; elected a Representative to the Seventh Congress as a Democrat, and re-elected to the Eighth Congress; Secretary of War from March 7, 1809, to Jan. 19, 1813; minister to the Netherlands Dec. 19, 1814, to May 5, 1818; again elected to the Seventeenth Congress; elected governor of Massachusetts in 1823, and served until his death, at Boston, Feb. 6, 1825.

Evans, John:
Geological survey of Oregon and Washington by, referred to, 3016.
Treaty with Indians concluded by, 3393.
United States Senator, mentioned, 3573.

Evans, Robley D., mentioned, 6297, 6744.

Evarts, William Maxwell; lawyer; b. Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1818; leading counsel employed to defend President Johnson in his trial before the Senate, and was

Evarts, William Maxwell—*Continued.* Attorney-General of the United States, 1868-69; one of the three lawyers appointed to defend the interests of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva in 1871 to settle the Alabama claims; maintained the unconstitutionality of state laws taxing United States bonds and National Bank stock; one of the counsel to defend Henry Ward Beecher in 1875; delivered the oration at the opening of the Centennial Exposition in 1876; his orations also include eulogies of Chief Justice Chase, William H. Seward, and Daniel Webster; Secretary of State under President Hayes in 1877-81; elected United States Senator from New York for term beginning March 4, 1885, and was twice re-elected; died New York City, Feb. 28, 1901.

Evarts, William M.:
- Counsel for President Johnson in impeachment proceedings, 3924.
- Secretary of State, first proclamation as, convened Congress in extraordinary session to provide for support of army, 4399.

Everett, Edward (1794-1865); statesman; b. Dorchester, Mass.; Eliot professor of Greek at Harvard College, 1815; editor of the *North American Review*, 1820-24; representative in Congress, 1825-35; governor of Massachusetts, 1836-40; United States minister to Great Britain, 1841-45; president of Harvard, 1846-49; Secretary of State, 1852-53; United States Senator, 1853-54; candidate for the Vice-Presidency, as nominee of the Constitutional Union party, in 1860, with John Bell, against Lincoln; his orations on Washington and on Gettysburg, delivered 1863, are his best-known rhetorical works.

Everett, Edward:
- Mentioned, 2082, 2169, 2910.
- Secretary of State, 2727.

Ewing, Thomas (1789-1871); statesman; b. in West Liberty, Ohio Co., Va.; taken in childhood to Ohio, he studied and practised law there with eminent success; United States Senator, 1837-1847, 1850-51; Secretary of the Treasury, under Harrison, 1841, but resigned because Tyler vetoed a national bank bill of which Ewing was part author; first secretary of the Interior, 1849-50; opposed Clay's compromise bill and the fugitive slave bill; and supported Lincoln's war policy.

Ewing, Thomas, Secretary of Treasury, mentioned, 2010.

Ezeta, Carlos:
- Extradition proceedings in case of, transmitted, 5544, 5992.

Faben, J. W., Dominican minister, mentioned, 4017.

Fairbanks, Charles Warren; lawyer, legislator, and twenty-sixth Vice-President of the United States; b. Union Co., Ohio, 1852; removed to Indianapolis, 1874, and admitted to the bar in that year; elected United States Senator, 1897, to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees, and re-elected, 1903; Joint High Commissioner at Quebec to adjust Canadian difficulties, 1898; Vice-President of the United States with Roosevelt, 1905-1909.

Fairchild, Charles Stebbins, Secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland; born in Cazenovia, N. Y., April 30, 1842. His father was Sidney T. Fairfield, for many years attorney for the New York Central R. R., and one of the leading men of central New York. Young Fairchild studied at the common schools and at the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, where he prepared for a university course, and went to Harvard in 1859, graduating in the class of 1863. He determined to follow the legal profession, entered the Harvard Law School, and completed the prescribed course in 1865, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then removed to Albany, where he continued his legal studies, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar; April 1, 1887, President Cleveland appointed him secretary of the treasury. He continued to fill that office until the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration in March, 1889.

Fairchild, Lucius:

- Letter of, and memorial relative to Paris Exposition transmitted, 3668.
- Member of Cherokee Commission, 5481.

Faire, B. W., mentioned, 6855.

Fairfield, John, correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Faris-El-Hakim, maltreatment of, in Egypt, and indemnity for, referred to, 3278.

Farman, Mr., mentioned, 4564.

Farnsworth, Hiram W., treaty with Indians, concluded by, 3277, 3413.

Farr, John R.; b. Scranton, Pa., July 18, 1857; educated in public schools, School of the Lackawanna, Scranton, Pa., Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; newsboy, printer, publisher, in the real estate business; served in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899; speaker session of 1899; author of free school book and compulsory education laws; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Farragut, David Glasgow; Admiral of the Navy; b. Campbells Station, near Knoxville, Tenn., July 5, 1801; entered the navy as midshipman, 1810; promoted to commander in 1841; ordered to Vera Cruz in Mexican War too late for service; began operations, during Civil War, against New Orleans, April 24, 1862; opened the lower Mississippi and twice ran the batteries at Vicksburg; July 16, 1862, Congress created the rank of rear-admiral, and conferred it with thanks upon Farragut; Aug. 5, 1864, he passed the fortifications and floating batteries of Mobile Bay, and maintained a blockade of the city till November; for this exploit he was presented by the citizens of New York with $50,000 to buy a home, and Congress created the higher rank of vice-admiral, and the President nominated Rear-Admiral Farragut for the office; July 25, 1865, the exalted rank of admiral was established, and the Senate confirmed Farragut therein; in command on James River at fall of Richmond; died in Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14, 1870, and buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

Farragut, David G.:

- Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3276.
- Thanks of President tendered, 3440.

Farwell, John V., member of Indian commission, 3977.

Fauchet, Mr., attempted seizure of, by commander of the *Africa,* 3344.

Faure, President, death of, 6367.

Fay, Theodore S., mentioned, 2205.

Fergusson, Harvey B.; b. Sept. 9, 1848, in Pickens County, Ala.: educated at Washington and Lee University, graduating with the degree of M. A. in 1874; and in the law department in 1875; practiced law in Wheeling, W. Va., from 1876 to 1882; removed in 1882 to New Mexico; residing at Albuquerque; delegate in the 55th Congress; member of the Democratic national committee from 1896 to 1904; elected as Representative in Congress from New Mexico at the first state election on Nov. 7, 1911, and again to the 63d and 64th Congresses.

Ferris, Scott; b. Nov. 7, 1877, Neosho, Newton Co., Mo.; graduated from Kansas City School of Law, 1901; elected to the legislature of Oklahoma in 1904, representing the twenty-second district; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Oklahoma.

Fessenden, William Pitt (1806-1869); statesman; b. at Boscawen, N. H.; began the practice of law at Portland, Me., about 1828; member of Congress, 1854; United States Senator from Maine, 1854-64, and 1865-69; Secretary of the Treasury, 1864-65, during one of the gloomiest financial periods in the history of the United States; when gold was at 280, and paper at 34 cents on the dollar, Fessenden issued the "seven-thirties," and gold fell to 199. He was one of the seven Republican Senators who voted "not guilty" in the Johnson impeachment proceedings.

Field, Cyrus W., gold medal presented to, 3901.

Field, Stephen J., associate justice Supreme Court, assault upon by David S. Terry, 5477.

Fields, William Jason; b. Willard, Carter Co., Ky., Dec. 29, 1874; educated in the common schools of Carter Co., and at Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.; married Oct. 28, 1893, to Miss Dora McDavid, of Rosedale, Ky.; to them has been born five sons; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Kentucky.

Fillmore, Millard, biography of, 2599.

Finley, David Edward; lawyer; b. Feb. 28, 1861; member of the house of representatives of South Carolina in 1890-91, and of the State Senate 1892-1896; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from South Carolina.

Fish, Hamilton; soldier, lawyer; b. Aug. 3, 1808, New York City; elected to State legislature in 1837; member of Congress, 1843-45; sent to the state senate in 1847, to fill a vacancy; governor of New York, 1848-50; United States Senator from New York, 1851-57; became Secretary of State under President Grant in 1869; died Garrison, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1893.

Fish, Hamilton, Secretary of State, 3967.
  Member of commission to settle questions with Great Britain, 4075.
  Report of, on commercial relations with Spanish-American States, 4024.

Fishbourn, Benjamin, naval officer at Savannah, Ga., reasons for nominating, 50.

Fisher, Harriet M., letter of Richard M. Boynton and, to Secretary of Navy transmitted, 3669.

Fitzgerald, John Joseph; b. Brooklyn, N. Y., March 10, 1872; studied law at the New York Law School; admitted to the bar at the age of 21; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from New York.

Fitz, Gideon, surveyor-general, removal of, from office, discussed, 1351.

Fitzpatrick, Thomas, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2762.

Fitzsimons, Thomas; b. Belfast, Ireland, in 1741; emigrated to the United States and entered a countinghouse at Philadelphia as clerk; commanded a company of volunteer home guard during the Revolutionary war; several years a member of the State house of representatives; delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress in 1782-1783, and to the United States constitutional convention in 1787; elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the 1st Congress; re-elected to the 2d and 3d Congresses, and served until March, 1795; held several local offices; died at Philadelphia in August, 1811.

Fitzsimons, Thomas, commissioner of United States under treaty with Great Britain, 188.

Fleming, Charles, lieutenant in Navy, court of inquiry in case of, referred to, 3275.

Fletcher, Duncan Upshaw; b. Sumter Co., Ga., Jan. 6, 1859; practiced law in Jacksonville, Fla., since July, 1881; member of the legislature in 1893; mayor of Jacksonville, Fla., 1893-1895 and 1901-1903; nominated for United States Senator in primary election June 16, 1908, and elected by the legislature next convening, to represent Florida in the Senate for the term ending March 3, 1915.

Flood, Henry Delaware; lawyer; educated at Washington and Lee Univ. and Univ. of Virginia; served in both branches of the general assembly of Virginia; was attorney for the Commonwealth for Appomattox Co.; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Virginia.

Floyd, John Buchanan; soldier, statesman; b. Blacksburg, Va., June 1, 1807; served in Virginia legislatures, 1847-49; governor of Virginia, 1849-52; Secretary of War under President Buchanan, and was one of the first to join the rebellion, in which he took a leading part as brigadier-general; died Abingdon, Va., Aug. 26, 1863.

Floyd, John B.:
  Letter of, regarding appointment of A. W. Reynolds, 2996.
  Secretary of War, appointment and resignation of, discussed, 3190.

Focht, Benjamin K.; b. New Bloomfield, Pa., March 12, 1863; educated at Bucknell University, Pennsylvania State College, and Susquehanna University; editor and proprietor of the *Saturday News*, published at Lewisburg, since 18 years of age; served three terms in the Pennsylvania assembly and four years in the State senate; author of the ballot law in Pennsylvania, and other important legislation; engaged in railroad and industrial operations, with headquarters in Philadelphia and Washington; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d and 64th Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Folger, Charles J., Secretary of Treasury, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4821.

Fonseca, Manuel D., President of Brazil, mentioned, 5617.

Foote, Andrew H.:
  Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3283.
  Thanks of President tendered, 3305.

Ford, Henry, railroad concession to, 6770.

Fordney, Joseph Warren; b. Blackford Co., Ind., Nov. 5, 1853; located in Saginaw in 1869; was vice-president of the Saginaw Board of Trade; elected alderman in 1895, and re-elected in 1897; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Michigan.

Forsyth, John; lawyer; b. Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 22, 1780; he was attorney-general of the State, and a representative in Congress from Georgia, 1813-18 and 1823-27; United States Senator from Georgia, 1818-19, and for the term 1829-37; governor of Georgia in 1827, 1828 and 1829; minister to Spain, 1819-22; and was Secretary of State under President Jackson; died Washington City, Oct. 21, 1841.

Forsyth, John, Secretary of State:
  Correspondence regarding—
    Canadian outrages, 1618.
    Claims against France. (See France, claims against.)
    Northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Forsyth, John—*Continued.*
  Letter of, regarding treaty with France, 1345.
  Outrages perpetrated by Canadians against the United States, Correspondence of, concerning, 1618.

Fort, Governor G. F. (N. J.), inaugural address quoted, 7515.

Forward, Oliver, treaty with Indians concluded by, 940.

Forward, Walter; lawyer, jurist; b. Connecticut, in 1786; elected to Congress from Pennsylvania, where he continued till 1825; appointed first comptroller of the treasury, 1841, holding this position until appointed by President Tyler, Secretary of the Treasury; many years presiding judge of the district court of Allegheny Co., Pa.; died Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 24, 1852.

Forward, Walter, Secretary of Treasury, resignation of, mentioned, 2087.

Foss, George Edmund; b. Berkshire, Franklin Co., Vt., July 2, 1863; graduated from Harvard College in 1885; admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Chicago; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

Foster, Charles; banker; b. Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828; received an academic education; engaged in the banking business; elected a Representative from Ohio to the 42d, 43d, 44th and 45th Congresses as a Republican.

Foster, Charles, member of Sioux Commission, 5480.

Foster, C. W., member of board to examine quotas of States under call for troops, 3476.

Foster, George E., member of reciprocal trade conference between United States and Canada, 5675.

Foster, John Watson; lawyer, diplomat; b. Petersburg, Ind., March 2, 1836; served throughout the Civil War, rising to the rank of colonel and brevet brigadier-general; appointed minister to Mexico in 1873; transferred to St. Petersburg in 1880, and in 1883 appointed minister to Spain; served as Secretary of State in President Benjamin Harrison's Cabinet, 1892-96.

Foster, John W.:
  Counsel for United States in Bering Sea question, 5748.
  Member of reciprocal trade conference between United States and Canada, 5675.
    Secretary of State, 5724.
    Treaty for annexation of Hawaiian Island signed by, 5783.

Foster, Martin D.; b. near West Salem, Edwards, Co., Ill., Sept. 3, 1861; began the study of medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in 1882, also graduating from the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, Ill., in 1894, and began the practice of medicine in Olney, Ill., in 1882; was member of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons from 1885 to 1889, and from 1893 to 1897; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

Foster, Robert S., member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

Foster, Stephen C., correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Fox, Henry S., correspondence regarding—
  Northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
  Outrages committed by Canadians on American frontiers, 1618.

Francis, John Brown; b. Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1794; on the death of his father he was reared by Nicholas Brown, of Providence, R. I., receiving a classical education and graduated from Brown University in 1808; attended the Litchfield Law School; never practiced; became interested in agricultural pursuits; secretary of the State Agricultural Society; a representative from Warwick in the State legislature in 1824, 1826-1828 and 1832; elected governor in 1832 as a Jackson and Antimasonic candidate, serving until 1838; State senator in 1843; chancellor of Brown University 1841-1854; elected United States Senator (vice William Sprague, resigned), as a Law and Order candidate, serving from Feb. 7, 1844, to March 3, 1845; again State senator in 1847, 1849 and 1852-1854; died at Warwick, R. I., Aug. 9, 1864.

Francis, John B., correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2141.

Francis, William B.; b. Updegraff, Jefferson County, Ohio, of German and Irish parentage; admitted to practice law in 1889; practiced in all State and Federal courts; delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1904; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Ohio.

Franklin, Benjamin; author, printer, philosopher; b. Boston, Mass., Jan. 17, 1706; published "Poor Richard's Almanac," 1732-37, and later established a newspaper, and after that a magazine; he was the father and patron of the American Philosophical Society; postmaster of Philadelphia, and Postmaster-General for the Colonies; for his scientific investigations into the nature of lightning he was elected F. R. S. in 1775; was active in founding what later became the University of Pennsylvania; as early as 1754 he proposed a scheme of union for the thirteen colonies under a central government; served the American colonies as commissioner to England, where he secured the repeal of the stamp act, and did much to avert the revolution, but when his efforts at conciliation failed, became one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, which he helped draft; acted as a diplomatic agent of the United States at Paris during Revolution; delegate in 1787 to the convention which drew up the United States Constitution; president of the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania (in effect governor of the State) 1785-88; died at Philadelphia, April 17, 1790.

Franklin, Benjamin, letter from President and decree of National Assembly of France on death of, 87.

Franklin, John; British rear-admiral; b. Spilsby, Lincolnshire, England, April 16, 1786; joined the navy in childhood and served at Copenhagen, Trafalgar and New Orleans (1815); led Arctic expeditions, 1818, 1819, 1825 and 1845; elected F. R. S., 1823, and knighted in 1829; set out in command of the *Erebus* and *Terror* (1845) in search of a northwest passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans north of America; after three years, no tidings having been received of the expedition, relief ships were sent out, and traces of the party were found, but it was not until 1859 that Captain McClintock, in command of the *Fox,* sent out by Lady Franklin in search of her husband, found a paper from one of the ships bearing the legend: "Sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847."

Franklin, Sir John, expedition in search of missing ships under command of:
- Recommended, 2563.
- Referred to, 2624.
- Return of, under De Haven, 2668.
- Token of thankfulness offered American officers in, by Great Britain, 2897.

Franklin, Samuel R., president of International Marine Conference at Washington, 5493.

Frear, Walter F., member of commission to recommend legislation for Hawaiian Islands, 6333.

Frear, William H., claim of, against France, 5198.

Frederick III., Emperor of Germany, death of, referred to, 5367.

Frederick, Empress Dowager, of Germany, death of, referred to, 6678.

Freeman, Mr., exploration of Red River by, discussed, 396.

Frelinghuysen, Frederick Theodore; lawyer; b. Millstone, N. J., Aug. 4, 1817; graduated Rutgers College, and admitted to the bar in 1839; appointed attorney-general of New Jersey, 1861 and 1866; United States Senator, 1866-69, and elected for full term beginning 1871; took prominent part in proceedings to impeach Andrew Johnson, and was selected to reply to the last annual message sent by the latter to Congress (p. 3870); refused President Grant's appointment as minister to England in 1870; appointed Secretary of State by President Arthur, 1881; died Newark, N. J., May 20, 1885.

Frelinghuysen, Frederick T., Secretary of State, 4710.

Frémont, John Charles; soldier, explorer; b. Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21, 1813; graduate Charleston (S. C.) College; became lieutenant of engineers in the War Department and conducted government explorations in the Rocky Mountains and California; in 1845, while heading an exploration expedition to the Pacific slope, he encountered the Mexican general, De Castro, who was proceeding to expel the American settlers from California; the settlers joined Frémont's forces, overcame the Mexicans, and declared themselves independent, with Frémont as governor; he joined with the naval forces of Commodore Stockton, who had been sent to conquer California; one of the first Senators from California, 1849-51; first Republican candidate for President, unsuccessfully opposing James Buchanan; surveyed a travel route from the Mississippi to San Francisco; appointed major-general of volunteers, May 14, 1861; served in Missouri and the Shenandoah Valley and resigned 1864; retired 1890, and died July 13, 1890.

Frémont, John C.:
- Assigned to command of Mountain Department, 3312.
- Court-martial in case of, 2430.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5541.
- Mountain howitzer taken by, on Oregon expedition referred to, 2127.
- Public accounts of, referred to, 2918.

Fromentin, Eligius; jurist; b. France; received a classical education; studied law; admitted to the bar and practiced at New Orleans; United States Senator from Louisiana from May 24, 1813, to March 3, 1819; appointed judge of the criminal court at New Orleans in 1821; appointed United States district judge for the district of Florida in January, 1822, but soon resigned and resumed the practice of law at New Orleans; his wife died of yellow fever and he also died within twenty-four hours at New Orleans, Oct. 6. 1822.

Fromentin, Eligius, misunderstanding of, with Andrew Jackson, 682.

Fruchier, John, impressed into military service of France, case of, 5199.

Frye, William Pierce; b. Lewiston, Me., Sept. 2, 1831; graduated at Bowdoin College; studied and practiced law; was a member of the state legislature in 1861, 1862 and 1867; mayor of the city of Lewiston in 1866-67; was attorney-general of the State of Maine in 1867, 1868 and 1869; received the degree of LL.D. from Bates College in July, 1881, and the same degree from Bowdoin College in 1889; representative in the 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th and 47th Congresses; was elected March 15, 1881, to the United States Senate from Maine to succeed James G. Blaine; appointed Secretary of State, March 18, 1881; was reelected in 1883, 1888, 1895, 1901 and again in 1907; was a member of the commission which met in Paris, September, 1898, to adjust terms of peace between the United States and Spain.

Frye, William P., member of Spanish-American Peace Commission, 6322.

Fuller, Charles E.; b. near Belvidere, Ill.; admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1870; served five terms in State legislature; raised a regiment for the Spanish-American War in 1898, and was commissioned colonel by Governor Tanner, but the regiment was never called into service; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

Fuller, Melville W., arbitrator in Venezuelan boundary dispute, 6338.
- Member of Court of Arbitration, appointed, 6432.

Gadsden, James; soldier, diplomate; b. Charleston, S. C., May 15, 1788; appointed inspector-general of the army in 1820, with rank of colonel; minister to Mexico in 1853, and negotiated for the purchase of the strip of country just north of Mexico and now forming part of Arizona and New Mexico for $10,000,000; died Charleston, S. C., Dec. 26, 1858.

Gadsden, James:
Mentioned, 2770.
Rejection of nomination of, as colonel discussed, 695, 702.

Gaillard, John; statesman; b. St. Stephens District, S. C., Sept. 5, 1765; received a liberal education; elected a United States Senator from South Carolina (in place of Pierce Butler, resigned), serving from Jan. 31, 1805, until he died, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1826; President pro tempore of the Senate in the 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Congresses.

Gaillard, John, letter of President Monroe to, referred to, 573.

Gaines, Edmund Pendleton; soldier; b. Culpepper Co., Va., March 20, 1777; entered the army in 1799, and was frequently promoted until he was made a major-general for the gallantry at Fort Erie in 1814; died New Orleans, La., June 6, 1849.

Gaines, Edmund P.:
Calls of, for volunteers or militia discussed, 2298, 2300.
Court of inquiry in case of, and opinion of, discussed, 1511.
Inspection reports of, referred to, 995.
Mentioned, 697.
Requisition of, for volunteers in Indian war not sanctioned by President, 1453.
Settlement of accounts of, referred to, 2130.
Victories of, over British troops, 533.

Gaines, John P.; native of Walton, Ky.; received a thorough English education; studied law and admitted to the bar at Walton, where he began practice; served in the Mexican war as major; captured at Incarnacion in January, 1847, and while in captivity elected a Representative from Kentucky to the 13th Congress as a Whig; governor of Oregon Territory 1850-1853; died in Oregon in 1858.

Gaines, John P., correspondence regarding seat of government of Oregon, 2684.

Gale, George, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

Gallagher, Thomas; b. Concord, N. H., in 1850; moved to Chicago in 1866; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

Gallatin, Albert; author, banker, diplomat, statesman; b. Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 29, 1761; elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania in 1795; at the expiration of his term he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury; became president of the National Bank of New York, and was active in the establishment of the New York University; his writings have been collected in six volumes and deal with the subjects of banking and currency, the Mexican War and its cost, the Indian tribes of North and Central America; died Astoria, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1849.

Gallatin, Albert:
Commissioner to settle boundary question with Georgia, 329.

Gallinger, Jacob H.; b. Cornwall, Ontario, March 28, 1837; received a common school and academic education; was a printer in early life; studied medicine and was graduated with honors in 1858, and followed the profession of medicine and surgery from April, 1862, until he entered Congress; was a member of the house of representatives of New Hampshire in 1872, 1873, and 1891; member of the constitutional convention in 1876; member of the State senate in 1878, 1879 and 1880; was surgeon-general of New Hampshire with the rank of brigadier-general in 1879-80; received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College in 1885; elected to the 49th and 50th Congresses, and declined renomination to the 51st Congress; United States Senator from New Hampshire, for the term beginning March 4, 1891; re-elected in 1897, 1903 and in 1909, for the term ending March 3, 1915.

Gannett, Henry, member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.

Ganon, N., correspondence regarding unlawful expedition in New York, 1616.

Garcia, Manuel, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5286.

Gardner, Augustus Peabody; b. Nov. 5, 1865; Member of the Massachusetts State Senate for two terms; served during the Spanish-American war; elected to the 57th Congress to fill a vacancy; and to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Massachusetts.

Gardner, Obadiah; b. Sept. 13, 1852, in what is now the town of Grant, St. Clair County, Mich.; moved to Maine at the age of 12 years; attended common schools; paid his way through Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., also at Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, Me.; engaged in business in Rockland, Me.; since 1872 has been member of city government; member Maine Board of Agriculture; master Maine State Grange from 1897 to 1907, during which time the membership was increased 35,540; in 1908 received the unanimous nomination for Governor of Maine by the Democrats; polled the largest vote ever given to a Democrat on a straight party ticket, coming within 7,000 votes of election; appointed Chairman of Board of States Assessors April 1, 1911, for six years; appointed United States Senator Sept. 23, 1811, by Gov. Plaisted to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. William P. Frye.

Gardoqui, Don Diego, commercial relations with Spain, letter of, concerning, 113.

Garesché, J. P., assistant adjutant-general, order regarding Missouri militia, 3243.

Garfield, James A., biography of, 4593.

Garland, Augustus H., Attorney-General under President Cleveland; was born in Tipton County, Tenn., June 11, 1832; his parents moved to Arkansas in 1833; educated at St. Mary's College and St. Joseph's College in Kentucky; studied law and admitted to practice in 1853 at Washington, Ark., where he then lived; moved to Little Rock in 1856; delegate to the state convention that passed the ordinance of secession in 1861; member of the provisional congress that met at Montgomery, Ala., in May, 1861, and subsequently of the Confederate Congress, serving in both houses, and being in the senate when the war closed; elected to the United States Senate from Arkansas for the term beginning March 4, 1867, but not admitted to his seat; made the test-oath case as to lawyers in the Supreme Court of the United States and gained it (see Garland ex parte, 4 Wallace); followed the practice of law until the fall of 1874, when elected governor of Arkansas without opposition; elected in January, 1876, by the legislature of Arkansas, without opposition, to the United States Senate as a Democrat to succeed Powell Clayton, Republican, and took his seat March 5, 1877; re-elected in 1883; resigned in 1885 to accept the position of Attorney-General; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, 1899.

Garland, John, gallantry of, at battle of Monterey, Mexico, referred to, 2368.

Garner, John Nance; b. Red River Co., Tex., Nov. 22, 1869; member of the Texas House of Representatives for four years; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Texas.

Garrett, Finis James; b. Aug. 26, 1875, near Ore Springs, in Weakley Co., Tenn.; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1899; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Tennessee.

Garrett, William H., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2775.

Garrison, Lindley Miller, Secretary of War under President Wilson; born in Camden, N. J., Nov. 28, 1864; B. L. University of Pennsylvania 1886; admitted to the bar 1886; practiced in Philadelphia until 1888; admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1888; practiced until June 15, 1904; became vice chancellor of New Jersey on that day and served until the 5th day of March, 1913, resigning the office to become Secretary of War, March 5, 1913.

Gates, William, major, United States Army:
Nomination of, discussed, 1488.
Trial solicited by, 1489.

Geary, John W., referred to, 2980, 2995.

George V, coronation of, 8048.

Geronimo; an Apache chief, of the tribe of Chiricahua Indians; during 1884 and 1885 headed a band of hostile Indians who terrorized New Mexico and Arizona; Gen. Crook succeeded in bringing the Indians to terms of surrender, but before they could be carried out the Indians escaped to the mountains; Gen. Crook was succeeded by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and he waged such a vigorous campaign against the Indians that they were forced to accept his terms of surrender, and Geronimo and his principal supporters were imprisoned in Fort Pickens, Fla.; Geronimo was afterwards taken to Fort Sill., Okla., where he was held a prisoner.

Geronimo:
Mentioned, 5495.
Surrender of Apaches under, to Gen. Miles, discussed, 5099.

Gerry, Commander, mentioned, 2838.

Gerry, Elbridge (1744-1814); statesman and fifth Vice-President of the United States; b. Marblehead, Mass.; member Massachusetts Legislature, 1772; elected to the Continental Congress, 1776; signed the Declaration of Independence, and served on several important committees; chairman of the treasury board, 1780; member of the convention which formulated the Federal Constitution, 1787; member of Congress, 1790-95; acted with Pinckney and Marshall on the X. Y. Z. mission to France, 1797, and when they were dismissed from France, Gerry was asked to remain; joined the Democratic party, and was elected Governor of Massachusetts, 1810; Vice-President with Madison, 1812, and died in office.

Gibson, Walter M., held in duress by Dutch authorities at Batavia, 2828, 2831.

Giddings, Joshua Reed; author, lawyer, diplomat; b. Athens, Pa., Oct. 6, 1795; moved to Ohio and was elected to the legislature of that State in 1826; member of Congress from Ohio, 1838-59; recognized for many years as the leader of the anti-slavery party; appointed consul-general to British North America, 1861; his collected writings include speeches in Congress, "The Exiles of Florida," "The Rebellion: "Its Authors and Its Causes," and "Essays of Pacificus"; died Montreal, Canada, May 27, 1864.

Gilbert, Henry C., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2829, 2884, 2954.

Gillespie, Capt., dispatch to consul at Monterey forwarded and destroyed by, 2428.

Gillett, Frederick Huntington; b. Westfield, Mass., Oct. 16, 1851; graduated at Amherst College, 1874, and Harvard Law School, 1877; admitted to the bar, 1877, assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts from 1879 to 1882; elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1890 and 1891; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Massachusetts.

Gillis, James M., mentioned, 3279.
Observations of, referred to, 2776.

Gillmore, Quincy A., ceremonies at Fort Sumter to be conducted by, in absence of Gen. Sherman, 3484.

Gilmer, Thomas W., Secretary of the Navy under President Tyler; a native of Virginia; attended the public schools; studied law; admitted to the bar; commenced practice at Charlottesville; for several years state representative, two years of which time was speaker; Governor of Virginia 1840-41; elected a representative from Virginia to the Twenty-seventh Congress as Whig; re-elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress as a Democrat serving

Gilmer, Thomas W.—*Continued.* until February 15, 1844, when he was appointed Secretary of the Navy; killed by the bursting of a gun on board the U. S. steamer *Princeton*, near Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, 1844.

Gilmer, Thomas W., Secretary of Navy, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 2132, 2186.

Gilpin, Henry D., director of Bank of United States, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1260.

Glass, Carter; b. Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 4, 1858; publisher of the *Daily News* and *The Daily Advance;* member of Virginia State Senate, 1899-1903; resigned from Virginia State Senate to contest for seat in Congress; was elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Virginia.

Glendy, William M., captain in Navy, nomination for promotion withdrawn and reasons therefor, 4000.

Godwin, Hannibal Lafayette; b. Nov. 3, 1873, near Dunn, Harnett Co., N. C.; educated in the schools at Trinity College, Durham, N. C.; read law at the University of North Carolina and was admitted to the bar, 1896; member of the State Senate of North Carolina 1903; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from North Carolina.

Goff, Nathan, Jr., Secretary of the Navy under President Hayes; born in Clarksburg, W. Va., on Feb. 9, 1843; educated at the Northwestern Virginia Academy, Georgetown College, and the University of the City of New York; admitted to the bar in 1865; elected a member of the West Virginia legislature in 1867; appointed United States attorney for the district of West Virginia in 1868, to which position he was reappointed in 1872, 1876, and 1880; resigned the district attorneyship in Jan., 1881, when he was appointed Secretary of the Navy; in March, 1881, President Garfield reappointed him district attorney for West Virginia, which position he again resigned in July, 1882; he enlisted in the Union Army in June, 1861, in the Third Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry; served as lieutenant of Company G, also as adjutant of said regiment, and as major of the Fourth Virginia Volunteer Cavalry; Republican candidate for Congress in 1870 in the First West Virginia district, as also in the year 1874; candidate of the Republican party for governor of West Virginia in 1876 and defeated by Hon. H. M. Mathews; elected to the Forty-eighth Congress as a Republican, and re-elected to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses; in 1888 elected governor of West Virginia on the face of the returns by a plurality of 130 votes; the election was contested by A. B. Fleming, the Democratic candidate, who was seated as governor by a majority vote of the legislature; appointed United States circuit judge of the fourth circuit March 17, 1892, by President Harrison.

Gold Mines. (See Mines.)

Gold Reserve discussed, and recommendations regarding, 5835, 5985, 5993, 5999, 6075, 6091.

Goldsborough, Louis M.:
Thanks of Congress to, recommended 3266.
Thanks of President tendered, 3305.

Good, James William; b. Sept. 24, 1866, Linn Co., Iowa; graduated from Coe College, Cedar Rapids, and the law department of the University of Michigan; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Iowa.

Goodwin, William Shields; b. Warren, Ark., May 2, 1866, son of T. M. and Esther (Shields) Goodwin, of Gwinnett and Milton counties, Ga., respectively; educated in the public schools of his home town, at Farmers' Academy, near Duluth, Ga., and at a business college in Atlanta, Ga., universities of Arkansas and Mississippi; is a lawyer; in 1897 married Miss Sue Meek, of Warren, Ark.; in 1895 was member of Arkansas General Assembly; in 1900 was Democratic Presidential Elector; in 1905 and 1907 was State Senator; since 1907 has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Arkansas; was elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Arkansas.

Gordan, George W., correspondence regarding slave trade referred to, 2287, 2538.

Gordon, William W., member of military commission of Puerto Rico, 6322.

Gore, Christopher; statesman; b. Boston, Mass., Sept. 21, 1758; graduated from Harvard College in 1776; studied law; admitted to the bar and began practice at Boston; United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts 1789-1796; commissioner to England 1796-1803; chargé d'affaires at London 1803-4; a member of the State house of representatives and State senate; governor of Massachusetts 1809 and 1810; elected a United States Senator from Massachusetts, serving from May 28, 1813, to 1816, when he resigned; a trustee of Harvard University; died at Waltham, Mass., March 1, 1827.

Gore, Christopher, commissioner of United States under treaty with Great Britain, 188.

Gore, Thomas Pryor, b. Webster Co., Miss., Dec. 10, 1870; graduated from the Law Department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., 1892; moved to Texas in 1896 and to Oklahoma in 1901; served one term in the Territorial Senate; nominated for the United States Senate in State Primary, June 8, 1907; elected by the Legislature Dec. 11; re-elected for a full term by the Legislature Jan. 20, 1909, to represent Oklahoma.

Gorman, Arthur Pue (1839-1906); statesman; b. Maryland; United States Senator, 1881-99, 1903-06; recognized leader of the Democratic party for over thirty years; opposed the Force bill, 1889; helped to remodel the Wilson Tariff bill, 1894; an expert on the trans-Isthmian Canal question, and favored the Nicaraguan route.

Gorostiza, Manuel E. de, pamphlet issued by, regarding troops under Gen. Gaines, 1646.

Goward, Gustavus, report of, on Samoan Islands transmitted, 4473.

Graham, James D., report of, as commissioner in northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Graham, James M.; b. Ireland, April 14, 1852; came to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1868; admitted to bar in 1885; served one term as Member of the House of Representatives in General Assembly of Illinois; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

Graham, John, commissioner to South America, 617.

Graham, William Alexander (brother of James Graham), Secretary of the Navy under President Fillmore; born in Lincoln County, N. C., Sept. 5, 1804; received a classical education; graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1824; studied law at Newbern; admitted to the bar and began practicing at Hillsboro; member of the house of commons of North Carolina 1833-1840; elected a United States Senator (vice Robert Strange, resigned), serving from Dec. 10, 1840, to March 3, 1843; elected governor of North Carolina in 1844 as a Whig; re-elected in 1846; after declining the mission to Spain, in 1849, was Secretary of the Navy from July 20, 1850, until March 7, 1853; Whig candidate for Vice-President in 1852; Senator in the Second Confederate Congress; delegate to the Philadelphia Union convention in 1866; died at Saratoga Springs,, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1875.

Granger, Francis (son of Gideon Granger), Postmaster-General under President W. H. Harrison; born at Suffield, Conn., Dec. 1, 1792; pursuing classical studies, he graduated from Yale College in 1811; studied law; admitted to the bar in 1816, commencing practice at Canandaigua, N. Y.; member of the state house of representatives 1826-1831; twice candidate of the National Republicans for governor of New York and defeated; delegate to the National Anti-Masonic convention at Philadelphia September 11, 1830; defeated as the National Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1831; elected a Representative from New York to the Twenty-fourth Congress as a Whig; defeated as the Whig candidate for the Twenty-fifth Congress by Mark A. Sibley; elected to the Twenty-sixth Congress; appointed Postmaster-General, serving from March 6, 1841, to September 18, 1841; elected to the Twenty-seventh Congress as a Whig (vice John Greig, resigned), serving from December, 7, 1841, to March 3, 1843; his "silver gray" hair was assumed as a name by a portion of the Whig party in New York; delegate to the peace convention in 1861; died at Canandaigua, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1868.

Granger, Gordon, thanks of President tendered, 3440.

Grant, Julia Dent, swords and testimonials of Gen. Grant offered Government by, recommendations regarding, 4857.
Schedule of articles, 4859.

Grant, Lewis A., brigadier-general, nomination of, referred to, 3403.

Grant, U. S., biography of, 3957.

Grasse, Marquis de, mentioned, 6932.

Gray, Finly H., b. July 24, 1864, in Fayette County, Ind.; obtained common school education only; began the study and practice of law alone in Connersville, in 1893; elected Mayor of Connersville in 1904; reelected in 1909; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Indiana.

Gray, George; diplomat; b. Newcastle, Del., May 4, 1840; graduated from Princeton College when nineteen years old, receiving the degree of A. B., and in 1862 the degree of A.M.; after studying law with his father, Andrew C. Gray, he spent a year in the Harvard Law School, and admitted to practice in 1863; appointed attorney-general of the State of Delaware in 1879 by Governor Hall, and reappointed attorney-general in 1884 by Governor Stockley; delegate to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis in 1876, at Cincinnati in 1880, and at Chicago in 1884; elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Thomas F. Bayard as Secretary of State, and took his seat March 19, 1885; re-elected in 1887 and took his seat March 4, 1887; re-elected in 1893, serving until March 3, 1899; member of the commission which met at Quebec, August, 1898, to settle difference between United States and Canada, and later of the commission which met at Paris in September, 1898, to arrange terms of peace between United States and Spain; in October, 1902, appointed chairman of the commission to investigate conditions of the coal strike in Pennsylvania.

Gray, George, member of Spanish-American Peace Commission, 6322.

Gray, William E., refusal of Great Britain to surrender other fugitives and, discussed, 4368.

Greeley, Horace (1811-1872); journalist and author; b. Amherst, N. H.; founded the *New York Tribune*, 1841; sat in Congress for New York, 1848-49; took a leading part in the anti-slavery movement; and was the unsuccessful nominee of the fused Liberal Republicans and Democrats for the Presidency in 1872 against Grant.

Greeley, Horace, Messrs. Clay, Thompson, Holcomb, and Sanders accompanied to Washington on peace mission by, 3438.

Greely, Adolphus Washington; author, explorer; b. Newburyport, Mass., March 27, 1844; served through the Civil War, and was commissioned captain and brevetted major and honorably discharged 1867; later as lieutenant in the regular army he was detailed to construct telegraph lines on the Indian and Mexican frontiers; Dec. 11, 1886, commissioned brigadier-general and made chief signal officer; assigned to command an arctic expedition to establish one of the circumpolar stations, in which work eleven natives co-operated; Aug. 12, 1881, landed twenty-six persons within 496 miles of the pole, and added about 6,000 square miles of land, hitherto unknown, to the maps; after the loss of their ship and enduring hunger and hardship, Greely and the few survivors of his party were rescued by relief parties sent after them; Greely was highly honored for his discoveries.

Greely, A. W., expedition fitted out for relief of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition under, discussed, 4835.

Greely, A. W.—*Continued.*
  Board to consider expedition to be sent, 4813.
  Offer of rewards for rescue of, discussed, 4795.
  Recommended, 4693, 4787.
  Vessel presented by Great Britain to United States to aid in, 4791.
    Return of, 4917.
      Recommended, 4855.

Greely, Ebenezer S., arrest and imprisonment of, by authorities of New Brunswick, correspondence regarding, 1575, 1622.
  Claims arising out of, 1687.

Green, Charles L., passed assistant surgeon in Navy, court-martial of, referred to, 3998.

Green, Duff, employment of, in Europe, 2180, 2181, 2213.

Greene, William Stedman; b. Tremont, Tazewell Co., Ill., April 28, 1841; removed to Fall River with his parents in 1844; commenced business as auctioneer, real estate and insurance agent in 1866; elected Mayor of Fall River in 1880, 1886, 1895, 1896, 1897, and declined re-election; in July, 1888, was appointed by Governor Ames General Superintendent of Prisons for the State, and served until 1893, when he was removed by the Democratic Governor for political reasons; appointed Postmaster and entered upon his duties April 1, 1898; resigned this position and was elected to Congress, May 31, 1898, to fill an unexpired term in the 55th Congress; also elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Massachusetts.

Greenough, Horatio, statue of Washington executed by, 1910.

Greer, James A., member of board to consider expeditions for relief of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, 4813.

Gregg, Alexander White; lawyer; graduated King College, at Bristol, Tenn., and law department of the University of Virginia; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Texas.

Gregory, J. Shaw, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3263.

Greiner, John, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2727.

Grenfel, George St. Leger, papers touching case of, transmitted, 3661.

Gresham, Walter Quinton (1832-1895); statesman and Cabinet officer; b. Lanesville, Ind.; began the practice of law 1853; entered the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil War; brevetted major-general of volunteers 1865; Postmaster-General, 1882-84; Secretary of the Treasury, 1884; Secretary of State under Cleveland, 1893.

Gresham, Walter Q., Secretary of State, 5827.
  Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 6022, 6046.

Griest, William Walton; manufacturer of iron, president of railway and lighting companies, and a newspaper publisher; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Griffin, Walter T., report of, transmitted, 5769.

Griswold, Stanley, conduct of, while secretary of Michigan Territory, referred to, 430.

Groesbeck, William S.; attorney; b. New York City, July 24, 1815; received an academic education nad studied law; admitted to the bar; began practice at Cincinnati, Ohio; member of the State constitutional convention in 1851; commissioner to codify the laws of Ohio in 1852; elected a Representative from Ohio to the 35th Congress as a Democrat; member of the peace conference in 1861; State senator in 1862; delegate to the national Union convention at Philadelphia in 1866; one of President Johnson's counsel in his impeachment trial; died in 1897.

Groesbeck, William S., counsel for President Johnson in impeachment proceedings, 3947.

Grogan, Mr., capture and imprisonment of, by Canadians, 1928.

Grosvenor, Charles H., brevet brigadier-general, acts and proceedings of, declared null and void, 3548.

Grundy, Felix, Attorney-General under President Van Buren; born in Berkeley County, Va., Sept. 11, 1777; when two years old moved to Brownsville, Pa.; thence in 1780 to Kentucky; received an academic education; studied law; admitted to the bar and practiced; member of the Kentucky constitutional convention in 1799; member of the state legislature 1800-1805; chosen judge of the supreme court of Kentucky in 1806; soon afterwards made chief justice; moved to Nashville, Tenn., in 1807; elected a Representative from Tennessee as a War Democrat to the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses; resigned in 1814; member of the Tennessee house of representatives 1815-1819; elected a United States Senator from Tennessee (vice John H. Eaton, resigned), serving from Dec. 7, 1829, to July 4, 1838, when he resigned; appointed Attorney-General July 5, 1838, resigning Dec. 1, 1840, to become United States Senator; having doubts as to his eligility, returned to Tennessee to become an "inhabitant" of the state, and was again elected Dec. 14, 1840, but died at Nashville, Tenn, Dec. 19, 1840.

Guernsey, Frank Edward; b. Oct. 15, 1866, Dover, Piscataquis Co., Me.; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Dover in 1890; was elected treasurer of Piscataquis County in 1890, and re-elected twice, serving until Dec. 31, 1896; member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1897 and 1899, and a member of the Maine Senate in 1903; elected to fill a vacancy in the 60th Congress, and to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Maine.

Guerra, Jesus, demand of Mexico for extradition of, refused, 6333.

Guest, John, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Guiteau, Charles J., President Garfield assassinated by, 4967.

Gurovits, Odon, report of, on Navajo Indians transmitted, 5782.

Guthrie, James, Secretary of the Treasury under President Pierce; b. Nelson County, Ky., Dec. 5th, 1792; educated at McAllister's Academy, Bardstown, Ky.; entered the Mississippi trade; also studied and practiced law at Bardstown, Ky.; appointed Commonwealth attorney in 1820 and moved to Louisville; member of the state legislature for several years, serving in both branches; delegate and chosen president of the Kentucky constitutional convention; president of the University of Louisville, the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; appointed Secretary of the Treasury in 1853; elected United States Senator from Kentucky as a Democrat, serving from March 4, 1865, to Feb. 7, 1868, when he resigned on account of illness; died at Louisville, Ky., March 13, 1869.

Gutte, Isidore, claim of, to vessel condemned by Salvador and subsequently presented to United States, 4988.

Gwin, Samuel, register of land office:
  Nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1137, 1170, 1198.
  Official conduct of, charges affecting, 1447.

Gwin, William M.:
  Immigration plans of, referred to, 3571.
  Mentioned, 2570.

Habersham, Joseph, soldier and Postmaster-General under Presidents Washington, John Adams and Jefferson; b. Savannah, Ga., July 28, 1751; his father, James, came from England to Savannah with Whitefield, the English evangelist, in 1738, and taught school for some years, but became a merchant in 1744, and was subsequently prominent in civil affairs. He raised the first cotton in the state, and sent the first few bales of cotton to England that went out from Georgia; three of his sons were zealous patriots, and Joseph was a member of the first committee appointed by the friends of liberty in his native colony, in July, 1774; in 1775 (June 11), with others, he seized the powder in the arsenal at Savannah, for the use of the colonists; during the same month he was made a member of the Georgia committee of safety. In July of that year he commanded a party which captured a British government vessel, having on board 15,000 pounds of powder; during the following Jan., and while a member of the colonial assembly, he raised a party of volunteers, which took Gov. Wright a prisoner, and confined him to his house under guard. Appointed (Feb. 4, 1776) major of the 1st Georgia battery, he defended Savannah from a naval attack early in March. In the winter of 1778, after the capture of Savannah by the British, he removed his family to Virginia, but participated in the unsuccessful attack upon that city while it was in the hands of the British in September, 1779; he was lieutenant-colonel at the close of the war; in 1785-86 he was a delegate from Georgia to the Continental Congress, and speaker of the state assembly in 1785, and in 1790; President Washington appointed him U. S. Postmaster-General in 1795, and he was continued in office by Presidents John Adams and Jefferson until 1801, when he resigned the position to become president (1802) of the United States Branch Bank at Savannah, which presidency he held until his death at Savannah Nov. 17, 1815. A county of his native state bears his name.

Hale, C. H., treaty with Indians concluded by 3403.

Hale, Eugene; b. Turner, Oxford Co., Me., June 9, 1836; received an academic education; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and commenced practice at the age of twenty; was a member of the Legislature of Maine in 1867, 1868 and 1880; was elected to the 41st, 42d, and 43d Congresses; appointed Postmaster-General by President Grant in 1874, but declined; was re-elected to the 44th and 45th Congresses, was tendered a Cabinet appointment as Secretary of the Navy by President Hayes, and declined; received the degree of LL. D. from Bates College, from Colby University, and from Bowdoin College; was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Hannibal Hamlin, for the term beginning March 4, 1881; was re-elected in 1887, 1893, 1899 and in 1905 to represent Maine.

Hale, John Parker (1806-1873); statesman; b. at Dover, N. H.; a member of Congress, 1843-45; United States Senator, 1847-53, and 1855-65; nominated for President by the Liberal party in 1847; and by the Free-Soil Democrats in 1852; in the latter part of his political career he was a Republican; United States minister to Spain, 1865-69; in the early days he stood almost alone in the Senate as an anti-slavery Democrat.

Hale, W. J., claim of, against Argentine Republic, 4806.

Hall, Charles F., publication of second edition of Second Arctic Expedition made by, suggested, 4666.

Hall, Nathan K., Postmaster-General under President Fillmore; b. Marcellus, N. Y., March 10, 1810; received an academic education; studied law at Buffalo with Millard Fillmore; admitted to the bar in 1832; commenced practice under the firm name of Fillmore, Hall & Haven; member of the state house of representatives in 1846; elected a Representative from New York to the Thirtieth Congress as a Whig; appointed Postmaster-General, serving from July 23, 1850, to Aug. 31, 1852; appointed United States district judge for the western district of New York, holding the position until he died, at Buffalo, N. Y., March 2, 1874.

Halleck, Henry Wager; soldier, author; b. Westernville, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1815; grad. U. S. Military Acad., 1839; ordered to Monterey, Cal., 1847, which he fortified and maintained as rendezvous of Pacific-squadron; and took an active part in Mexican War; member of the convention which, in 1849, framed the constitution for California; engaged in practice of law and in mining and railroad work in California and became major-general of state militia; on the breaking out of the Civil War was appointed Major-General of U. S. army on recommendation of Gen. Winfield Scott; his effective work in the west during the early months of the rebellion resulted in his being placed in command of the Department of the Mississippi, which included all the country between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains; July 23, 1863, was appointed by President Lincoln general-in-chief of the armies of the United States, with headquarters at Washington; later transferred to the Pacific coast, and after the close of the war to the division of the south with headquarters at Louisville, Ky.; for his lectures and writings on the science of war he was honored with college degrees; among his published works was a translation of the "Political and Military History of Napoleon"; died Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1872.

Halleck, Henry W.:
- Lieutenant in Engineer Corps, report of, on means of national defense, 2213.
- Major-general—
  - Assigned to command of Department of Mississippi, 3312.
  - Assigned to command of land forces of United States, 3317.
    - Relieved from command and assigned to duty as chief of staff, 3435.

Halpine, William G., Fenian prisoner, release of, referred to, 4114.

Hamed, Mahommed, treaty between Turkey and United States concluded by, 1093.

Hamill, James A.; b. in Jersey City, N. J., March 30, 1877; was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, 1900; elected in 1902 a member of the New Jersey house of assembly, where he served four consecutive one-year terms; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from New Jersey.

Hamilton, Alexander; statesman; b. in the West Indies, Jan. 11, 1757; entered the army as an artillery officer and became an aide-de-camp to lieutenant-colonel; delegate to the Continental Congress from New York in 1782 and 1783, and under the constitution in 1787 and 1788; member of the convention which framed the Constitution and by his writings, signed "Publius," did much to secure its adoption, but was the only member from New York who signed that instrument; appointed secretary of the treasury 1789 and continued in that office until 1795, when he resigned; had a difficulty with Aaron Burr in 1804, and in a duel between the two fought at Weehawken, N. J., he received a fatal wound from which he died the next day, July 12, 1804.

Hamilton, Alexander, commissioner of land titles in East Florida, report of, transmitted to the House by President Monroe, 812.

Hamilton, Andrew J.; statesman; b. Madison County, Ala., Jan. 28, 1815; received a liberal education; studied law and admitted to the bar; clerk of the county court; moved to Texas in 1846 and resumed the practice of law at Lagrange; Presidential elector on the Buchanan and Breckenridge ticket in 1856; elected a Representative from Texas to the 36th Congress as a Republican; appointed by President Lincoln military governor of Texas in 1862; appointed provisional governor by President Johnson in 1865; delegate to the loyalists' convention at Philadelphia in 1866; died at Austin, Tex., April 10, 1875.

Hamilton, Andrew J., provisional governor of Texas, appointed with authority to arrange and direct a convention of delegates to be chosen by only loyal citizens of the State and by none others, 3519.

Hamilton, Charles S., brevet second lieutenant, promotion of, to second lieutenant recommended, 2296.

Hamilton, Edward L.; b. Niles, Mich., Dec. 9, 1857; admitted to the bar in 1884; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Michigan.

Hamilton, James A., correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Hamlin, Courtney Walker; b. at Brevard, N. C., Oct. 27, 1858; elected to the 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Missouri.

Hamlin, Hannibal; statesman; b. Paris, Me., Aug. 27, 1809; member of the Maine legislature, 1836-40, and speaker of the house 1837, 1839 and 1840; elected to the 28th and 29th Congresses, and again became a member of the State legislature in 1847; elected to the United State Senate 1848 to fill a vacancy of four years and in 1851 was re-elected for the full term; elected governor of Maine, in 1857 and resigned the same year to return to the Senate; resigned from the Senate Jan. 1, 1861, having been elected Vice-President on the ticket with President Lincoln; presided over the senate during Lincoln's first term, and after the election of Lincoln and Johnson, was made Collector of the Port of Boston, which he resigned in 1866; again elected to the Senate in 1869, and for the fifth time in 1875; declined reelection in 1881, after a service of twenty-five years in the Senate; minister to Spain under President Garfield; died July 4, 1891, at Bangor, Me., the third Vice-President to die on the nation's birthday.

Hamlin, Hannibal, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5609.

Hammond, Samuel; engineer; soldier; b. Richmond County, Va., Sept. 21, 1757; received a liberal education; served in the Revolutionary Army; after independence was established settled at Savannah; surveyor-general of Georgia; served in the Creek war and commanded a corps of Georgia volunteers; member of the State house of representatives; elected a Representative from Georgia to the 8th Congress as a Democrat; civil and military governor of upper Louisiana Territory 1805-1824; receiver of public moneys at St. Louis; moved in 1824 to South Carolina; a member of the State legislature; surveyor-general in 1825; secretary of State of South Carolina 1831-1835; died near Augusta, Ga., Sept. 11, 1842.

Hammond, Samuel, colonel commandant, commissioned, 364.

Hancock, John; patriot; statesman; b. Quincy, Mass., Jan. 12, 1737; pursuing classical studies, graduated from Harvard College in 1754; trained to a business career in his uncle's large counting-room, whose large fortune and business he inherited; several years was one of the selectmen of Boston; member of the provincial legislature 1766-1772; active in pre-Revolutionary movements, and, with Samuel Adams, was exempted from pardon in Governor Gage's proclamation of June 12, 1775; Delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress 1775-1780 and 1785-86, serving as President of the Continental Congress May 27, 1775-October, 1777; served as senior major-general of Massachusetts militia during the Revolutionary war; member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1780; governor of Massachusetts 1780-1785 and 1787, until his death at Quincy, Oct. 8, 1793.

Hancock, John, governor of Massachusetts, letter of, regarding eastern boundary transmitted, 65.

Hancock, John; jurist; b. of Virginia parents, in Jackson County, Ala., Oct. 29, 1824; educated partly in Alabama and partly in Tennessee; studied law at Winchester, Tenn.; admitted to the bar in 1846; settled in Texas in 1847, practicing his profession there until August, 1851; elected to the district bench of the State and served as judge until 1855, when he resigned and resumed practice and planting; member of the State legislature in 1860 and 1861, when he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States and was expelled; elected a member of the State constitutional convention of 1866; engaged in the practice of his profession, planting and stock raising; elected a Representative to the 42d, 43d and 44th Congresses, and re-elected to the 48th Congress as a Democrat; after the expiration of his term in Congress he resumed the practice of law at Austin, Tex., and died there July 19, 1893.

Hancock, Winfield Scott; soldier; b. Montgomery Square, Pa., Feb. 14, 1824; grad. West Point, 1844, and served with distinction in Mexican War; commissioned brigadier-general in 1861; commanded the second army corps in left center of the battle of Gettysburg, his conduct in this campaign calling forth the thanks of Congress; his gallantry and efficiency in the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and at Petersburg earned for him his promotion to major-general; after the war he was stationed at Governors Island, New York harbor; nominated for president by the Democrats in 1880, but was defeated by Garfield; died Governors Island, Feb. 9, 1886.

Hancock, Winfield S.:
  Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5077.
  Department of South merged in Department of East under command of, 4754.
  Ordered to execute sentence of military court in case of assassins of President Lincoln, 3546.
  Patriotic conduct of, recognition of, by Congress recommended, 3793.

Handy, Moses P., special commissioner to Paris Exposition, death of, referred to, 6329.

Hanna, Marcus Alonzo (1837-1904); politician and business man; b. Lisbon, Ohio; prominent as a delegate to the National Republican Conventions after 1884, and is given credit for securing the nomination and election of President McKinley, in whose campaign Hanna was chairman of the Republican Committee 1896; in 1897 he was appointed United States Senator to succeed John Sherman, and was returned again in 1898; was an influential supporter and adviser of the administration.

Hannen, Sir Nicholas John, arbitrator of Cheek claim against Siam, 6336.

Hanson, Grafton D., restoration of, to rank in Army recommended, 2368.

Hardee, William J., major by brevet, nomination of and reasons therefor, 2443.

Hardy, Rufus; b. Dec. 16, 1855, Monroe Co., Miss.; admitted to the bar in 1875; elected county attorney of Navarro Co., Tex., in 1880 and 1882; district attorney, thirteenth judicial district, 1884 and 1886; district judge of the same district, 1888 and 1892; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Texas.

Harlan, James, Secretary of the Interior under President Johnson; b. Clark County, Ill., Aug. 25, 1820; received a classical education, graduating from the Indiana Asbury University in 1845; studied law; removed to Iowa; superintendent of public instruction in 1847; president of the Iowa Wesleyan University; elected a United States Senator from Iowa as a Whig in May, 1855; the seat having been declared vacant on the ground of an informality in his election, again elected for the remainder of the term in 1857, and re-elected in 1860, serving until March, 1865, having been appointed Secretary of the Interior; resigned this position in 1866, having been elected to the United States Senate as a Republican for the term beginning in 1867, and served until March 3, 1873; delegate to the peace convention in 1861; delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalist convention of 1866; presiding judge of court of commissioners of Alabama claims 1882-1885; editor of Washington *Chronicle*; died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Oct. 5, 1899.

Harmon, Judson, Attorney-General, order to, respecting indebtedness of Pacific railroads, 6233.

Harmount, E. Hertzberg, Dominican consul-general in London, mentioned, 4017.

Harney, William Selby; soldier; b. near Haysboro, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1800; commissioned second lieutenant in the regular army Feb. 13, 1818; served in the Black Hawk and Seminole Indian Wars and in the Mexican War; brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at Cerro Gordo; served in later campaigns against the Indians on the western plains; relieved of his command and placed on the retired list at the outbreak of the Civil War and brevetted major-general for long and faithful service; died Orlando, Fla., May 9, 1889.

Harney, William S.:
  Correspondence of, referred to, 3110.
  Sioux Indians—
    Report of, on, 3897.
    Stipulations with, recommendations regarding, 2912.
  Visit of, to San Juan Island discussed, 3093.

Harper, Mr., treaty with Indians concluded by, referred to, 2692.

Harrell, Abram, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Harriman, David B., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2829.

Harris, Thomas M., member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

Harris, Townsend, treaty with Japan concluded by, 3012.

Harris, William T., claim of, to property withheld by Brazilian Government, 3899.

Harrison, Anna, resolution of Congress on death of husband transmitted to, 1908.
  Reply of, 1909.

Harrison, Benjamin, biography of, 5438.

Harrison, Byron P.; b. in Crystal Springs, Copiah County, Miss., Aug. 29, 1881; educated in the public schools of Crystal Springs, Miss., and the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge; married Mary Edwina McInnis, of Leakesville, Greene Co., Miss., in January, 1905; member of the Z. A. E. fraternity, W. O. W., Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Elks and Masons; elected District Attorney at the age of 24 years and served in that capacity for two terms until September, 1910, and elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Mississippi.

Harrison, Napoleon, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Harrison, W. H., biography of, 1858.

Harrod, Benjamin M., canal commissioner to Panama, 7400.

Hartman, Jesse L.; b. Cottage, Huntington County, Pa., June 18, 1853; received his education in the public and academic schools; engaged in the iron business 1878 to 1891 as general manager of the Hollidaysburg & Gap Iron Works; elected prothonotary of Blair County in 1891, 1894, and 1897; extensively engaged in the quarrying and shipping of ganister rock used in the manufacture of refractionary linings for steel furnaces; is president of the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg; participated in the last three national conventions of the Republican party; elected to the 62d and 64th Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Hartranft, John Frederic; soldier; b. Montgomery Co., Pa., Dec. 16, 1830; grad. Union College, A. B. 1853, A. M. 1856; admitted to bar in 1859; recruited and became colonel of regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers; from 1864 was a brigadier-general, he was brevetted major-general and his troops were the first to enter Fredericksburg; elected Auditor-General of Pennsylvania 1865; re-elected 1868; twice elected Governor of Pennsylvania, 1872 and 1875; died Norristown, Pa., Oct. 17, 1889.

Hartranft, John F.:
  Member of Cherokee Commission, death of, referred to, 5481.
  Special provost-marshal in trial of persons implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, appointed, 3532.

Harvey, John, correspondence regarding—
  Imprisonment of Ebenezer S. Greely, 1575.
  Northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Harvey, Thomas H., treaties with Indians concluded by, 2273, 2304.

Hatch, Davis, imprisonment of, by Dominican Republic referred to, 4004, 4013.

Hatch, Edward, brigadier-general, nomination of, referred to, 3403.

Haugen, Gilbert N.; b. April 21, 1859, in Rock Co., Wis.; was treasurer of Worth County, Iowa, for six years; elected to the Iowa Legislature, two terms; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Iowa.

Haupt, Herman, chief of construction and transportation in Department of Rappahannock, 3314.

Hawkins, Benjamin; soldier, statesman; b. Warren Co., N. C., Aug. 15, 1754; during 1781-84 and 1786-87 he was a delegate in Congress and served during 1789-95 as United States Senator from North Carolina; appointed agent for superintending all the Indian tribes south of the Ohio River in 1796, and retained this office until his death in Hawkinsville, Ga., June 16, 1816; author of "Topography" and "Indian Character."

Hawkins, Benjamin:
  Commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 171.
  Lands donated to, by Indians as mark of gratitude, 555.
  Treaty with Indians concluded by, 202.

Hawkins, Edgar, captain in Army, mentioned, 2367.

Hawley, Willis Chatman; b. near Monroe, Benton Co., Oreg., May 5, 1864, of Pioneer parentage; graduated from Williamette University, Salem, Oreg, B. S. (1884), A. B. and LL. B. (1888), and A. M. (1891); regularly admitted to the bar in Oregon in 1893, and to the United States courts in 1906; was principal of the Umpqua Academy, Wilbur, Oreg., 1884-1886; president of the Oregon State Normal School at Drain, 1888-1891; the remainder of his educational work has been in connection with Williamette University; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Oregon.

Hay, James; b. in Millwood, Clarke Co., Va.; was educated at private schools in Maryland and Virginia, at the University of Pennsylvania and Washington and Lee University, Virginia, from which latter institution he graduated in law in 1877; moved to Harrisonburg, Va., 1877; elected attorney for the Commonwealth in 1883, 1887, 1891 and 1895; elected to the House of Delegates of Virginia in 1885, 1887, and 1889; elected to the Virginia State Senate in 1893; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Virginia.

Hay, John; lawyer, editor, diplomat, author; b. Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838; became Private Secretary to President Lincoln in 1861, adjutant and aide-de-camp during Civil War, and was brevetted colonel; employed as an editorial writer on the New York *Tribune* during the years 1870 to 1875; secretary of legation at Paris, France, 1865-67; at Madrid, Spain, 1869-70; chargé d'affaires at Vienna, Austria, 1867-69; First Assistant Secretary of State in the Hayes administration; Ambassador to Great Britain 1897-98; appointed Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President McKinley, 1898; among his writings published in book form are "Pike County Ballads," which include "Jim Bludso" and "Little Breeches"; "Castillian Days," "History of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln," in collaboration with John C. Nicolay.

Hay, John, Secretary of State, 6492.
  Authorized to confer with Great Britain and Germany concerning Samoa, 6596.
  Correspondence of, with Gen. Reyes, 6927, 6929.
  Death of, announced, 7250.
    Proclamation concerning death of, 7250.
  Signs Panama Canal Treaty, 6897.

Hayes, Everis Anson, b. Waterloo, Jefferson Co., Wis., March 10, 1855; graduated from both the literary and law departments of the University of Wisconsin, receiving the degrees of B. L. and LL. B.; in 1887 he removed to Santa Clara Co., Cal., and there engaged in fruit raising and mining, and, with his brother, became pub-

Hayes, Everis Anson—*Continued.* lisher and proprietor of the San Jose *Daily Morning Mercury* and *Evening Herald;* elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from California.

Hayes, Rutherford B., biography of, 4391.

Hayne, Isaac W., bearer of letter from Governor Pickens to President Buchanan, 3195.

Hayne, Robert Young (1791-1840); statesman and orator; b. Parish of St. Paul, S. C.; admitted to the bar 1812; speaker of the Legislature of South Carolina, 1818; Attorney-General of the State 1818-23; United States Senator 1823-32; engaged in the famous debate with Webster on the "States Rights" question; Governor of South Carolina 1832-34 and favored moderate nullification.

Hazen, William B., member of board to consider expeditions to be sent for relief of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, 4813.

Head, Lafayette, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3393.

Heap, Samuel D., convention with Tunis signed by, 833.

Heflin, James Thomas, b. at Louina, Randolph Co., Ala., April 9, 1869; studied law at Lafayette, Ala., and was admitted to the bar in 1893; elected Mayor of Lafayette 1893, holding this office two terms; served in Legislature and was elected Secretary of State in 1902; later to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Alabama.

Heine, William, consular clerk, removal of, and reason therefor, 4110.

Helgesen, H. T., b. near Decorah, Winneshiek county, Iowa, June 26, 1857; educated in the Decorah public schools, normal institute and business college; after graduating he entered the mercantile business; moved to Milton, N. Dak., where he operated an extensive lumber and hardware business, and extensively engaged in farming; member of the board of regents of the State University in 1889 he became the first commissioner of agriculture and labor in the newly admitted state of North Dakota; in the general election held November, 1910, was elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from North Dakota.

Helm, Harvey; b. Danville, Boyle Co., Ky.; graduated A. B., Central University of Kentucky; admitted to the bar 1892; elected to State Assembly 1893; Lincoln county attorney 1897 and 1900; Member of the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Kentucky.

Hempstead, Christopher, consul at Belize, British Honduras, mentioned, 2574.

Hendricks, Thomas Andrews (1811-1885); statesman and twenty-first Vice-President of the United States; b. at Zanesville, Ohio; began the practice of law in Indiana, and became Member of Congress 1851-55; United States Senator 1863-69; Governor of Indiana 1873-77; unsuccessful candidate for Vice-President with Tilden 1876; elected Vice-President with Cleveland 1884, but died in November of his first year.

Hendricks, Thomas A., Vice-President, death of announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4904, 4905, 4909.

Henry, B. H., report of agent to Fiji Islands to investigate claim of, transmitted, 6098.

Henry, E. Stevens, b. in Gill, Mass., in 1836, moving when 13 years old with his parents to Rockville, Conn.; was a representative in the Lower House of the Connecticut General Assembly of 1883; State Senator in 1887-88; treasurer of the State of Connecticut from 1889 to 1893; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Connecticut.

Henry, John, alleged secret agent of Great Britain in United States for fomenting disaffection, 483.

Henry, Patrick; statesman, orator; b. Studley, Va., May 29, 1736; chosen in 1765 to the Virginia Assembly and elected a delegate from Virginia to the Continental Congress 1774-76; elected Governor of Virginia in 1776 and declined re-election; delegate to the Richmond Convention (q. v.) in 1777; served in the State Assembly from 1780 to 1791, and was again elected Governor in 1796, but declined to serve; died Red Hill, Va., June 6, 1799.

Henry, Patrick, minister to France, nomination of, 274.

Henry of Prussia, Prince, reception of, in United States, 6743.

Henry, Robert Lee; b. May 12, 1864, in Linden, Cass Co., Tex.; graduated M. A. from the Southwestern University of Texas in 1885, valedictorian of his class; elected Mayor of Texarkana in 1890; resigned the mayoralty to become Assistant Attorney-General, holding the latter office for nearly three years; was elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Texas.

Hensley, Walter L., b. Jefferson County, Mo., Sept. 3, 1871; educated in the public schools of his county and the law departments of the Missouri University; admitted to the bar in 1894; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Missouri.

Hepner, George, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2830.

Herbert, Hilary A., Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland; b. Laurensville, S. C., March 12, 1834; moved to Greenville, Butler County, Ala., in 1846; attended the University of Alabama in 1853-54; and the University of Virginia in 1855-56; studied law and admitted to the bar; entered the Confederate service as captain; promoted to the colonelcy of the Eighth Alabama Volunteers; disabled at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; continued the practice of law at Greenville, Ala., until 1872, when he moved to Montgomery, where he afterwards practiced; elected a Representative from Alabama to the 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, and 52d Congresses as a Democrat; Secretary of the Navy 1893-1897; located at Washington, D. C., and practiced law.

Herbert, Michael H., Canadian canal tolls referred to, 5675, 5678.

Hering, Rudolph, on committee to report upon sewerage system in District of Columbia, 5487, 5514.

Hermosa, William L., report of, on exploration of valley of the Amazon, transmitted, 2724, 2762.

Herold, David E.:
- Implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, proceedings of trial and verdict of military commission, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.
- Persons claiming reward for apprehension of, directed to file claims, 3551.

Herran, Dr. Tomas, correspondence of, concerning Panama, 6801, 6802.

Herschell, Lord, arbitrator in Venezuelan boundary dispute, 6338.

Hewitt, Abram Stevens; manufacturer, scientist, philanthropist; b. Haverstraw, N. Y., July 31, 1822; received his elementary education in the public schools of New York City, where he gained a prize scholarship to Columbia College, whence he graduated at the head of his class in 1842; acting professor of mathematics in 1843; studied law and admitted to practice in the State supreme court in October, 1845; his eyesight failing, he engaged in the iron business, and under the firm of Cooper & Hewitt established extensive iron works, mainly in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; appointed one of the ten United States scientific commissioners to visit the French Exposition Universelle of 1867 and made a report on iron and steel, which was published by Congress and has been translated into most foreign languages; organized and managed the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, designed especially for the education of the working classes; elected to the 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th and 49th Congresses as a Democrat; mayor of New York City, 1887-88; died Jan. 18, 1903, at New York City.

Hewitt, Abram S., commissioner to Paris Universal Exhibition, 3798.

Heyburn, Weldon Brinton; b. Delaware Co., Pa., May 23, 1852; admitted to the bar in 1876; in 1883-84 moved to Shoshone Co., Idaho; he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the State of Idaho; chairman of the judiciary committee of that body; was elected to the United States Senate from Idaho for the term beginning March 4, 1903, and was re-elected Jan. 13, 1909.

Higginson, Francis J., expedition to Puerto Rico convoyed by fleet under, 6318.

Hill, Charles E., claim of, against China, referred to, 4436, 4801.

Hill, Ebenezer J.; b. Redding, Conn., Aug. 4, 1845; in 1862 he received from Yale University the honorary degree of master of arts; in 1863 he joined the army as a civilian, and remained until the close of the war; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Connecticut.

Hinds, Asher Crosby; b. Benton, Me., Feb. 6, 1863; graduated from Colby College 1883; began newspaper work in Portland in 1884; Speaker's Clerk, United States House of Representatives, 1890-91; clerk at Speaker's table, United States House of Representatives, 1895-1911; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Maine.

Hise, Elijah; statesman; b. Kentucky, July 4, 1802; defeated as Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1836; chargé d'affaires to Guatemala, March 31, 1848, to June 21, 1849; Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1856; elected a Representative from Kentucky to the 39th Congress as a Democrat (vice Henry Grider, deceased), serving from Dec. 3, 1866, to 1867; re-elected to the 40th Congress; died at Russellville, Ky., May 8, 1867.

Hise, Elijah, treaty concluded by, with—
- Guatemala, 2572, 2686.
- Nicaragua, 2572, 2602.

Hitchcock, Ethan Allen (1835-1909); diplomat and cabinet officer; b. Mobile, Ala.; settled in business in St. Louis until 1860; thence in China until 1872; diplomatic representative in Russia as Minister 1897-98, and as the first Ambassador there 1898-99; Secretary of the Interior under McKinley until 1907.

Hitchcock, Frank Harris, Postmaster-General in President Taft's Cabinet; b. Amherst, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1867; has resided in Massachusetts from early boyhood; graduated from Harvard University in 1891; First Assistant Postmaster-General from 1905 to 1908; Chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1908 and conducted the Presidential campaign of that year.

Hitchcock, Gilbert M.; b. Omaha, Neb., Sept. 18, 1859; educated in public schools and by study in Germany and a law course at University of Michigan; graduated 1881; established the Omaha *Evening World* in 1885, which later became, under his management, the Omaha *Morning, Evening* and *Sunday World-Herald;* elected to the 58th, 60th and 61st Congresses from Nebraska; nominated in Democratic primaries for United States Senator, August, 1910; under the Oregon plan was elected and confirmed by the Legislature Jan. 18, 1911; his term will expire March 3, 1917.

Hitt, Robert Roberts; b. Urbana, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1834; moved to Ogle County, Ill., in 1837; educated at Rock River Seminary (now Mount Morris College) and at De Pauw University; reported Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858; first secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires ad interim at Paris from December, 1874, until March, 1881; Assistant Secretary of State in 1881; regent of the Smithsonian Institution and chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs; commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands in 1898; elected to the 47th Congress Nov. 7, 1882, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. R. M. A. Hawk; elected to the 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th Congresses as a Republican.

Hitt, Robert R., member of commission to Hawaiian Islands, 6333.

Hoar, Ebenezer Rockwood (1816-1895); jurist and statesman; b. at Concord, Mass.; Judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court 1859-69; Attorney-General of the United States under Grant 1869-70; Member of the Joint High Commission which negotiated the treaty of Washington 1871 with Great Britain; Member of Congress from Massachusetts 1873-75.

Hoar, Ebenezer R., member of commission to settle questions with Great Britain, 4075.

Hoar, George Frisbie (1826-1904); statesman; b. at Concord, Mass.; associated with the Free-Soil party, and later with the Republican party; Member of Congress from Massachusetts 1869-77; Member of the Hayes-Tilden Electoral Commission 1877; United States Senator 1877-1904; noted for his consistent oppositon to "imperialism."

Hobart, Garret Augustus (1844-1899); statesman and twenty-fourth Vice-President of the United States; b. Long Branch, N. J.; began the practice of law 1869; member of the State Legislature 1872; State Senator 1876, and became President of the State Senate 1881; and 1896 he was elected Vice-President of the United States with McKinley.

Hobby, James M., first assistant engineer, advancement in grade of, recommended, 3411.

Hobson, Richmond Pearson; b. Greensboro, Ala., Aug. 17, 1870; was educated at the Southern University, the United States Naval Academy, the French National School of Naval Design; is a naval architect and lecturer; served in the United States Navy from 1885 to 1903; received the degree of LL. D. from Southern University, June, 1906; elected to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Alabama.

Hobson, Richmond P., sinking of the *Merrimac* in Santiago Harbor, Cuba, by, 6305, 6316.
  Thanks of Congress to, and promotion of, recommended, 6306.

Hodgson, Daniel B., recognition of services of, in battle of Manila Bay, Philippine Islands, recommendations regarding, 6305.

Hodgson, William B., conduct of, while in Constantinople, referred to, 2011.

Holcombe, James P., order exempting, from arrest during journey to Washington, 3438.

Holden, William W., provisional governor of North Carolina, appointed, 3510.

Holmes, Theophilus Hunter; soldier; b Clinton, N. C., Nov. 13, 1894; graduated United States Military Academy 1829; engaged in frontier service in the Seminole war and in the occupation of Texas; promoted to captain in the Mexican war and brevetted major for gallantry at Monterey; on the breaking out of the war he resigned from the army (April 22, 1861) and went to North Carolina and organized the State militia, and when the secession ordinance was passed became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army; after the war he returned to his home and died in Fayetteville, N. C., June 21, 1880.

Holmes, Theophilus H.:
  Gallant conduct of, in Mexican War, 2370.
  Major by brevet, nomination of, and correspondence regarding, 2369.

Holsey, Robert, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5026.

Holt, Joseph; lawyer, jurist; b. Breckenridge Co., Ky., Jan. 6, 1807; engaged in law practice at Louisville, Ky., 1832-36, and in Vicksburg, Miss., 1836-42; removed to Washington and became Commissioner of Patents 1857-59; Postmaster-General 1859-60; Secretary of War 1860-61; President Lincoln appointed him, in 1862, Judge-Advocate General of the Army; declined the Cabinet positions of Attorney-General and Secretary of War; conducted the trials of Fitz-John Porter (charged with disobedience of orders) and of the assassins of President Lincoln; brevetted major-general for "faithful, meritorious and distinguished" services in the bureau of military justice during the war; died Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1894.

Holt, Joseph:
  Judge-advocate in trial of persons implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, 3534.
  Secretary of War, authorized to perform duties of, 3190.

Hood, John B., victories of Federals over Confederate forces under, referred to, 3442.

Hooker, Joseph:
  Commander of corps in Army, 3325.
  Ordered to take military possession of railroads, 3379.

Hopkins, George W.; statesman; b. Goochland County, Va., Feb. 22, 1804; received a common school education; studied law and began practice at Lebanon, Va.; a member of the State house of representatives 1833-34; elected a Representative from Virginia to the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th Congresses as a Democrat; chargé d'affaires to Portugal March 3, 1847, to Oct. 18, 1849; again a member of the State house of representatives in 1849; judge of the circuit court; elected to the 35th Congress; again elected a member of the State house of representatives; died March 2, 1861.

Hopkins, George W., chargé d'affaires at Lisbon, Portugal, mentioned, 2550.

Hopkinson, Joseph (son of Francis Hopkinson); b. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12. 1770; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1786; studied law and in 1791 admitted to practice; began the practice of his profession at Easton, Pa.; elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the 14th and 15th Congresses; moved to Bordentown, N. J., and after three years returned to Philadelphia, Pa.; judge of the United States district court for Easton, Pa., 1828-1842; delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1837; died at Philadelphia Jan. 15, 1842.

Hopkinson, Joseph, commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 256.

Horton, Benjamin J., telephone concession in Puerto Rico, 6772.

Houard, John E., imprisonment of, by Spanish authorities referred to, 4116.

Houston, David Franklin, Secretary of Agriculture under President Wilson; b. Monroe, Union County, N. C., Feb. 17, 1866; son of William Henry and Cornelia Anne (Stevens) Houston; A. B., South Carolina College 1887; A. M., Harvard 1892; (LL. D., Tulane 1903, University of Wisconsin, 1906, Yale 1913); married Helen Beall, of Austin, Tex., December 11, 1895; tutor in ancient languages South Carolina College and graduate student 1887-88; superintendent of city schools Spartanburg, S. C., 1888-1891; graduate student political science, Harvard 1891-1894; adjunct professor 1894-1897, associate professor 1897-1900, professor political science 1900-1902, and dean of faculty 1899-1902, University of Texas; president Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas 1902-1905; president University of Texas 1905-1908; chancellor Washington University, St. Louis, since September 24, 1908; member Southern Educational Board; trustee John F. Slater Fund; member Rockefeller Sanitary Commission; fellow Texas State Historical Society; member American Economic Association; president Harvard Graduate Club 1893-94; author: A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina, etc.; took office as Secretary of Agriculture March 6, 1913.

Houston, Sam; soldier, statesman; b. Rockbridge Co., Va., March 2, 1793; enlisted in the army in 1813, and served under Gen. Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians; distinguished himself for bravery on various occasions and at the conclusion of the war found himself lieutenant; studied law in Nashville, and after holding several minor offices in Tennessee was elected to Congress in 1823 and served till 1827, when he became Governor of Tennessee; in 1829, before the expiration of his gubernatorial term he resigned his office and went to take up his abode among the Cherokee Indians in Arkansas; in 1832 he went to Texas on the invitation of President Jackson to arrange treaties with the Comanches and other Indians; joined in the Texas revolution and was made commander of the military forces: fought the Mexicans with such vigor that the independence of the Texans was conceded and Houston became the first President of the new republic; after an intervening term in Congress he was again elected President of Texas in 1841, while continually advocating annexation to the United States; in 1846 his hopes were realized and Texas became a state of the union, and Houston was sent to the United States Senate; continued in the Senate until 1859, when he was elected Governor of Texas; advised great secession and was denounced therefor as a traitor to the South; vetoed a resolution recognizing the authority of the Texas State Convention of Jan. 28, 1861, and the resolution was passed over his veto and the State seceded from the union by a vote of 167 to 7; as Governor he submitted to the will of the people, but declined to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and was deposed from his office of Governor; likewise refused a commission of major-general in Federal Army tendered by President Lincoln; died in Huntsville, Texas, July 26, 1863.

Houston, Sam:
  Commander of Texan army, 1493.
  President of Republic of Texas, 2172.

Houston, William Cannon; b. Bedford Co., Tenn., March 17, 1852; elected to the Legislature in 1876; admitted to the bar in 1878; again elected to the Legislature in 1880 and 1882; elected Circuit Judge in 1894 and 1898; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Tennessee.

Howard, E. A., agent of Ponca Indians, 4583.

Howard, John Eager; soldier, statesman; b. Baltimore, June 4, 1752; received a liberal education; served in the Revolutionary war and colonel when peace was declared; Delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress 1787-88; governor of Maryland 1789-1792; member of the State senate 1795; elected a United States Senator from Maryland vice R. Potts, resigned, serving from Dec. 7, 1796, to March 3, 1803; died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 12, 1827.

Howard, John E., legislative acts of Maryland received from, transmitted, 63.

Howard, Lieut., report of, regarding services of Apache Indians transmitted, 5495.

Howard, Oliver Otis; soldier, author; b. Leeds, Me., Nov. 8, 1830; graduated Bowdoin College, A. B., 1850; A. M., 1853; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1854; served through the civil war, rising successively from lieutenant to major-general; retired Nov. 8, 1894; author of "Donald's School Days," "Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces," "Life of Zachary Taylor," and articles on subjects connected with the civil war.

Howard, Oliver O., Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau:
  Directed to effect arrangement between freedmen and landowners, 3549.
  Report of his observations of the condition of the seceded States and of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau therein, referred to, 3571.

Howard, William Schley; b. Kirkwood, Dekalb County, Ga., June 29, 1875; attended Neel's Academy until 12 years of age; was a page in the House of Representatives of Georgia in 1888-89; calendar clerk of the House in 1890-91; appointed Private Secretary to United States Senator Patrick Walsh, of Georgia, in 1893; studied law at night and was admitted to the bar at Wrightsville, Ga., 1895; enlisted in the Third Georgia Volunteer Infantry on July 2, 1898, serving during the Spanish-American war as Sergeant; on his return from the war moved back to Dekalb county and began the practice of his profession; elected to the House of Representatives of Georgia in 1899: introduced what is now known as the Howard franchise tax act, the first of its kind introduced in the South; married Miss Lucia Augusta du Vinage, of Texas, in 1905; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Georgia.

Howe, Albion P., member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, 3534.

Howe, Haughwout, records of association founded for purposes of aiding soldiers of Civil War offered to United States, 4798.

Howe, S. D., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3403.

Howe, Samuel G., imprisonment of, in Prussia, 1136.

Howe, Timothy O.; Postmaster-General under President Arthur; b. Livermore, Me., Feb. 24, 1816; received a liberal education; studied law and practiced; served one term in the state legislature; moved to Wisconsin in 1845; elected judge of the circuit and supreme courts of Wisconsin in 1850 and resigned in 1855; elected a United States Senator from Wisconsin as a Union Republican and re-elected two terms, serving from 1861-1869; appointed one of the delegates to the International Monetary conference in Paris in 1881; appointed Postmaster-General in 1881; died at Kenosha, Wis., March 25, 1883.

Howe, Timothy O., Postmaster-General, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4747.

Howell, Joseph; b. Feb. 17, 1857, in Boxelder Co., Utah; attended Utah University; Mayor of Wellsville, and a Member of the Board of Regents of Utah University; served three terms in the Territorial Legislature and one in the State Senate; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Utah.

Howison, Henry L., member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.

Hubbard, Commander J., report of, on revolution in Panama, 6912, 6917.

Hubbard, Samuel Dickinson; Postmaster-General under President Fillmore; b. Middletown, Conn., August 10, 1779; pursued classical studies and graduated from Yale College in 1819; studied law, but devoted himself to manufacturing; elected a Representative from Connecticut to the 29th Congress as a Whig; re-elected to the 30th Congress; Postmaster-General Aug. 31, 1852, to March 7, 1853; died at Middletown, Conn., Oct. 8, 1855.

Huebschmann, Francis, treaties with Indians concluded by, 2773, 2896.

Huggins, Samuel, wounding and robbing of, by Mexican soldiers, referred to, 4376.

Hughes, Charles James, Jr.; b. Kingston, Richmond, Mo., Feb. 16, 1853; graduated from Richmond (Mo.) College in 1871; received the degree of LL. D. both from the University of Missouri and the University of Denver; began the practice of law in August, 1877; Senator Hughes, while engaging generally in the practice of law, has given special attention to mining and irrigation litigation; for many years professor of mining law in the University of Denver; elected United States Senator from Colorado Jan. 20, 1909.

Hughes, William; b. in 1872; served in the Spanish-American War; elected to the 58th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from New Jersey.

Hull, Cordell; b. Oct. 2, 1871, Overton (now Pickett) Co., Tenn.; graduated law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.; member of the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature two terms; served in the Spanish-American War, with the rank of captain; later was first appointed by the Governor, and afterwards elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of Tennessee; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Tennessee.

Hull, Isaac; naval officer; b. Derby, Conn., March 9, 1773; took to the sea in early life and joined United States Navy March 9, 1798; in 1804 he commanded the brig *Argus*, one of the vessels of Commodore Preble's fleet in the Mediterranean; made captain in 1806 and put in command of the frigate *Constitution;* his capture and destruction of the British frigate *Guerrière,* Aug. 19, 1812, was the first naval victory of the second war with England and won fame and fortune for Hull; Congress voted him a gold medal and $50,000; later commanded the *Ohio*, flagship of the European squadron; retired in 1841 and died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, 1843.

Hull, Isaac:
- Letters of Andrew Stevenson to, referred to, 1953.
- Victory of the *Constitution* under command of, over the *Guerrière,* 502.

Hull, William; soldier; b. Derby, Conn., June 24, 1753; graduated Yale 1772, and admitted to the bar in 1775; captain of a company of militia in the uprising against England; was an active officer during the Revolutionary War, and at its close was second in command of the only regiment not disbanded, Gen. Heath being its colonel; in 1784 he was ordered to take possession of the frontier forts of Niagara, Detroit, Mackinac, and others on the great lakes, but they were not surrendered until after the Jay treaty was signed; appointed governor of Michigan Territory by President Jefferson in 1805; at the outbreak of the War of 1812 the Territory was unprepared for hostilities and Hull was defeated and taken a prisoner to Montreal; later exchanged and convicted of cowardice and neglect of duty by a court-martial; he was sentenced to death, but pardoned by President Madison; published a vindication in 1824; died Newton, Mass., Nov. 29, 1825.

Hull, William:
- Letter of, regarding Indians referred to, 421.
- Official conduct of, referred to, 430.
- Surrenders fort and town of Detroit to the British, 500.
- Treaty with Indians concluded by, 422.

Hulsemann, Chevalier, chargé d'affaires of Austria, withdrawal of, referred to, 2690.

Humphrey, William E.; b. March 31, 1862, near Alamo, Montgomery Co., Ind.; graduated Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., 1887; was admitted to the bar and practiced law at Crawfordsville; in 1893 moved to Seattle, Wash.; in 1898 was elected to the office of corporation counsel of Seattle; re-elected in 1900; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Washington.

Humphreys, Benjamin Grubb; b. Claiborne Co., Miss., Aug. 17, 1865; studied law, and was admitted to the bar November, 1891; when war was declared against Spain, in April, 1898, he raised a company and was elected first lieutenant; served under Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in Florida during the entire war, being mustered out with his regiment at Columbia, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1898; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Mississippi.

Humphreys, David, minister to Portugal, nomination of, 90.

Hunt, Alexander C., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3663, 3827.

Hunter, David; soldier; b. Washington, D. C., July 21, 1802; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1822; served in the Mexican War, and in February, 1861, was assigned to accompany President-elect Lincoln from Springfield, Ill., to Washington; made brigadier-general and served through the Civil War and was mustered out as brigadier-general in 1866; retired from the regular service six months later; died Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1886.

Hunter, David:
- Command of corps formerly under Gen. Burnside, assumed by, 3325.
- Member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.
- Proclamation of, for freedom of slaves in certain States declared void, 3292.

Hunter, Lieut., report of, on establishment of steamship lines referred to, 2173.

Hunter, Robert M. T.; statesman; b. Essex County, Va., April 21, 1809; received a liberal education and graduated from the University of Virginia; studied law, and in 1830 admitted to the bar; elected a Representative from Virginia to the 25th, 26th and 27th Congresses; defeated for re-election; served as Speaker of the House in the 26th Congress; defeated for the 28th Congress; elected to the 29th Congress; elected a United States Senator from Virginia, serving from 1847 until he withdrew when Virginia seceded, and in July, 1861, was expelled; delegate from Virginia to the Confederate provincial congress at Richmond; Confederate State Senator from Virginia to the 1st Confederate Congress; Confederate Secretary of State; elected State treasurer of Virginia in 1877; died in Essex County, Va., July 18, 1887.

Hunter, Robert M. T., member of commission to confer with President regarding termination of war, 3461.

Hunter, William; physician, diplomat; b. Newport, R. I., Nov. 26, 1774; graduated from Brown University in 1791; studied medicine in London; returned to Newport and in 1796 admitted to the bar; served several years in the State house of representatives; elected a United States Senator from Rhode Island and re-elected, serving from Nov. 25, 1811, to March 3, 1821; commissioned chargé d'affaires to Brazil June 28, 1834, and minister plenipotentiary Sept. 13, 1841, serving until Dec. 9, 1843; died at Newport, R. I., Dec. 3, 1849.

Hunter, W., Acting Secretary of State, 3487, 3504.

Hunter, W. M., court-martial of, 889.

Huntington, Samuel (about 1732-1796); politician; b. at Norwich, Conn.; member of Congress, 1777, and signer of the Declaration of Independence; governor of Connecticut, 1786-96; received the two electoral votes from his own state in the first election for President in 1789.

Hurlburt, Stephen A.; diplomat; b. Charleston, S. C., Nov. 29, 1815; received a thorough education; studied law; admitted to the bar in 1837; served in the Florida war; moved to Belvidere, Ill., in 1845; Whig delegate to the constitutional convention of Illinois in 1847; Presidential elector on the Whig ticket in 1848 and on the Republican ticket in 1868; member of the legislature in 1859, 1861 and 1867; served in the Union Army 1861-1865, being appointed brigadier-general of volunteers May 27, 1861, and major-general in Sept. 1862; minister resident to the United States of Colombia 1869-1872; elected a Representative from Illinois to the 43d and 44th Congresses as a Republican; appointed minister to Peru in 1881, becoming prominent in Secretary Blaine's Peruvian-Chilean policy; died at Lima, Peru, March 27, 1882.

Hurlbut, Stephen A., minister to Bogota, mentioned, 4011.

Hutchins, Charles, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3403.

Ingham, Samuel D., Secretary of the Treasury under President Jackson; b. Pennsylvania Sept. 16, 1779; attended the public schools; manager of a paper mill at Easton, N. J., for several years; member of the state legislature of Pennsylvania for three years; prothonotary at Philadelphia; elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the 13th, 14th, and 15th Congresses as a Jackson Democrat, resigning July 6, 1818; elected a Representative to the 17th Congress, vice Samuel Moore, resigned; re-elected to the 18th, 19th, and 20th Congresses; Secretary of the Treasury from March 6, 1829, serving until Aug. 8, 1831, when he resigned; died at Trenton, N. J., June 5, 1860.

Innis, James, commissioner appointed by United States under treaty with Great Britain, 188.

Iredell, James (1751-1799); politician and jurist; b. Lewes, England; justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1790-1799; in the third electoral college he received three votes for President.

Iredell, James (1788-1853); politician and jurist; b. at Edenton, N. C.; governor of North Carolina, 1827-28; and United States Senator, 1828-31.

Irion, R. A., secretary of state of Republic of Texas, convention signed by, 1686.

Irvine, Callender, commissary-general of purchases, nomination of, discussed, 992.

Irwin, James T., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5044.

Irwin, John, commanding American naval forces at Honolulu, reports of, referred to, 5906.

Irwin, Walter R., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3896.

Izard, Ralph; patriot, statesman; b. near Charleston, S. C., in 1742; received classical education and graduated from Cambridge University, England; Delegate from South Carolina to the Continental Congress 1781-1783; elected United States Senator from South Carolina 1789-1795; appointed by the Continental Congress commissioner to Tuscany; recalled June 8, 1779; pledged his large estate in South Carolina for the payment of ships of war to be used in the Revolution; died near Charleston, S. C., May 30, 1804.

Izard, Ralph, on committee to conduct inaugural ceremonies of President Washington, 40.

Jackson, Andrew, biography of, 998.

Jackson, Henry R., minister to Mexico, resignation of, 5123.

Jacobs, Richard T., lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, arrest and imprisonment of, 3460.

Jacobs, Stephen, district attorney, nomination of, 91.

Jacoway, Henderson M., b. Dardanelle, Yell County, Ark., Nov. 7, 1870, and is the third son of Judge W. D. Jacoway; graduated from the Dardanelle High School at the age of 16 years and from the Winchester Literary College, Winchester, Tenn., in 1892; in 1898 graduated from law department of Vanderbilt University, receiving a degree of LL. B.; served as secretary of the Dawes Commission during the Cleveland administration; elected to the office of prosecuting attorney in 1904, and re-elected in 1906. Sept. 19, 1907, married Miss Margaret H. Cooper, daughter of Hon. S. B. Cooper, of Beaumont, Tex.; was elected to the 62d Congress from Arkansas, carrying every county in the district and nearly every voting precinct and re-elected to the 63d and 64th Congresses.

Jacques, William H., member of Gun Foundry Board, 4748.

James, Ollie M.; b. Crittenden Co., Ky., July 27, 1871; was admitted to the bar in 1891; was one of the attorneys for Governor Goebel in his celebrated contest for governor of the State of Kentucky; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Kentucky; elected to the United States Senate for term ending 1920.

Jarvis, Charles, correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Jay, John (1745-1829); jurist and statesman; b. New York City; represented the State of New York in Congress, 1774-77, and drew up the constitution of New York, 1777; United States minister to Spain, 1780-82; peace commissioner with Adams and Franklin at Paris, 1783; secretary for foreign affairs, 1784-89; first chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-95; concluded with England the treaty of 1794, known as Jay's Treaty, which conveyed to the United States the military posts of the northwest, erected the eastern boundary, provided for the payment of English debts and the settlement of American claims, restricted the United States trade with the West Indies, and defined the conditions of neutrality at sea; Jay was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of New York 1792; was special minister to Great Britain, 1794-95 and governor of New York, 1795-1801.

Jay, John, minister to Great Britain, nomination of, 146.

Jefferson, Thomas, biography of, 307.

Jenckes, Thomas A.; statesman; b. Cumberland, R. I., Nov. 2, 1818; graduated from Brown University in 1838; studied law, and in 1840 admitted to the bar; began practice at Providence; clerk in the State legislature 1840-1844; secretary of the State constitutional convention in 1842; adjutant-general 1845-1855; member of the State legislature 1854-1859; commissioner to revise the laws of the State in 1855; elected a Representative from Rhode Island to the 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st Congresses as a Republican; defeated as a Republican candidate to the 42d Congress; died at Cumberland, R. I., Nov. 4, 1875.

Jenckes, Thomas A., correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2149.

Jenkins, Capt. (See *Baltimore*, The.)

Jesup, Thomas S., commander of forces in Seminole War, 1472.
  Report of, referred to, 1697.

Jewell, Marshall, Governor of Connecticut (1869-70 and 1871-72), and Postmaster-General under President Grant; b. Winchester, N. H., Oct. 20, 1825; his American ancestry goes back to Thomas Jewell, who was granted land at Wollaston, Mass., shortly after the settlement of Massachusetts; he received a common school education and learned tanning under his father; in 1873, after having served two terms as governor, he was appointed minister to Russia, whence he was recalled to be made Postmaster-General in 1874; he was chairman of the Republican National Committee during the campaign that ended with Garfield's election to the presidency; he died at Hartford, Feb. 10, 1883.

Jewett, Milo A., consul of United States at Sivas, Turkey, directed to investigate Armenian atrocities, 5991.

Johnson, Andrew, biography of, 3499.

Johnson, Ben; b. near Bardstown, Nelson Co., Ky., May 20, 1858; elected to the Kentucky house of representatives in 1885 and 1887; elected member of the Kentucky state senate, but resigned Nov. 5, 1906; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Kentucky.

Johnson, Cave, Postmaster-General under President Polk; b. Robertson County, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1793; received an academic education; studied law; admitted to the bar and began practice at Clarksville, Tenn.; appointed circuit judge; elected a Representative from Tennessee to the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th Congresses as a Democrat; defeated for the 25th Congress; re-elected to the 26th, 27th, and 28th Congresses; appointed Postmaster-General, serving from March 5, 1845, until March 5, 1849; president of the State Bank of Tennessee 1850-1859; elected to the state senate during the Civil War as a Unionist; died at Clarksville, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1886.

Johnson, Charles F.; b. Winslow, Me., Feb. 14, 1859; attended Waterville Classical Institute; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1879, which conferred upon him the degrete of LL. D. in June, 1911; taught school and read law; admitted to the bar in 1886 and began practice in Waterville; Democratic candidate for governor of Maine in 1892 and 1894; member of the State Legislature in 1905 and 1907, serving both terms on the judiciary committee; delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1904; was grand master of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Maine in 1906 and 1907; elected to the United States Senate to succeed the Hon. Eugene Hale for the term beginning March 4, 1911.

Johnson, George, claims of, against Uruguay, 2014.

Johnson, James, provisional governor of Georgia, appointed, 3516.

Johnson, Joseph Travis; b. Brewerton, Laurens Co., S. C., Feb. 28, 1858; graduated Erskine College, 1879; admitted to the practice of the law in all the courts of South Carolina, 1883; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from South Carolina.

Johnson, Reverdy (1796-1876); statesman and Cabinet officer; b. Annapolis, Md.; United States Senator from Maryland, 1845-49 and 1863-68; Attorney-General, 1849-50; United States minister to Great Britain, 1868-69; a treaty which he negotiated with Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama Claims was rejected by the Senate.

Johnson, Reverdy:
- Address of, on presenting to President proceedings of Union Convention in Philadelphia filed in impeachment trial, 3947.
- Commissioner at New Orleans, report of, referred to, 3347.
- Mentioned, 4014.

Johnson, Richard Mentor (1780-1850); statesman and ninth Vice-President of the United States; b. near Louisville, Ky.; elected to Congress, 1807, he became an ardent supporter of Madison's policies; raised and commanded a regiment of mounted riflemen in the War of 1812; supported Harrison at the Thames, 1813, and is believed to have killed Tecumseh in this battle; United States Senator, 1819-29; member of Congress, 1829-37; Vice-President with Van Buren, 1837, to which office he was elected by the United States Senate by default of an electoral majority; was candidate for re-election in 1840, but defeated.

Johnson, Richard M., military talents of, commented on, 520.

Johnson, R. M., compensation due, for erection of buildings for use of Choctaw academy, 2537.

Johnson, Samuel, president North Carolina convention, 62.

Johnson, William Samuel, appointed on committee to receive President Washington, 36.

Johnston, Joseph E.; soldier; b. Longwood, Prince Edward County, Va., Feb. 3, 1807; educated at West Point; served in the U. S. Army in the grades from second lieutenant to brigadier-general; in the Confederate army as general; was for some years the general agent of the Home (Fire) Insurance Company of New York; elected a Representative to the 46th Congress as a Democrat; Commissioner of Railroads under Grover Cleveland; died at Washington, D. C., March 21, 1891.

Johnston, Joseph E., victories of national arms over Confederate forces under, referred to, 3442.

Johnston, Joseph Forney; b. in North Carolina in 1843; served in Confederate army during the war; rose to the rank of captain; practiced law seventeen years; was a banker ten years; elected governor of Alabama in 1896 and 1898; unanimously elected to the United States Senate from Alabama to fill out the unexpired term of E. W. Pettus, deceased, also for the term ending March 3, 1915.

Jones, Jacob, commander of the *Wasp*, 506.

Jones, John Paul, remains of, discovered in Paris, 7075, 7076.

Jones, J. B., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3592.

Jones, Roger; soldier; b. Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1831; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1847; served on the Texas frontier and in New Mexico, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was promoted to the rank of captain, and received the thanks of President Lincoln and Secretary Cameron; served throughout the war, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general; died Fortress Monroe, Va., Jan. 26, 1889.

Jones, Roger:
- Correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2157.
- Mentioned, 702.
- Orders respecting funeral honors to—
  - Adams, John, 914.
  - Harrison, W. H., 1880.
  - Jefferson, 914.
  - Lafayette, 1314.

Jones, Thomas, proceedings of, in taking possession of Monterey, Mexico, discussed, 2080.

Jones, Wesley L., b. near Bethany, Ill., Oct. 9, 1863, three days after the death of his father, a private in the Civil War; his mother maintained herself and children by her own labor; he did all kinds of farm work, hiring out by the month when 10 years of age; attended public schools in winter; worked during the summer until he was 16, when he entered Southern Illinois College, teaching to pay his way; working in the harvest fields during the summer; admitted to the bar on examination in 1886; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, and 60th Congresses as one of the Representatives-at-large from the State of Washington; the legislature of 1907 for Washington enacted a direct primary law in which provision was made for expressing the party choice for United States Senator by popular vote; he became a candidate and was successful by a large majority, and was duly elected to the United States Senate.

Jones, William, Secretary of the Navy under President Madison; b. Philadelphia, Pa., in 1760; received a liberal education; served in the Revolutionary war; entered the Continental Naval service; moved to Charleston, S. C.; returned to Pennsylvania; elected a Representative from that state to the 7th Congress as a Democrat; Secretary of the Navy Jan. 12, 1813-Dec. 7, 1814; collector of customs at Philadelphia; died at Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 5, 1831.

Jones, William, Secretary of Navy:
  Duties of Secretary of Treasury discharged by, during the absence of Albert Gallatin, one of the commissioned envoys to treat with Great Britain and Russia in 1813.

Jones, William Atkinson; b. Warsaw, Va., March 21, 1849; elected to the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Virginia.

Juarez, Benito P., President of Mexico:
  Demonstration by Congress of United States of Colombia in honor of, referred to, 3575.
  Government formed by, discussed, 3095.
  Referred to, 3175, 3577.

Jussen, Edmund, act for relief of, vetoed, 4168.

Kahn, Julius; b. Feb. 28, 1861, at Kuppenheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany; immigrated to California with his parents in 1866; in 1892 was elected to the legislature of the State of California; in January, 1894, was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of California; was elected to the 56th, 57th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from California.

Kalakaua, David, King of Hawaiian Islands:
  Coronation of, discussed, 4761.
  Death of, in United States, discussed, 5623.
  Visit of, to United States, 4630.

Kalanianaole, J. Kuhio; b. March 26, 1871, at Koloa, island of Kauai, Hawaii; was educated in Honolulu, the United States, and England; is a capitalist; was employed in the office of minister of the interior and in the custom-house under the monarchy; cousin to the late King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani, monarchs of the then Kingdom of Hawaii, and nephew of Queen Kapaiolani, consort of Kalakaua; created prince by royal proclamation in 1884; married Elizabeth Kahanu Kaauwai, daughter of a chief of the island of Maui, Oct. 8, 1896; elected delegate to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Waikiki, district of Honolulu, island of Oahu.

Kasson, John A., report of, on commercial relations with Cuba, 6294.

Kautz, August V., member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

Kearny, Philip, major-general in Army, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 3362.

Keiley, Anthony M.; jurist; b. New Jersey, in 1835; graduated Randolph Macon College, in Virginia; founded and carried on the Norfolk *Virginian,* and the *Index and News,* of Petersburg; appointed by President Cleveland envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Italy in 1885; but the appointment was cancelled on account of the objections of the Italian government, and he was accredited to Austria, but he was declared *persona non grata* at Vienna, and he resigned; in 1886 President Cleveland appointed him to the International Court in Egypt, maintained by the leading countries to adjudicate international questions; died in Paris, France, Jan. 24, 1905.

Keiley, A. M.:
  Minister to Austria-Hungary, appointment of, and refusal of Government to receive, discussed, 4910.
  Minister to Italy and Austria-Hungary, appointment of, referred to, 4951.

Keim, D. B. R., report of, on consular affairs and amount paid to, referred to, 4123, 4160, 4161.

Keith, Charles B., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3284.

Kelley, Mr., commissioner to investigate affairs of New York custom-house, 2005.

Kellogg, William P.:
  Candidate for governor of Louisiana, election disturbances discussed. (See Louisiana, elections in.)
  Mentioned, 4177.

Kennedy, Charles A.; b. Montrose, Iowa, March 24, 1869; mayor of his native town for four years; in 1903 he was elected to the Iowa legislature, serving two terms; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Iowa.

Kennedy, John P.; Secretary of the Navy under President Fillmore; b. Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1795; received a classical education; graduated from Baltimore College in 1812; studied law, and admitted to the bar in 1816; commenced practice at Baltimore; served in the war of 1812; State representative 1820-1822; appointed secretary to the legation at Chile, January 27, 1823, but resigned; defeated for the 25th Congress, but subsequently elected to the same Congress as a Representative from Maryland (vice Isaac McKim, deceased), serving from April 30, 1838, to 1839; defeated for the 26th Congress; Presidential elector on the Whig ticket in 1840; elected to the 27th and 28th Congresses; Secretary of the Navy July 22, 1852, to March 7, 1853; died at Newport, R. I., Aug. 18, 1870.

Kennon, Beverly, court-martial of, referred to, 811.

Kent, Edward, correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Kent, William; b. Chicago, Ill., March 29, 1864, and is the son of Albert E. and Adaline Elizabeth (Dutton) Kent; his parents moved to California in 1871 and settled in Marin County; preliminary education received in private schools in California and at Hopkin's Grammar School, New Haven, Conn.; entered Yale in 1883 and graduated in 1887, with the degree of A. B.; M. A. (honorary), Yale, 1908; located in Chicago to look after his father's business interests; in 1890 entered into partnership with his father, under the firm name of A. E. Kent & Son; was married to Elizabeth Thacher of Ojai Valley, Cal., Feb. 26, 1890; owner of real estate and business interests in Chicago, as well as in California; member of the firm of Kent & Burke, cattle dealers, Genoa, Nebr.; active in civic affairs; member of the Chicago City Council from 1895 to 1897; president of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago, 1899-1900, and a member of its executive committee from 1897 to 1904; member of the Illinois Civil Service Association and of the Civil Service Reform League of Chicago; member of the following clubs: Union League; University; City (Chicago); Yale (New York) University; Bohemian (San Francisco); Graduates (Yale); sought the Republican nomination for Congress as a Progressive against Duncan E. McKinlay, and defeated the latter under the direct primary law of California; was elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from California.

Kenyon, William S.; b. Elyria, Ohio, June 10, 1869; educated at Iowa College,

Kenyon, William S.—*Continued.* Grinnell, Iowa, and law school of the State University of Iowa; was prosecuting attorney for Webster County, Iowa, for five years; district judge for two years; general attorney Illinois Central Railroad Co. for three years; Assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States for one year; elected to the United States Senate April 12, 1911, to succeed the Hon. Lafayette Young, who was appointed United States Senator Nov. 12, 1910, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver, and took his seat April 24, 1911.

Kern, John Worth; b. Dec. 20, 1849, in Howard County, Ind.; educated in the common schools, Normal College at Kokomo, Ind., and graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with degree of bachelor of laws, class 1869; by profession, a lawyer, practising at Kokomo, Ind., until 1885, since that time at Indianapolis; member of bar of Supreme Court of the United States and member of American Bar Association; was reporter of the Indiana Supreme Court from 1885 to 1889, and edited and published 17 volumes of Indiana Reports—volumes 100 to 116, inclusive; member of Indiana State Senate 1893-1897; city solicitor of Indianapolis, 1897-1901; special assistant United States district attorney 1892-4; Democratic candidate for governor in 1900 and 1904; Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1908; married and has three children; was nominated as the party's candidate for United States Senator by a unanimous vote of the Democratic State convention in 1910, and elected Jan. 18, 1911.

Kernan, John D., member of Strike Commission, 5983.

Kerr, Joseph, commissioner for Cumberland road, 406.

Kerr, J. Bozman, chargé d'affaires in Nicaragua, mentioned, 2687, 2695.

Kerr, Michael C.; b. Titusville, Pa., March 15, 1827; received a liberal education and graduated from Louisville University in 1851; admitted to the bar and began practice at New Albany, Ind., in 1852; elected city attorney in 1854; elected prosecuting attorney of Floyd County in 1855; member of the State legislature in 1856 and 1857; elected reporter of the supreme court of Indiana in 1862; elected a Representative from Indiana to the 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d Congresses as a Democrat; defeated for the 43d Congress; elected to the 44th Congress and elected its Speaker; died at Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va., Aug. 19, 1876.

Kerr, Michael C., Speaker of House of Representatives, death of, announced, 4352.

Key, David McKendree; Postmaster-General under President Hayes; b. Greene County, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1824; raised on a farm in Monroe County; attended the common schools; graduated from Hiawassee College in 1850; studied law, admitted to the bar, and began practice at Chattanooga in 1853; Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1856 and on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket in 1860; served in the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel in the Civil War; member of the state constitutional convention in 1870; chancellor of the third chancery district 1870-1875; defeated as the Democratic candidate to the 43d Congress; appointed a United States Senator from Tennessee as a Democrat (vice Andrew Johnson, deceased), serving from December 6, 1875, to January 29, 1877; defeated for re-election; Postmaster-General March 12, 1877, to 1880; resigned to accept United States judgeship of the eastern district of Tennessee; retired Jan. 26, 1894; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1900.

Key, Francis Scott; American lawyer and song writer; b. Frederick County, Md., Aug. 1, 1779; educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, and commenced the practice of law in Frederic City; became district attorney for the District of Columbia. As a song writer he is remembered by his "Star-Spangled Banner," a popular national lyric suggested and partly written while the author was detained aboard the British fleet during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, of which he was a witness; d. Baltimore, Jan. 11, 1843. A collection of his miscellaneous poems was published in 1856.

Key, Thomas M., interview with Gen. Cobb regarding exchanging of prisoners of war, 3459.

Keyes, Stephen, collector of port, nomination of, 91.

Keys, Crawford, trial and conviction of, for murder of Emory Smith, and subsequent release of, referred to, 3659.

Kimball, James P., Director of Mint, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 4952.

Kimberly, Lewis A., dispatched to Samoa, 5390.

King, John H., acts and proceedings of, declared null and void, 3548.

King, Jonas, difficulties of, with Greece referred to, 2773, 2828.

King, Rufus; soldier, statesman, diplomat; b. Scarboro, Mass. (now Maine), March 24, 1755; pursued classical studies and graduated from Harvard College in 1777; studied law at Newburyport; served in the Revolutionary war; admitted to the bar and began practice in 1780; State representative in 1782; Delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress 1784-1786; delegate to the State constitutional convention 1787, and also to the Federal constitutional convention; moved to New York City in 1788; member of the State legislature in 1789; elected and re-elected a United States Senator from New York as a Federalist, serving from 1789 to his resignation, May 18, 1796; minister to Great Britain May 20, 1796, to May 18, 1803; again elected and re-elected a United States Senator from New York, 1813-1825; again minister to Great Britain May 5, 1825, to June 16, 1826; died at Jamaica, N. Y., April 29, 1827.

King, Rufus, special minister plenipotentiary to negotiate treaty with Russia, nomination of, 272.

King, Sam. W., correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2139, 2143, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2151, 2152, 2156.

King, Thomas Butler; b. Hampden, Mass., Aug. 27, 1804; received a liberal education; studied law and began practice at Waynesville, Ga.; member of the State senate in 1832, 1834, 1835 and 1837; farmer; elected a Representative from Georgia to the 26th Congress as a State Rights Whig; re-elected to the 27th; defeated for the 28th; elected to the 29th, 30th and 31st Congresses; resigned in 1849; collector of San Francisco 1850-51; sent to Europe on a secret mission by Confederate government in 1862; died at Waynesboro, Ga., May 10, 1864.

King, Thomas B., special agent to California, 2565.
Report of, referred to, 2579.

King, William Rufus (1786-1853); statesman and thirteenth Vice-President of the United States; b. Sampson Co., N. C.; member of Congress, 1811-16; United States Senator from Alabama, 1819-40; an ardent supporter of Gen. Jackson in his several Presidential campaigns; appointed Minister to France, 1844-46, by President Tyler; United States Senator from Alabama, 1846-53; president of the Senate, 1850, Vice-President, 1852, taking the oath of office in Havana.

King, William R., Vice-President, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 2738.
Referred to, 2758.

Kinkaid, Moses P.; lawyer; b. West Virginia; a resident of the State of Nebraska since 1881; graduate of the law department, University of Michigan; state senator in Nebraska in 1883; district judge for three terms; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Nebraska.

Kinkead, Eugene F.; b. March 27, 1876; elected alderman in Jersey City, 1898, serving as president of the board; was elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from New Jersey.

Kirkwood, Samuel Jordan (1813-1894); politician and Cabinet officer; b. in Harford Co., Md., but settled in Iowa in 1855; sat in the State senate, 1856; governor of Iowa, 1859, 1861 and 1875; succeeded James Harlan as United States Senator, 1866, and 1877-1881; Secretary of the Interior under Garfield, 1881-82.

Kitchin, Claude; b. Halifax Co., N. C., near Scotland Neck, March 24, 1869; graduated from Wake Forest College, 1888; admitted to the bar September, 1890; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from North Carolina.

Knox, Henry; soldier; b. Boston, Mass., July 25, 1750; joined the Boston Grenadiers in 1770, and was on duty during the Boston massacre; joined the Continental army at Cambridge, Mass., April 19, 1775, and rendered efficient service in the early days of the Revolution; during the winter of 1775-76, he transported fifty-five pieces of ordnance and 2,300 pounds of lead from Ticonderoga to Cambridge; made brigadier-general of artillery in 1776; after the war he founded the Society of Cincinnati; appointed Secretary of War by Congress, 1785, and on the inauguration of Washington as President was retained in the Cabinet; resigned Jan. 2, 1795, the compensation of the office not being sufficient to support his family; removed to Maine and engaged in farming; died at Thomaston, Me., Oct. 25, 1802.

Knox, Henry:
Commissioner appointed by United States under treaty with Great Britain, 188.
Commissioner to treat with Indians, 70.
Proceedings of Cabinet were signed by him as attendant adviser of President Jefferson.

Knox, Philander Chase; Secretary of State under President Taft; b. Brownsville, Pa., May 6, 1853; admitted to the bar in 1875; assistant United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania in 1876; made Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President McKinley in 1901 and of President Roosevelt Dec. 16, 1901; resigned that office June 30, 1904, to accept appointment as United States Senator from Pennsylvania, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. M. S. Quay, and took his seat Dec. 6; elected by the legislature January, 1905, for the term ending March 3, 1911; resigned as Senator March 4, 1909, to accept the position of Secretary of State.

Kock, Bernard, agreement with, for emigration of negroes canceled, 3368.

Konop, Thomas F.; b. Franklin, Kewaunee County, Wis., Aug. 17, 1879; attended a country school and high school, Two Rivers, Wis.; and the State Normal School at Oshkosh; studied law at the Northern Illinois College of Law and at the State University of Nebraska, from which last-named institution he received his degree of LL. B. in 1904; admitted to the bar in Wisconsin; served three terms as district attorney of his county. Mr. Konop was nominated for Congress in September, 1910, on the Democratic ticket in a district safely Republican by 5,000; after a hard campaign of two months, during which he visited every corner of his district, he was elected by a plurality of 5 votes, the Republican State ticket carrying the district at the same time; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Wisconsin.

Kosciusko, statue of, at Washington, D. C., 5934.

Kossuth, Louis; an eminent Hungarian patriot, orator and statesman; born of a noble family at Monok, county of Zemplin, 1802; studied law and joined the popular party in opposing the despotic rule of Austria; imprisoned in 1837-40 for having offended the government by his writings; elected to the Diet in 1847, and acquired a high reputation as an orator; he induced the Diet to vote the perfect equality of civil rights and public burdens for all classes, and to extend the right of suffrage; became minister of finance in the cabinet formed in April, 1848; in April, 1849, the Hungarians renounced allegiance to Austria and chose Kossuth dictator; Russian intervention on behalf of Austria prevented the establish-

Kossuth, Louis—*Continued.*
ment of a Hungarian republic; Kossuth went to Turkey, where he was imprisoned, but later liberated through the intervention of the United States and England; visited England and the United States in 1857, where he was greeted with enthusiasm; died Turin, Italy, March 20, 1894.

Kossuth, Louis:
  Liberation of, and companions referred to, 2647, 2655.
  Misunderstanding of, with Capt. Long referred to, 2682.

Koszta, Martin, seizure and imprisonment of, by Austrian brig of war and subsequent release of, discussed, 2742.
  Referred to, 2764, 2770, 2771.

Kühner, Jacob, land claims of, 6708, 6709.

La Blanche, Alcée:
  Chargé d'Affaires to Republic of Texas, nomination of, 1501.
  Convention at Houston, Tex., signed by, 1686.

Ladd, Edward H., claim of, against Colombia, 4804.

Lafayette, George W.:
  First copperplate of Declaration of Independence bequeathed to Congress by father of, letter of, presenting, 1342.
  Resolutions of Congress on death of father of, transmitted to, 1343.
    Reply of, to, 1344.

Lafayette, Marquis de; French solder and statesman; b. Chavagnac, near Brioude, Auvergne, Sept. 6, 1757; educated at the College of Louis le Grand, Paris, and became an officer of the guards; learning of the Declaration of Independence of the American colonists, he determined to aid them; with 11 companions he arrived in America, April 14, 1777, and volunteered his services to Congress without pay; he was given a major-general's commission, and became a member of Washington's staff; served valiantly through the Revolution and secured for the American cause financial assistance and the reinforcement of a fleet and 6,000 troops under Rochambeau; returned to France, and two days after the destruction of the Bastile (July 15, 1789), saved the lives of the King and Queen; resigned his titles on the adoption of the French constitution; one of the three major-generals during the coalitions against France, in 1792; visited the United States on invitation of the President at the request of Congress, and was received with enthusiastic delight; was presented a section of land and $200,000, his fortune having been swept away; died Paris, May 20, 1834.

Lafayette, Marquis de:
  Bust of, presented to Congress, 992.
  "Citizen of France, but friend of United States," 1313.
  Death of—
    Announced, 1273.
    Funeral honors to be paid memory of, 1314.
    Resolutions of Congress on, transmitted to family of, 1343.
      Reply of George W. Lafayette, 1344.
    Tribute to memory of, 1314.
  Declaration of Independence, first copperplate of, bequeathed to Congress by, letter of son presenting, 1342.
  Mentioned, 6932.
  Services of, to America discussed and provision for, recommended, 828.
  Visit of, to United States, 874.
    Declines invitation to be conveyed in United States ship of war, 827.
  Writes concerning claims of—
    Baron De Kalb, 1270.
    French citizens, 1198.

Lafean, Daniel Franklin; b. York, Pa., Feb. 7, 1861; actively engaged in the manufacturing business and banking; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Lafferty, A. W.; b. Audrain County, Mo., June 10, 1875; attended the law department of the Missouri State University, admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and practiced law at Montgomery City, Mo.; served three years with the rank of captain in the Missouri National Guard and one term as prosecuting attorney; in 1909 he was given the degree of LL. B. by the law department of the Missouri University; appointed special agent of the General Land Office, and was sent to Oregon, arriving at Portland the 1st of March, 1905; resigned as special agent of the Land Office and re-entered the private practice of law; instituted litigation in the Federal court in Oregon to compel the Oregon and California Railroad Company to sell 2,300,000 acres of lands granted to it by act of Congress in accordance with the terms of the grant, which require that the lands shall be sold by the railroad company to actual settlers only in quantities not greater than a quarter section to any one settler, and at prices not exceeding $2.50 per acre; became a candidate for Congress in 1910 as a Progressive Republican, favoring greater liberality to homesteaders and the giving to Oregon the benefit of her own natural resources; was elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Oregon.

Lafitte, Jean. (See Barrataria, Island of.)

La Follotte, Robert Marion; b. at Primrose, Dane Co., Wis., June 14, 1855; graduated from the State University of Wisconsin, 1879; admitted to the bar in 1880; elected a member of the 49th, 50th, and 51st Congresses; elected governor of Wisconsin in 1900, 1902, and 1904; elected to the United States Senate from Wisconsin, Jan. 25, 1905.

La Follette, William L.; b. Boone Co., Ind., Nov. 30, 1860, and went West at the age of 16 years, settling in eastern Washington; engaged in fruit, grain, and stock raising for 30 years, and served one term in the Washington legislature and on various appointive commissions; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Washington.

Lamar, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, Secretary of the Interior under President Cleveland; b. Putnam County, Ga., Sept. 1, 1825; moved to Oxford, Miss.; graduated from Emory College, Oxford, Ga.; in 1845; studied law at Macon, and admitted to the bar in 1847; returned to Oxford, Miss., in 1849; served a year as professor of mathematics at the University of Mississippi; moved to Covington, Ga., and elected a State representative in 1853; returned to Lafayette County Miss.; elected a Representative from Mississippi to the 35th Congress as a Democrat, and reelected to the 36th, serving until his retirement, Jan. 12, 1861, to become a member of the secession convention of Mississippi; served in the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel and colonel; in 1863 entered the diplomatic service of the Confederacy on a special mission to Russia; in 1866 elected professor of political economy and social science at the Uni-

Lamar, Lucius Q. Cincinnatus—*Con.* versity of Mississippi, and in 1867 professor of law; elected a Representative from Mississippi to the 43d Congress and also to the 44th; United States Senator from Mississippi 1877 to March 6, 1885, resigning to accept the Secretaryship of Interior; in December, 1887, appointed associate justice of the United States Supreme Court; died at Vineville, Ga., Jan. 23, 1893.

Lambert, William, astronomical observations by, 680, 688, 789.

Lamont, Daniel Scott, journalist and Secretary of War under President Cleveland; b. McGrawville, Cortland Co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1851; he came of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who emigrated to this country and devoted themselves to farming; from such lineage sprung Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Horace Greeley, and many others of the most eminent men of America; young Lamont's father was a well-to-do farmer, and the boy, after having studied in the Cortland Normal College, was sent to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., but did not graduate; he left college before the end of the course in order to enter the profession of journalism, for which he possessed both taste and predilection; he purchased an interest in the *"Democrat,"* a paper published at the county seat of his native county, and became its editor, at the same time interesting himself warmly in politics; for a time the young man held a position on the staff of the Albany *"Argus,"* and he thus became known to many of the most influential politicians of the state. When Grover Cleveland was elected governor of New York, he met young Lamont; and, having had occasion to make use of his knowledge and ability in the preparation of his first message, offered him an honorary position on his military staff, which gave him the title of colonel; Gov. Cleveland next appointed Lamont his private secretary, in which position the latter made himself so useful and valuable, that when Mr. Cleveland became President he took Lamont with him to the White House; it was Mr. Lamont, who, when private secretary to Gov. Cleveland. originated the phrase "Public office a public trust." He used this as a headine in compiling a pamphlet of Mr. Cleveland's speeches and addresses; the expression used by Mr. Cleveland was, "Public officials are the trustees of the people," and it was employed in his letter accepting the nomination for the office of mayor of Buffalo.

Lander, Frederick W., activity and enterprise manifested by, commended, 3305.

Landreau, John C., claim of, against Peru referred to, 4463.

Lane, Franklin Knight, Secretary of the Interior under President Wilson; b. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Islands, Canada, July 15, 1864; son of Dr. C. S. and C. W. H. Lane; removed to California during childhood; educated at the University of California 1886; married Anne Wintermute, of Tacoma, Wash., April 11, 1893; engaged in newspaper work in college days and later was reporter, New York correspondent for western papers, and part owner and editor of the Tacoma *Daily News;* admitted to the bar in California in 1889; corporation counsel for city of San Francisco three terms, 1897-1902; candidate for governor of California 1902; party vote of legislature of California for United States Senator 1903; member Interstate Commerce Commission December, 1905, to March, 1913; formerly member permanent international railway commission, representing United States Government; took office as Secretary of the Interior March 5, 1913.

Lane, Henry S.; b. Montgomery County, Ky., Feb. 24, 1811; received a public school education; studied law and began practicing at Crawfordsville, Ind.; served in the State senate; elected a Representative from Indiana to the 26th Congress, vice T. A. Howard, resigned; re-elected to the 27th Congress; served in the Mexican war as lieutenant-colonel of volunteers; elected governor of Indiana in 1860; served two days and resigned to become a United States Senator from Indiana 1861-1867; delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1868 and at Cincinnati in 1876; died at Crawfordsville, Ind., June 11, 1881.

Lane, Henry S., member of Indian commission, 3977.

Lane, James H., brigadier-general, United States Army, appointment of, referred to, 3236.

Langdon, John; statesman; b. Portsmouth, N. H., June 25, 1741; chosen delegate to Congress from New Hampshire, 1775-76; captain of volunteers in Vermont and Rhode Island; speaker of the house of representatives of New Hampshire, 1776-77, and judge of the court of common pleas; again appointed delegate to Congress in 1783, and repeatedly a member of the legislature, and speaker; elected governor in 1788; United States Senator, 1789-91; again from 1805 to 1808 and in 1810 and 1811, he was governor; died at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 18, 1819.

Langdon, John:
- Appointed on committee to meet President Washington, 36
- Washington's election certified by, as President of Senate, 35.

Langley, John Wesley; b. Floyd Co., Ky.; attended the law departments of the National, Georgetown, and Columbian (now George Washington) universities for an aggregate period of eight years and was awarded the first prize in two of them; had conferred on him the degrees of bachelor of laws, master of laws, doctor of the civil law, and master of diplomacy; served two terms in the Kentucky legislature; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Kentucky.

Lardner, James L., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3284.

Larkin, T. O., dispatch forwarded to, and destroyed by Capt. Gillespie, 2428.

Larned, Samuel, treaty with Peru-Bolivian Confederation concluded by, 1563.

Larrabee, Charles F., member of Indian commission, 5579.

Larrinaga, Tulio; of San Juan; b. Trujillo Alto, Jan. 15, 1847; educated in the Seminario Consiliar of San Ildefonso, at San Juan, where he received the degree

Larrinaga, Tulio—*Continued.*
of bachelor of arts, with the highest honors; studied the profession of civil engineer at the Polytechnic Institute of Troy and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1871; practiced the profession for some time in the United States, taking part in the preparation of the topographical map of Kings County (Brooklyn), and in the technical department of Badger & Co., of New York, in the construction of the Grand Central Railroad station in that city; returned to Porto Rico in 1872 and was appointed architect for the city of San Juan; built the first railroad in Porto Rico in 1880, and introduced for the first time American rolling stock in the island; was for ten years chief engineer of the provincial works, and built most of the important structures in the island; appointed by the President one of the delegates to represent the United States at the Third Pan-American Congress held at Rio de Janeiro, July, 1906; was also appointed an American delegate to the Fifteenth Interparliamentary Congress held at Berlin September, 1908, and also to the Sixteenth National Irrigation Conference at Albuquerque, N. Mex., Sept. 29, 1909, by the legislative assembly of Porto Rico; elected Commissioner to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Porto Rico.

Lasker, Edward, death of, referred to, 4794.

Latimer, Henry, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

Laurason, George C., collector of customs for the district of New Orleans, pending a dispute over the legality of same. The case of Marbury *vs.* Madison (q. v.) is cited in the discussion. Appointment of, discussed, 2684.

Lawrence, Elisha, vice-president of New Jersey, letter of, transmitted, 70.

Lawrence, George Pelton; b. Adams, Mass., May 19, 1859; studied law at Columbia Law School; admitted to the bar in 1883; was a member of the Massachusetts senate in 1895, 1896, and 1897; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Massachusetts.

Lawrence, James, commander of the *Hornet*, 513.

Lawrence, John, appointed on committee to meet President Washington, 37.

Lawrence, William B., chargé d'affaires to Great Britain, accounts of, referred to, 1033, 1036.

Lawson, Thomas, Surgeon-General United States Army, directed to accompany ex-President Jackson home, 1540.

Lazare, A. H., imprisonment of, in Haiti and claims arising out of, discussed, 4918, 5120, 5123, 6099.

Lea, James, member of legislative council for Mississippi Territory, nomination of, 445.

Lea, Luke; b. April 12, 1879, at Nashville, Tenn.; received, in 1899, the degree of B. A., and, in 1900, the degree of M. A. in the University of the South; received, in 1903, the degree of LL. B. in the Columbia Law School, Columbia University, New York City; elected to the United States Senate, 1911, from Tennessee.

Leach, D. C., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3460.

Lear, Tobias:
- Consul to Algiers, mentioned, 380, 418, 428.
- Letter of, announcing death of Washington, 287.
- Secretary to President Washington, 62.

Leavenworth, Henry:
- Attack upon Indians led by, 781.
- Death of, referred to, 1332.

Lecompte, Samuel D., judicial conduct of, referred to, 2598.

Lee, Charles, Attorney-General under Presidents Washington and John Adams; b. Fauquier County, Va., in July, 1758; he was the son of Henry Lee and Mary Grymes, the lady for whom Washington is said to have had an unrequited affection in his youthful days. Charles was never as noted as his more distinguished soldier-brother Henry, such renown as he gained coming from civil pursuits, other than military service; he studied law under the instruction of Jared Ingersoll in Philadelphia, and was in course of time admitted to the bar, where he gained a fair practice; he served for several terms in the Virginia assembly, and after the constitution was adopted, held the position of naval officer of the Potomac district until December, 1795, when Washington appointed him Attorney-General; this office he held during the remainder of Washington's second term and throughout the whole of John Adams's administration, being succeeded by Benj. Lincoln, Jefferson's appointee, in 1801; President Jefferson subsequently offered Lee the chief-justiceship of the supreme court, but he would not accept; he died June 24, 1815.

Lee, Col., commissioner, United States, 781.

Lee, Gordon; b. May 29, 1859, near Ringgold, Catoosa Co., Ga.; served in state legislature in 1894, 1895, 1902, 1903, and 1904; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Georgia.

Lee, Richard Henry; b. Stratford, Va., Jan. 20, 1732; educated at Wakefield Academy, England; returned in 1751; delegate to the house of burgesses in 1757; Delegate from Virginia to the Continental Congress 1774-1780, and President of it in 1784; served in the State legislature and as colonel of militia; member of the Virginia convention of 1788; United States Senator from Virginia 1789 to his resignation in 1792; died at Chantilly, Va., June 19, 1794.

Lee, Richard H., appointed on committee to conduct ceremonies of administration of oath to President Washington, 40.

Lee, Robert Edward, soldier, son of General Henry Lee (Light Horse Harry); b. Jan. 19, 1807, at Stratford House, Westmoreland County, Va.; graduated United States Military Academy, West Point, 1829; served in the Mexican War as chief engineer on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott; superintendent of West Point Military Academy (1852-1855); in command military department of Texas 1860; resigned from the army April 25, 1861, after Virginia had seceded from the Union; and became major-general of the state forces, later a general in the Confederate army, and finally Commander-in-chief of all the forces of the Southern States. Throughout the entire war he maintained with skill and valor the cause he believed to be just, and at last, when overcome by the Federal army, he surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865, thus ending the Civil War. He advised his soldiers to accept the proffered parole, return to their homes and be good citizens. After the war he was made President of Washington College at Lexington, Va., where he died Oct. 12, 1870. A beautiful mausoleum was erected over his tomb at Lexington, and an equestrian statue commemorates his name in Richmond, Va.

Lee, Robert E.; b. Schuylkill County, Pa., and educated in the common schools of Pottsville; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Lee, Samuel P., thanks of Congress to, recommended as a naval officer commanding one of the vessels engaged in the operations under Flag-Officer Farragut at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at New Orleans, 1862, 3277.

Legarda, Benito; b. Manila, Sept. 27, 1853; was educated in the Jesuits' College and St. Thomas University of Manila, from the latter of which he received the degree of LL. B.; held some honorific positions during the Spanish régime; joined Aguinaldo when he landed in Cavite shortly after Admiral Dewey had destroyed the Spanish fleet, 1898; member of Aguinaldo's cabinet at Malolos and vice-president of the Filipino congress; resigned these positions to return to Manila in December, 1898; cooperated with live interest in the establishment of peace during and after the war between the Filipinos and Americans; Feb. 1, 1901, appointed by President McKinley a member of the Philippine Commission; elected by the Philippine legislature to be a Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Islands in the United States, November, 1907.

Legare, Hugh Swinton, Attorney-General under President Tyler; b. Charleston, S. C., Jan. 2, 1789; graduated from the College of South Carolina in 1814; studied law; visited Paris and Edinburgh; admitted to the bar at Charleston, S. C., in 1822; state representative 1820-1822 and 1824-30; Attorney-general of South Carolina 1830-1832; chargé d'affaires to Brussels 1832-1836; elected a Representative from South Carolina to the 25th Congress as a Union Democrat; defeated for the 26th Congress; Attorney-General from Sept. 13, 1841, until his death, at Boston, Mass., June 20, 1843.

Leggett, Mortimer D., Commissioner of Patents, recommendation of, referred to, 4115.

Leib, R. J., consul at Tangier, disposition of presents given by Emperor of Morocco discussed, 1256.

Lennox, David, attacked while discharging duties of marshal, 151.

Lenroot, Irvine L.; b. Superior Co., Wis., Jan. 31, 1869; became court reporter, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1897; elected to the Wisconsin legislature in 1900, 1902, and 1904; elected speaker of the assembly in 1903 and 1905; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Wisconsin.

Letcher, John; b. Lexington, Rockbridge County, Va., March 28, 1813; studied at Washington College and at Randolph-Macon College; studied law and commenced practice at Lexington in 1839; Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848; delegate to the State constitutional convention of 1850; elected a Representative from Virginia to the 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th Congresses as a Democrat; governor of Virginia 1860-1864; turned over the entire forces of the State to the Confederacy before its secession; died at Lexington, Va., Jan. 26, 1884.

Letcher, John, official acts of, in Virginia declared null and void, 3535.

Lever, Asbury Francis; b. Jan. 5, 1875, near Springhill, Lexington Co., S. C.; graduated in law at the Georgetown University in 1899, and admitted to practice in his state by the supreme court; elected to the state legislature from Lexington County; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from South Carolina.

Levy, David (afterwards David Levy Yulee); b. St. Thomas, West Indies, in 1811; pursued classical studies and studied law in Virginia; moved to Florida in 1824, becoming a planter; elected a Delegate from Florida to the 27th and 28th Congresses as a Democrat; changed his name to David Levy Yulee; delegate to the first State constitutional convention; twice elected a United States Senator from Florida as a Democrat, serving from Dec. 1, 1845, to 1851, and from 1855 until his retirement, Jan. 1, 1861; president of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad; served in the Confederate Congress; prisoner of state at Fort Pulaski in 1865; died at New York City Oct. 10, 1886.

Levy, Jefferson M.; b. in his district, son of Capt. Jonas P. Levy, and nephew of Commodore Uriah P. Levy, a distinguished naval officer of the last generation, who was mainly instrumental in the abolition of flogging in the United States Navy; graduated from the University of New York, studied law; one of the founders of the Democratic Club of New York; studied law; member Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade and Transportation of New York; Commodore Levy, in 1830, at the suggestion of President Jackson, became the owner of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, and at his uncle's death Mr. Levy became, and still remains, the owner; the homestead is maintained by Mr. Levy in keeping with its distinguished traditions. Mr. Levy was elected to the 56th and 62d Congresses from New York.

Lewis, David J.; b. May 1, 1869, at Nuttals Bank, Center County, Pa., near Osceola, Clearfield County; began coal mining at 9 years of age and learned to read at Sunday school; continued at mining until 1892, when he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County, having pursued his occupation as a miner and his studies in law and Latin at the same time; elected to the Maryland senate in 1901, and to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Maryland.

Liliuokalani, Queen of Hawaiian Islands:
- Referred to, 5623.
- Restoration of, to throne, discussed, 5783.
- Surrender of sovereignty of, discussed, 5903.

Lincoln, Abraham, biography of, 3204.

Lincoln, Benjamin, commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 52.

Lincoln. Levi: b. Worcester, Mass., Oct. 25, 1782; graduated from Harvard College in 1802; studied law, commencing practice in 1805; Democratic State senator in 1812 and State representative 1814-1822; delegate to the State constitutinoal convention in 1820; elected lieutenant-governor in 1823; appointed associate justice of the supreme court in 1824; governor 1825-1834; elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the 23d Congress as a Whig, vice John Davis, resigned; elected to the 24th, 25th and 26th Congresses, serving from March 5, 1834, to 1841; collector of Boston in 1841; president of the State senate; Presidential elector on the Whig ticket in 1848; first mayor of Worcester in 1848; member of numerous historical and agricultural societies; died at Worcester, Mass., May 29, 1868.

Lincoln, Levi, commissioner to settle boundary question with Georgia, 329.

Lind, John; b. Sweden, March 25, 1854; received a public school education; attended the State University at Minneapolis; taught school; read law, and admitted to the bar in 1877; appointed receiver of the Tracy land office in 1881; elected to the 50th, 51st and 52d Congresses as a Republican; served in the Spanish war as quartermaster of the Twelfth Minnesota Regiment of Volunteers; elected governor of Minnesota in 1898 as a Democrat; elected to the 58th Congress; sent to Mexico on mission of peace by President Wilson during insurrection in 1913.

Lind, John, sent as representative to Mexico, 8265.
- Instructions to, 8265.
- Proposals rejected, 8267.

Lindbergh, Charles A.; b. in Sweden and brought by his parents to Melrose, Minn., in his first year; an extensive writer for magazines and newspapers on political economy; has always taken great interest in farming; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Minnesota.

Linthicum, John C.; b. Linthicum, Anne Arundel County, Md., Nov. 26, 1867; received his early education in the public schools of that county and of Baltimore city, later entering the State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1886, when he became principal of Braddock School, Frederick County, and later taught school in his native county of Anne Arundel; returning to Baltimore he took a special course in the historical and political department of Johns Hopkins University, after which he entered the University of Maryland school of law, from which he obtained his degree of LL. B. in 1890; practiced law in the city of Baltimore; elected to the house of delegates from Baltimore; chairman of the city delegation, chairman of the elections committee, a member of the judiciary committee and of the printing committee, and performed valuable service for the state and city; elected to the state senate; appointed in 1908 by Governor Crothers as judge-advocate-general; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Maryland.

Lippitt, Henry F.; b. Providence, Oct. 12, 1856; received an academical education, graduating from Brown University, with the degree of A. B.; entered the cotton manufacturing business, in which he has served in various capacities from day operative to general manager; he has been a director in the Mechanics' National Bank, of Providence, in several of the mill mutual insurance companies, and vice-president of the People's Savings Bank, of Providence; colonel on the staff of Royal C. Taft, governor of Rhode Island in 1888-89; was elected, 1911, to the United States Senate from Rhode Island.

Livermore, W. R., commissioner in marking boundary line between Texas and Mexico, 4902.

Livingston, Edward; lawyer, jurist, author; b. Clermont, N. Y., May 26, 1764; representative in Congress from New York City, 1795-1802; United States Attorney for the district of New York, and in 1801 Governor Clinton appointed him mayor of New York City; contracted yellow fever during the epidemic in 1803, and on his recovery found his fiscal affairs had been so badly managed by his agent as to be hopeless; he confessed judgment to the United States in the sum of $100,000; gave up all his property and went to New Orleans and began the practice of law; was a member of the Louisiana legislature and represented the state in the 18th, 19th, and 20th Congresses, and in the Senate from 1829 to 1831, when he resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State; appointed minister to France in 1833; his "Penal Code" is considered a monument to his profound learning, and his "Criminal Jurisprudence" is a standard law book; died Rhinebeck, N. Y., May 23, 1836.

Livingston, Edward:
- Minister to France—
  - Correspondence regarding claims against France. (See France, claims against.)
    - Referred to, 1407.
  - Instructed to quit France if claims are not paid, 1354.
  - Official conduct of, complimentary letter concerning, 1404.
  - Resignation of, transmitted, 1403.
- Secretary of State, 1219.
  - Correspondence relating to northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Livingston, Joseph W., consul at San Juan de Nicaragua, mentioned, 2573.

Livingston, Robert R.; statesman, diplomat; b. New York City, Nov. 27, 1746; graduated from King's College in 1765; studied law, and commenced practice in New York; city recorder 1773-1775; member of the colonial assembly 1775; Delegate from New York to the Continental Congress 1775-1777 and 1779-1781; secretary of foreign affairs August, 1781, to August, 1783; delegate to the State constitutional convention in April, 1777; chancellor of New York State 1777-1801; minister plenipotentiary to France 1801-1804; prominent in local affairs; died at Clermont, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1813.

Livingston, Robert R., minister to negotiate treaty with France, nomination of, 339.

Lloyd, James Tighlman; b. Carona, Lewis Co., Mo., Aug. 28, 1857; admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession in Lewis County until 1885, when he located at Shelbyville; elected to the 55th Congress, to fill a vacancy; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Missouri.

Lobeck; C. O.; b. Andover, Ill., April 6, 1852; educated at Andover, at high school, Geneseo, Ill., and one year at German Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, and, later a term at Dyhrenfurth Commercial College, Chicago; from 1875 to 1892 was a commercial traveler, selling dry goods and hardware; member of the Travelers' Protective Association; entered political life in 1892, being elected state senator (Omaha district), Nebraska; became a Silver Republican, supporting Mr. Bryan; in 1897 elected a councilman of Omaha, city comptroller of Omaha; was Democratic presidential elector for Nebraska in 1900; nominated at the primary election Aug. 16, 1910, over four competitors and was elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Nebraska.

Lobsiger, Rudolph, claim of, against United States, 5199.

Lodge, Henry Cabot; b. Boston, Mass., May 12, 1850; graduated from Harvard College in 1871, receiving the degree of LL. B., and Ph. D. from Harvard University for his thesis on "The Land Law of the Anglo-Saxons;" has published "Short History of the English Colonies in America;" "Life of Alexander Hamilton;" "Life of Daniel Webster;" edited the works of Alexander Hamilton in 9 volumes; published "Studies in History;" "Life of Washington," 2 volumes; member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Science, the New England Historic and Genealogical Society; has received the degree of doctor of laws from Williams College, Clark University, Yale University, and Harvard University; Regent of the Smithsonian Institution; served in house of representatives of Massachusetts; elected to the 50th, 51st, 52d, and 53d Congresses; took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1893; re-elected 1899 and 1905 to represent Massachusetts.

Long, John C., misunderstanding with Louis Kossuth referred to, 2682.

Long, John D.; b. Buckfield, Oxford County, Me., Oct. 27, 1838; educated in the common school at Buckfield, and at Hebron Academy, Maine; graduated from Harvard College in 1857; taught school two years in Westford Academy, Massachusetts; studied law at the Harvard Law School and in private offices; admitted to the bar and practiced; member of the Massachusetts house of representatives 1875-1878, serving the last three years as speaker of the house; lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1879; elected governor of Massachusetts in 1880, 1881 and 1882; elected to the 48th Congress as a Republican and re-elected to the 49th and 50th Congresses; Secretary of the Navy from March 5, 1897, until his resignation, May 1, 1902.

Long, John D.:
- Report of, on number of lives lost by sinking of the *Maine*, 6296.
- Thanks of President tendered Commodore Dewey by, 6568.

Longworth, Nicholas; b. Cincinnati, O., Nov. 5, 1869; graduated A. B. from Harvard University, 1891; graduated Cincinnati Law School, 1894; admitted to the bar, 1894; elected to the Ohio house of representatives, 1899, and to state senate, 1901; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 64th Congresses from Ohio.

Loomis, F. B., reports of, during Panama revolution, 6787, 6795.

Loud, George Alvin, lumberman of Au Sable; b. June 18, 1852, in Bracebridge, Geauga Co., Ohio; engaged in the lumber business; during the Spanish-American War, while making a trip around the world on the revenue cutter *McCulloch*, under commission of six months as paymaster, was present and participated in the battle of Manila. Later was sent by the governor in charge of the hospital train, through the southern camps and hospitals, to bring home the sick soldiers of Michigan regiments; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 64th Congresses from Michigan.

Loughery, Ardavan S., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2602.

Luce, J. H. D., wharfage concession to, 6673.

Lusk, Albert M. D. C., trial of, by military commission referred to, 3792.

Lynch, Robert B., arrest and trial of, by Great Britain, 3827.

Lyon, Nathaniel, thanks of Congress tendered, 3300.

McAdoo, William Gibbs, Secretary of the Treasury under President Wilson; b. near Marietta, Ga., Oct. 31, 1863; son of William G. McAdoo, M. A. LL. D., who was a judge, soldier in the Mexican and Civil Wars, district attorney general of Tennessee, and adjunct professor of English and history in the University of Tennessee; removed from Georgia to Tennessee; studied at the University of Tennessee; admitted to the bar at the age of 21; practiced law in Chattanooga until 1892, when he removed to New York and continued the practice of his profession; conceived the Hudson River tunnel system; organized the company which built it and was its president from 1902 to 1913; delegate to the Baltimore convention in 1912; vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee and acting chairman during the greater part of the campaign of 1912; married Sarah Houston Fleming, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who died February, 1912, and is the father of six children—three sons and three daughter; appointed Secretary of the Treasury March 5, 1913; was married May 7, 1914, to Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, daughter of the President.

McArthur, Duncan, treaty with Indians concluded by, 590.

McCall, Samuel Walker; b. East Providence, R. I., Feb. 28, 1851; admitted to the bar, practicing in Boston; served as editor in chief of the Boston *Daily Advertiser;* member of the Massachusetts house of representatives of 1888, 1889, and 1892; author of biography of Thaddeus Stevens, "American Statesmen Series"; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Massachusetts.

McCalla, Bowman H., member of board to consider expedition to be sent for relief of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, 4813.

McCallum, D. C., military director and superintendent of railroads, appointed, 3302.

McClellan, Capt., Florida volunteers under command of, referred to, 2430.

McClellan, George Brinton; soldier, author; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 1826; entered West Point as an instructor, and prepared a manual on "Bayonet Exercise," which became a text-book in military service; at the outbreak of the Rebellion he was appointed major-general of Ohio volunteers, and soon after to same rank in the regular army, and on the retirement of Gen. Scott was made general-in-chief of the United States army; commanded the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular campaign; resigned from the army in 1864; Democratic candidate for President in opposition to President Lincoln in 1864; governor of New Jersey, 1878-81; published books on military subjects; died Oct. 29, 1885.

McClellan, George B.:

- Command of Army of United States assumed by, 3241.
  - Plans of, approved, 3312.
  - Referred to, 3257.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4904.
- Relieved of command of Army of Potomac, and Major-General Burnside ordered to take command of that Army. He in turn to be succeeded by Major-General Hunter, 3325.
- Relieved of command of other departments, retaining command of Department of Potomac, 3312.
- Report of, on Dominican Republic, transmitted, 4071.
- Resignation of, as major-general accepted, 3443.

McClelland, Robert, Secretary of the Interior under President Pierce; b. Greencastle, Pa., Aug. 1, 1807; graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1829; admitted to the bar in Chambersburg in 1831; moved to Pittsburg, thence in 1833 to Monroe, Mich.; delegate to the state constitutional conventions of 1835 and 1867; state representative 1838-1843, the last year as speaker of the house; elected a Representative from Michigan to the 28th, 29th, and 30th Congresses as a Democrat; delegate to the national Democratic conventions of 1848, 1852, and 1868; governor of Michigan 1851-1853; resigning; Secretary of the Interior 1853-1857; died at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 27, 1880.

McCook, Anson G.; soldier; b. Steubenville, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1835; received a common school education; in the spring of 1854 crossed the plains to California; returned in the autumn of 1859, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was engaged in the study of law; entered the Union Army as captain in the Second Regiment of Ohio Infantry, and was at the first battle of Bull Run; on the reorganization of the regiment was commissioned major and afterwards promoted to lieutenant-colonel and colonel, serving with the regiment in the Army of the Cumberland; at the muster out of the regiment commissioned colonel of the One hundred and ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, and at the close of the war brevetted brigadier-general; appointed assessor of internal revenue in the seventeenth Ohio district in November, 1865; moved to New York in May, 1873; elected to the 45th, 46th and 47th Congresses as a Republican.

McCook, Anson G., letter of, regarding statue of Gen. Garfield to be erected in Washington transmitted, 4795.

McCook, Edward M., brigadier-general in Army, nomination of, referred to, 3403.

McCord, Victor H., claim of, against Peru, 5988, 6092, 6335.

McCrary, George Washington, Secretary of War under President Hayes; b. near Evansville, Ind., Aug. 29, 1835; moved to what is now Iowa in 1836; attended public schools; studied law, commencing practice at Keokuk in 1856; elected state representative in 1857 and state senator in 1861; elected a Representative from Iowa to the 41st, 42d, 43d, and 44th Congresses as a Republican; Secretary of War March 12, 1877 to 1879; judge of the eighth judicial district 1879-1884; moved to Kansas City, Mo., becoming consulting attorney for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company; died at St. Joseph, Mo., June 23, 1895.

McCrea, Lieut., interpreter at trial and investigation into the Chilean outrage upon the sailors of the *Baltimore*, 5620, 5650, 5662, 5747, 5750.

McCulloch, Ben, sent to Utah during troubles with Mormons, 3036.

McCulloch, Hugh, correspondence of, transmitted, 3804.

McDaniel, James, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3592.

McDermott, James Thomas; b. Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 13, 1872; in 1893 he moved to Chicago, where he followed his vocation as a telegraph operator until 1906, when he was elected to the 60th Congress; was re-elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

McEldery, Hugh, directer of Bank of United States, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1260.

McEnery, Samuel Douglas; b. Monroe, La., May 28, 1837; educated at Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala., the United States Naval Academy, and the University of Virginia; graduated from State and National Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; served in the Confederate Army, in the war between the States; elected lieutenant-governor in 1879, and on the death of Governor Wiltz, October, 1881, succeeded him in the executive office; elected in 1884; defeated by Gen. Francis T. Nicholls in 1888, who appointed his opponent, S. D. McEnery, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1888 for the term of twelve years; elected to the United States Senate from Louisiana for the term beginning March 4, 1897; re-elected in 1902 and again for the term commencing March 4, 1909.

McEnery, Samuel D., candidate for governor of Louisiana, election disturbances discussed, 4261.

McElvain, John, treaty with Indians concluded by, 1029.

McGarrahan, William, act to submit title of, to lands to Court of Private Land Claims, vetoed, 5680.

McGillicuddy, Daniel J.; b. Aug. 27, 1859, in Lewiston, Me.; graduate of Bowdoin College, 1881; member of Maine legislature 1884-85; mayor of Lewiston, 1887, 1890, and 1902; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Maine.

McGregor, Gen., commission to, discussed, 601.

McGrew, John F., member of legislative council for Mississippi Territory, nomination of, 445.

McGuire, Bird; b. Belleville, Ill., in 1864; taken to Kansas in childhood, and there educated; in 1895 moved to Pawnee Co., Okla., and practiced law; in 1897 was appointed assistant United States attorney for Oklahoma Territory, in which capacity he served until his nomination for Congress as delegate from the Territory of Oklahoma; served as such in the 58th and 59th Congresses; elected to the 60th Congress, 1907, his term of service beginning upon the admission of Oklahoma as a state, and re-elected to the 61st Congress from Oklahoma.

McHenry, James, Secretary of War under President Washington; b. Ireland, Nov. 16, 1753; aide-de-camp to General Lafayette during the Revolution; Delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress 1783-1786 and the Federal constitutional convention in 1787; Secretary of War, Jan. 29, 1796. to May 13, 1800; died at Baltimore, Md., May 8, 1816.

McIntosh, Lachlan, naval officer at Savannah, Ga., nomination of, and reasons therefor, 50.

McKee, John:

Instructions to, regarding possession of Florida, 491.

Mentioned, 473.

McKeever, Isaac, captain in navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1745.

McKenna, Joseph, Attorney-General under President McKinley; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10, 1843; went to California with his parents in Jan., 1855; district attorney of Solano County for two terms, commencing in March, 1866; served in the California legislature in the session of 1875 and 1876; unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress in 1876 from the 3rd district, and again the unsuccessful candidate in 1879; elected to the 49th Congress as a Republican; re-elected to the 50th, 51st and 52d Congresses; Attorney-General and subsequently a justice of the Supreme Court.

McKenney, Thomas L., treaty with Indians concluded by, 931, 960, 961, 996.

McKenzie, John C., b. Woodbine Township, Jo Daviess County, Ill., Feb. 18, 1860; educated in the common schools; taught school, farmed, then read law; admitted to the bar and practised his profession; served four years as member Illinois State Claims Commission under Gov. John R. Tanner; two terms in the House and three terms in the Senate of the Illinois General Assembly, one term as president pro tem. of the Senate, and elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

McKinley, William, biography of, 6234.

McKinley, William Brown; b. Sept. 5, 1856, in Petersburg, Ill.; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

McLane, Louis; soldier, lawyer; b. Smyrna, Del., May 28, 1786; member of Congress from Delaware, 1817-27; Senator, 1827-29; appointed minister to England, 1829; member of President Jackson's Cabinet, first as Secretary of the Treasury, and on his refusal to consent to the removal of the government deposits from the United States Bank, he was transferred to the head of the Department of State; retired from the Cabinet in 1834; president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1837-47; minister to England during President Polk's administration; removed to Maryland, and served in constitutional convention of that state, 1850-57; died Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1857.

McLane, Louis:
  Minister to Great Britain, 1044, 1133.
    Correspondence regarding Oregon boundary, 2305.
  Secretary of State, correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

McLane, Robert Milligan; statesman; b. Wilmington, Del., June 23, 1815; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1837; took part in Seminole War, 1837-38, and served under Gen. Winfield Scott in the Cherokee disturbances in Georgia; engaged in the military survey of the northern lakes; studied law, and practiced in District of Columbia; member Maryland legislature, 1845-46 and 1877-78; member of Congress, 1847-51 and 1879-83; appointed by President Pierce commissioner with powers of minister plenipotentiary to China, Japan, Siam, Korea, and Cochin-China, where, in connection with Commodore Perry, he negotiated important treaties; appointed minister to Mexico in 1859; governor of Maryland, 1883-85; appointed minister to France by President Cleveland in 1885; died Paris, France, 1898.

McLane, Robert M.:
  Commissioner to China, 3062, 3122.
  Minister to—
    France, mentioned, 5118.
    Mexico, 3095.

McLaughlin, James C.; b. in Illinois; in 1864 moved to Muskegon, Mich.; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Michigan.

McLaurin, Anselm Joseph; b. March 26, 1848, at Brandon, Miss.; joined the Confederate army and served as a private; after the war, attended two years at Summerville Institute, completing the junior year; was licensed by Judge Watts to practice law July 3, 1868; elected to the legislature in 1879; United States Senate February, 1894; governor of Mississippi in 1895, and served four years; elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi, for the term beginning March 4, 1901, and succeeded himself in 1907.

McLean, George P., b. Simsbury, Conn., Oct. 7, 1857; graduated from Hartford High School; admitted to the bar in 1881 and practiced in Hartford; member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1883-84; member of the commission to revise the Connecticut statutes in 1885; member of the Connecticut Senate in 1886; United States district attorney for Connecticut from 1892 to 1896; governor of Connecticut 1901-2; received the degree of A. M. from Yale University in 1904; elected Senator by the general assembly.

McLean, John, Jurist; Postmaster-General under President John Quincy Adams; b. Morris County, N. J., March 11, 1785; moved to Morgantown, Va., in 1789, to Nicholasville, Ky., in 1790, to Mayslide, Ky., in 1793, and to Lebanon, Ohio, in 1797; attended the common schools; studied law at Cincinnati, commencing practice at Lebanon in 1807; elected a Representative from Ohio to the 13th and 14th Congresses as a War Democrat, serving until his resignation in 1816; elected state supreme court judge in 1817; appointed Commissioner of the United States General Land Office Sept. 11, 1822; Postmaster-General Dec. 9, 1823, to March 7, 1829; justice of the United States Supreme Court March 7, 1829, until his death, at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 4, 1861.

McLean, John, Supreme Court Justice, death of, referred to, 3250.

McLellan, George W., correspondence of, 3809.

McLeod, Alexander, imprisonment of, 1840.
  Acquittal of, referred to, 1927.
  Appearance of District Attorney Spencer as counsel for, referred to, 2303.
  Referred to, 1894, 2286.

McMahon, John, arrest and trial of, 3827.

McMinn, Joseph, treaty with Indians, 589.

McNeil, John, treaty with Indians, 1029.

McReynolds, James Clark, Attorney-General under President Wilson; b. Elkton, Ky., Feb. 3, 1862; son of Dr. John O. and Ellen (Reeves) M.; B. S. Vanderbilt University 1882; graduate of University of Virginia law department 1884; unmarried; practiced at Nashville, Tenn., many years; professor law school Vanderbilt University 1900-1903; Assistant Attorney-General of the United States 1903-1907; thereafter removed to New York to engage in private practice; was long specially retained by the Government in matters relating to enforcement of anti-trust laws, particularly in proceedings against the Tobacco Trust and the combination of the anthracite coal railroads, etc.; appointed Attorney-General by President Wilson in 1913 and the following year to the Supreme Court bench.

McSweeney, Daniel, imprisonment of, by Great Britain, 4674.

MacDonald, Allan, abduction of, from Canada, referred to, 3826.

MacDonough, Thomas, British ships captured on Lake Champlain by vessels under, 534.

MacVeagh, Franklin, of Chicago, Ill., Secretary of the Treasury in President Taft's Cabinet; b. Chester Co., Pa.; graduated at Yale, 1862; Columbia Law School, New York, 1864; nominated by the Democrats of Illinois, 1894, for United States Senator and made a canvass of the state, but was defeated in the legislature; member of the executive committee, National Civic Federation.

Mackenzie, Ranald S., directed to assume command of Department of Texas, 4754.

Maclauchlan, J. A., correspondence regarding imprisonment of Ebenezer S. Greely, 1575, 1828.

Macomb, Alexander; soldier, author; b. Detroit, Mich., April 3, 1782; active in the War of 1812, becoming major-general in command of the army in 1828; author of "Treatise on Martial Law," "Treatise on Practice of Courts-Martial," and "Pontiac," a drama; died Washington, D. C., June 25, 1841.

Macomb, Alexander:
- Letter of, on British fortifications on northern frontier of United States, 1815.
- Mentioned, 701.
- President court of inquiry, 1508.
  - Papers transmitted to, 1510, 1511.

Macomb, William H., commander in Navy, advancement in grade of, recommended, 3458.

Madden, Martin B.; b. March 20, 1855; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

Madison, James, biography of, 450.

Madison, Dolly P.:
- Correspondence with President Jackson on death of her husband, 1479.
- Writings of her husband on Constitutional Convention referred to, 1479.
  - Correspondence regarding publication of, 1481.

Madrazo, Don Juan, claims of, against United States, 1268.
- Attorney-General declines to give opinion on, 1450.

Magoon, Charles E., appointed Canal Commissioner, 7400.

Maher, James P.; b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1865; educated in St. Patrick's Academy, Brooklyn; upon graduating he entered as an apprentice in the hatters' trade. In 1887 went to Danbury, Conn., to work at his trade as a journeyman hatter; in 1894 was elected president of the Danbury Hat Makers' Society, and in 1897 was elected national treasurer of the United Hatters of North America; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from New York.

Maison Rouge, Marquis de, validity of grant to, by Baron de Carondelet, to be tested, 2013.

Malietoa, King of Samoan Islands, 5545, 5871, 5963.
- Death of, 6336.

Mallory, Stephen R.; b. Trinidad in 1813 on his father's vessel, sailing from Bridgeport, Conn.; located at Key West in 1821; attended schools in Connecticut and New York; studied law at Key West, and commenced practice there in 1833; appointed by President Jackson customs inspector at Key West; county judge of Monroe County; appointed collector of the port of Key West in 1845; elected and re-elected a United States Senator from Florida as a Democrat, serving from 1851 until his retirement Jan. 21, 1861; secretary of the navy of the Confederate States; at the close of the civil war was arrested and imprisoned for treason, but released in 1867; moved to Pensacola, Fla., where he died Nov. 9, 1873.

Mallory, Stephen R., imprisonment of, report of Attorney-General regarding, transmitted, 3576.

Malmros, Oscar, reports of, during Panama Revolution, 6792, 6795.

Mann, Ambrose Dudley; diplomat; b. Hanover Court House, Va., April 26, 1801; resigned from U. S. Military Academy to take up study of law; appointed consul to Bremen, Germany, by President Tyler in 1842, and negotiated important treaties with German states; commissioner to Hungary, 1849, and by appointment of President Fillmore became minister to Switzerland, and negotiated a reciprocity treaty with that republic; joined the Southern Confederacy and was sent to England and France on special mission by seceding states; made his home in Europe after the Civil War; died Paris, France, Nov. 20, 1889.

Mann, A. Dudley:
- Special agent to Hungary, correspondence of, referred to, 2579.
- Treaty with Swiss Confederation concluded by, 2634.

Mann, James B.; b. 1856; graduate of the University of Illinois, and the Union College of Law in Chicago; elected to the 55th, and each succeeding Congress, including the 64th from Illinois.

Manning, Daniel (1831-1887); an American Democratic politician and Cabinet officer; b. in Albany, N. Y.; had large influence in Cleveland's election to the governorship of New York, and to the Presidency; Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland, 1885-87.

Mansfield, Joseph K. F., major-general of volunteers, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 3363.

Mansfield, Samuel M., commissioner in marking boundary between Texas and Mexico, 4904.

Manypenny, George W., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2773, 2775, 2834, 2839, 2884.

Marchand, Margaret D., act granting pension to:
- Reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5072.
- Vetoed, 5014.

Marcy, Randolph B., report of, on exploration of Big Wichitaw and Brazos rivers, transmitted, 2897.

Marcy, William Learned; lawyer, jurist, b. Sturbridge, Mass., in 1786; removed to New York and resided in Troy and Albany; appointed judge of the Supreme Court of New York, 1829, and elected to the United States Senate, 1831; elected governor of New York, 1832, 1834, and 1836; Secretary of War under President Polk, 1845-49; Secretary of State under President Pierce, 1853-57; died Ballston Spa, N. Y., July 4, 1857.

Marcy, William L.:
- Correspondence regarding outrages committed by Canadians on American frontier, 1618.
- Order signed by, suppressing an unlawful expedition fitted out in California for the invasion of Mexico, 2805.
- Secretary of State, 2805.

Marks, I. D., contract alleged to have been made with Mexico by, referred to, 2636.

Marquez, Leonardo, American citizens murdered in Mexico by, 3096, 3176.

Marsden, George, imprisonment of, by Brazil, 2779.

Marsden, Joseph, member of commission concluding treaty for annexation of Hawaiian Islands, 5783.

Marsh, George Perkins; diplomat, author; b. Woodstock, Vt., March 15, 1801; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1820; studied law, commencing practice at Burlington, Vt.; member of the State legislature in 1835; elected a Representative from Vermont to the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st Congresses as a Whig, but resigned in 1849; minister resident to Turkey 1849-1853; charged with a special mission to Greece in 1852; fish commissioner of Vermont in 1857 and railroad commissioner 1857-1859; received an LL.D. from Dartmouth College in 1860; appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Italy in March, 1861, serving until his death; the author and publisher of numerous literary works; died at Vallombrosa, Italy, July 24, 1882.

Marsh, George P., minister to Italy, death of, referred to, 4715.

Marshall, Humphrey, correspondence of, referred to, 2776.

Marshall, John; soldier; lawyer, jurist, author; b. Germantown, Va., Sept. 24, 1755; member of the Virginia convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States, and became a leader in the legislature of Virginia; member of Congress, 1799; confirmed as chief justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1801; wrote "Life of George Washington," and "History of the American Colonies"; died Philadelphia, July 6, 1835.

Marshall, John:
  Letter of Elbridge Gerry to, transmitted, 256.
  Minister to France, nomination of, 235.
  Secretary of State, 295.

Marshall, William, treaty with Indians concluded by, 1354.

Martin, Alexander; b. New Jersey in 1740; graduated from Princeton College in 1756; studied law, and commenced practice in North Carolina in 1772; member of the colonial assembly; colonel in the Revolutionary war; State senator 1779-1782, 1785-1788; governor 1782-1785 and 1789-1792; delegate to the State convention for the adoption of the Federal Constitution; United States Senator from North Carolina 1793-1799; died at Danbury, N. C., in November, 1807.

Martin, Alexander, legislative act of North Carolina received from, transmitted, 64.

Martin, Henry W., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3395.

Martin, Morgan L., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2529.

Martin, Thomas Staples; b. Scottsville, Albemarle Co., Va., July 29, 1847; soon after leaving the University of Virginia he commenced the study of law by a course of private reading at home, and was licensed to practice in 1869; Dec. 19, 1893, was elected Senator from Virginia for the term commencing March 4, 1895; re-elected in 1899 and 1905.

Martine, James E.; b. in the city of New York, August, 1850; attended the public schools, but owing to the death of his father was compelled to leave school at the age of 13 years; never held public office; at the primary election for United States Senator he was chosen to represent New Jersey.

Martinez, F. P., Mexican Minister, mentioned, 1790.

Marty, Martin, member of Chippewa Commission, 5500.

Marvin, William, provisional governor of Florida, appointed, 3527.

Mason, John Y., Secretary of the Navy under Presidents Tyler and Polk and Attorney-General under President Polk; b. Greensville, Va., April 18, 1799; graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1816; studied law, commencing practice at Hicksford, Va.; state representative 1819-1829; United States district judge for eastern Virginia; elected a Representative from Virginia to the 22nd, 23d, and 24th Congresses as a Democrat, resigning January 11, 1837; elected judge of the Virginia general court; delegate to the state constitutional conventions of 1828 and 1849; Secretary of the Navy March 14, 1844-45, and Sept. 9, 1846-1849; Attorney-General March 5, 1845, to Sept. 9, 1846; minister to England Jan. 22, 1854, until his death, at Paris, France, Oct. 3, 1859.

Mason, Otis T., member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.

Mataafa, insurrection in Samoan Islands under, 5871, 5963.
  Arrangements for return of, and other exiles, 6336.

Mather, Thomas, treaty with Indians concluded by, 889.

Matlock, Gideon C., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2304.

Matthews, Edmund O., member of Gun Foundry Board, 4748.

Matthews, George, instructions to, regarding possessions of Florida, 491.
  Unauthorized conduct of, discussed and powers given, revoked, 492.

Matthews, James C., recorder of deeds, District of Columbia, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 5116.

Matthews, John; jurist; b. Charleston, S. C., in 1744; studied law; associate judge of the State supreme court in 1776; Delegate from South Carolina to the Continental Congress 1778-1782; governor 1782-83; judge of the court of equity in 1784; died at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 17, 1802.

Matthews, John, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

Maury, Matthew F.:
- Immigration plans of, referred to, 3571.
- Improvement in science of nautical affairs by, 2670.

Maximilian (Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph):
- Capture and execution of, referred to, 3725.
- Decrees of—
  - Declaring blockade of ports proclaimed void, 3631.
  - Reestablishing slavery in Mexico referred to, 3569.
- Organization for purpose of avenging death of, referred to, 3780.

Maxwell, Hugh, authority issued to, to arrest unlawful expeditions, 2697.

Maybrick, Florence E., imprisonment of, in Great Britain, 6101.

Mayson, F. G., lieutenant in Marine Corps, appointment of, referred to, 2273.

Mead, Cowles; elected representative in Congress from Georgia in 1805, but his seat was successfully contested by Thomas Spalding; appointed secretary of Mississippi Territory in 1806.

Mead, Cowles:
- Arrival of Aaron Burr in Mississippi announced by, 407.
- Surrender of Aaron Burr announced by, 409.

Meade, George Gordon; soldier; b. Cadiz, Spain, Dec. 31, 1815; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1835; served in the Seminole War; resigned from the army and engaged in surveying and engineering; 1845-47 served in the Mexican War; made surveys of lakes, rivers and harbors as lieutenant of engineers in government service; commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 31, 1861; served through the Civil War; but his name will ever be connected with the battle of Gettysburg, where he commanded on the 1st, 2nd, and 3d days of July, 1863, and the victory which produced such decided results; promoted to major-general in 1864, and as a special honor was given command of the grand review which took place in Washington at the close of the war; died Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1872.

Meade, George G.:
- Instructions to, referred to, 3826.
- Order to, regarding suppression of military expedition, 3631.

Meade, Richard W., U. S. N.:
- Agreement with great chief of Tutuila concluded by, 4122.
- Imprisonment of, by Spain and claim arising out of, 594.
- Mentioned, 5833.

Medill, William; b. Newcastle County, Del., in 1805; received a liberal education; studied law, and commenced practice in Lancaster County, Ohio, in 1832; member of the State legislature; elected a Representative from Ohio to the 26th and 27th Congresses as a Democrat; Second Assistant Postmaster-General in 1845; Indian Commissioner Oct. 28, 1845, to May 29, 1850; delegate to the Ohio constitutional convention of 1850; lieutenant-governor of Ohio 1851-52, and governor 1854-55; First Comptroller of the Treasury March 26, 1857, to April 10, 1861; died at Lancaster, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1865.

Medill, William, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2521.

Meigs, Montgomery C.; soldier, civil engineer; b. Augusta, Ga., May 3, 1816; graduate U. S. Military Academy, 1836; engaged in engineering work and construction of forts and government buildings; made quartermaster-general U. S. Army, 1861, which office he continued to hold until his retirement in 1882; died Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1892.

Meigs, Montgomery C.:
- Act making appropriation for Government expenses, including work to be superintended by, discussed, 3128.
- Appointed on commission to examine subject of reorganization of Army, 4352.
- Report of, on—
  - Extension of Capitol, transmitted, 2917, 3110.
    - Error in, referred to, 2918.
  - Water supply for Washington City, 2725.

Meigs, Return Jonathan, Postmaster-General under President Madison; b. Middletown, Conn., in November, 1765; graduated from Yale College in 1785; studied law, and commenced practice at Marietta, Ohio; served in the Indian war; judge of the Ohio supreme court; elected a United States Senator from Ohio as a Democrat, serving from January 6, 1809, to his resignation, May 1, 1810; governor of Ohio 1810-1814; Postmaster-General March 17, 1814, to June 26, 1823; died at Marietta, Ohio, March 29, 1825.

Meigs, Return J., treaty with Indians concluded by, 834.

Menard, Pierre, treaty with Indians concluded by, 988, 989, 991, 1029.

Meriwether, David; b. Virginia in 1755; received a liberal education; served in the Revolutionary war; located at Wilkes County, Ga.; elected a Representative from Georgia to the 7th, 8th and 9th Congresses as a Democrat, serving from Dec. 6, 1802, to 1807; appointed a commissioner to the Creek Indians in 1804; Presidential elector in 1812; died near Athens, Ga., Nov. 16, 1822.

Meriwether, David, treaties with Indians concluded by, 589, 2884.

Meriwether, David; b. Louisa County, Va., Oct. 30, 1800; attended the common schools; engaged in fur trading near Council Bluffs, Iowa; became a farmer in Kentucky; in 1832 elected a State representative and served a number of years; delegate to the State constitutional convention of 1849; State secretary of state; appointed a United States Senator from Kentucky (vice Henry Clay, deceased), serving from July 6, 1852, until Sept. 1, 1852; governor

Meriwether, David—*Continued.* of New Mexico May 6, 1853, to Jan. 5, 1855; died near Louisville, Ky., April 4, 1893.

Merritt, Wesley; soldier; b. New York City, June 16, 1836; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1860; brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg; promoted to major-general, 1895, and appointed to command in the Philippines and made military governor in 1898; retired, 1900.

Merritt, Wesley:
- Directed to aid in executing laws in Indian Territory, 5483.
- Expeditions to Philippine Islands under command of, 6315.
  - Attack upon and surrender of Manila, 6319.
    - Thanks of President tendered, 6579.
  - Instructions of President regarding military occupation of islands, 6569, 6571, 6572.
    - Joint occupancy with insurgents not to be permitted, 6579.

Metcalf, Victor Howard, Secretary of Commerce and Labor under President Roosevelt; born at Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1853; graduated from the Utica Free Academy, also from Russell's Military Academy, New Haven, Conn., and then entered the class of 1876, Yale; left the academic department of Yale in his junior year and entered the Yale Law School, graduating therefrom in 1876; admitted to practice in the supreme court of Connecticut in June, 1876, and in the supreme court of New York in 1877; practiced law in Utica, N. Y., for two years, and then moved to California, locating in Oakland; formed a law partnership in 1881 with George D. Metcalf, under the firm name of Metcalf & Metcalf; elected to the 56th, 57th, and 58th Congresses, when he was appointed Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Meyer, George von Lengerke, Postmaster General and Secretary of the Navy under President Taft; b. Boston, June 24, 1858; graduated from Harvard University in 1879; member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1892-1896; speaker, 1894-1896; ambassador to Italy, 1900; transferred to Russia, 1905; recalled, 1907, to enter the Cabinet as Postmaster-General, holding that post until March 6, 1909, when he took oath of office as Secretary of the Navy.

Michel, F., donation of buildings and grounds to United States for mint proposed by, 4311.

Mifflin, Thomas; soldier; b. Philadelphia, Pa., in 1744; attended Philadelphia College; visited Europe in 1765; returned and engaged in business; member of the colonial legislature in 1772-73; Delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress 1774-1776 and 1782-1784; served with distinction in the Revolution as major, reaching the rank of major-general Feb. 19, 1777; opposed Washington toward the last of the struggle; speaker of the State house of representatives in 1785; delegate to the Federal constitutional convention of 1787; president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, October, 1788, to October, 1790; president of the State constitutional convention of 1790; governor of Pennsylvania 1791-1800; died at Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 20, 1800.

Mifflin, Thomas, letter of, referred to, 256.

Mileo, Nicolino, impressment of, into service of and punishment by Italy, referred to, 5673.

Miles, Dixon S., court of inquiry in case of, referred to, 3260.

Miles, Nelson Appleton; soldier, author; b. Westminster, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839; served during Civil War as a brigadier-general of volunteers; promoted to major-general, 1890, and successfully conducted campaigns against the Indians, and on several occasions prevented war with the Indians by judicious and humane settlement of difficulties without the use of military power; legislatures of Kansas, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona passed unanimous votes of thanks for his services on their borders; in the War with Spain, in 1898, he mobilized the regular army of 25,000 men and organized 200,000 volunteers for emergency; took command at Santiago, Cuba, July 11, 1908, and led an army of occupation to Porto Rico; wrote "Military Europe," "Observations Abroad," "From New England to the Golden Gate," etc.

Miles, Nelson A.:
- Authorized to perform duties of Secretary of War in emergency, 6604.
- Member of Ponca Indian Commission, 4582.
- Outbreaks among Sioux, suppressed by, 6426.
- Puerto Rican campaign under command of, 6318.
- Surrender of Indians to, 5099.

Milledge, John; b. Savanah, Ga., in 1757; served in the Revolutionary struggle; attorney-general of Georgia in 1780; elected a Representative from Georgia to the 2d Congress (vice Anthony Wayne, whose seat was declared vacant), serving from Nov. 22, 1792, to March 2, 1793; elected to the 4th, 5th and 7th Congresses, resigning in May, 1802; governor 1802-1806; elected a United States Senator from Georgia, serving from Dec. 11, 1806, until his resignation in 1809; died at Sand Hill, Ga., Feb. 9, 1818.

Milledge, John, letter of President Madison to, regarding taking of oath, 451.

Miller, Clarence Benjamin; b. March 13, 1872, Goodhue Co., Minn., graduated from the University of Minnesota law department, 1900; member of the Minnesota legislature, 1907; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Minnesota.

Miller, James, governor of Arkansas, legalization of official acts of, recommended, 801.

Miller, Joseph N., joint resolution annexing Hawaiian Islands delivered to President Dole by, 6332.

Miller, Washington D., secretary to President Houston, of Texas, 2172.

Miller, William, refuge given to, by the *St. Louis*, 1133.

Miller, William Henry Harrison, Attorney-General under President Benjamin Harrison; b. Augusta, Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1840; his ancestry is English and Scotch; he grew up on his father's farm, attending the country schools and Whitestown Seminary, and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1861; after teaching school at Maumee City, O., for a short time, he enlisted in May, 1862, in the 84th Ohio infantry, a three-months' regiment; being mustered out in September, he took up the study of law in the office of Chief Justice Waite; he read law during his leisure and was admitted to the bar at Peru in 1865; he practiced in that city for a short time, holding the office of county school examiner, the only office he ever held until appointed attorney-general; in conducting business before the federal courts at Indianapolis, Mr. Miller formed the acquaintance of Gen. Harrison, and on the retirement of Albert G. Porter from the firm of Porter, Harrison & Hines in 1874, he was invited to enter that firm; from then till his appointment as attorney-general Mr. Miller was exclusively engaged in the practice of the law; as his was one of the two or three leading firms of Indiana, he was engaged in the most important litigation before the United States courts and the supreme court of the state.

In the Terry case his bold and fortunate action early attracted public attention; on hearing that there was danger that David S. Terry, a very prominent and somewhat notorious lawyer of California, would attack Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, when the latter should go on the California circuit, Mr. Miller promptly directed the U. S. marshal to protect him. In compliance with this order a deputy marshal was detailed to attend Justice Field. Terry was killed in the very act of making a deadly assault on the venerable justice. The authority of the deputy marshal being questioned and an attempt made to prosecute him by the authorities of California, Mr. Miller avowed the act and directed the defense of the deputy marshal, on the ground that independently of all statutes, it was the constitutional duty of the executive to protect the judiciary. On this high plane the case was fought and the Attorney-General was sustained both in the United States Circuit and Supreme Courts.

Miramon, Miguel:
  President of Mexico, election of, discussed, 3095, 3175.
  Property of American citizens confiscated by, 3120.

Mitchell, David B., instructions to, regarding possession of Florida, 493, 495.

Mitchell, John, agent for American prisoners of war at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 507.

Mizner, Lansing B., minister to Guatemala, action of, regarding seizure of Gen. Barrundia, and subsequent recall of, discussed, 5544.
  Papers regarding, transmitted, 5565.

Monahan, Thomas R., arrest and imprisonment of, by Mexican authorities, 4852.

Mondell, Frank Wheeler; b. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 6, 1860; engaged in mercantile pursuits, stock raising, mining and railway construction in various Western States and Territories; settled in Wyoming in 1887, and took an active part in the establishment and building of the town of Newcastle and the development of the Cambria mines; elected mayor of Newcastle in 1888, and served until 1895; elected a member of the first State senate in 1890; elected to the 54th Congress; served as Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office from Nov. 15, 1897, to March 3, 1899; elected to the 54th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Wyoming.

Money, Hernando de Soto, lawyer and planter; b. Aug. 26, 1839, in Holmes Co., Miss., educated at the University of Mississippi; served in the Confederate army; elected to the 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 53d and 54th Congresses; January, 1896, elected to the Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1899; was appointed to the United States Senate Oct. 8, 1897, to fill a vacancy; elected by the legislature of Mississippi, March 3, 1899; elected to succeed himself for the term beginning March 4, 1905.

Monroe, James, biography of, 572.

Monson, Sir Edmund, award of, as arbitrator in claim of Carlos Butterfield & Co. against Denmark, 5545.

Montgomery, Alexander, member of legislative council for Mississippi Territory, nomination of, 445.

Montgomery, William, brigadier-general, nomination of, referred to, 1094.

Montgomery, William R., court-martial in case of, referred to, 2893.

Montt, Jorge, President of Chile, mentioned, 5619. (See also *Baltimore*, The.)

Moody, William H., Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt; b. Newbury, Mass., Dec. 23, 1853; graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1872, and from Harvard University in 1876; lawyer by profession; district attorney for the eastern district of Massachusetts from 1890 to 1895; elected to the 54th Congress as a Republican, at a special election, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. William Cogswell; re-elected to the 55th, 56th, and 57th Congresses; resigned April 30, 1902, having been appointed Secretary of the Navy May 1, 1902.

Moon, John Austin; lawyer; was three times appointed and twice elected judge of the fourth judicial circuit of Tennessee; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Tennessee.

Mooney, James, seizure of Vicenzo Rebello by, in New Orleans, La., 4653.

Moore, Alfred, commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 250.

Moore, John B., Acting Secretary of State, 6481.

Moore, J. Hampton; b. Woodbury, N. J., March 8, 1864; law student in Philadelphia, 1877 to 1880; Chief Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, 1905; president Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, 1808-9; elected to the 59th Congress for an unexpired term, and to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congress from Pennsylvania.

Moore, Thomas, commissioner for Cumberland road, 406.

Moore, Thomas P.; b. Charlotte County, Va., in 1797; received a public school education; an officer in the war of 1812; elected a Representative from Kentucky to the 18th Congress as a Jackson Democrat; re-elected to the 19th and 20th Congresses, serving from Dec. 1, 1823, until March 3, 1829; appointed by President Jackson minister plenipotentiary to the United States of Colombia March 13, 1829, and served until April 16, 1833; returned to Kentucky and received a certificate of election as a Representative to the 23d Congress as a Democrat, having received 3,099 votes against 3,055 votes for R. P. Letcher, Whig, but the House, after much discussion, rejected some of the votes given to each candidate and declared that Letcher had 11 majority; appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Third United States Dragoons in the war with Mexico, serving from March 3, 1847, to July 31, 1848; a delegate from Mercer County to the Kentucky constitutional convention of 1849-50; died at Harrodsburg, Ky., July 21, 1853.

Moore, Thomas P., minister to Colombia, judgment and discretion of, discussed, 1030.

Mora, Antonio M., claim of, against Spain, 5677, 5910, 5962, 5989, 5998.
Payment and distribution of, 6069.

Morales, Don John Bonaventure, authority to dispose of lands of Spain in Louisiana, referred to, 651.

Morgan, Dick Thompson; b. Prairie Creek, Vigo Co., Ind., Dec. 6, 1853; entered Union Christian College at Meron, Ind., from which institution he graduated in 1876, B. S.; in 1880, graduated from the Central Law School of Indianapolis, Ind., member of the lower house of the Indiana legislature, 1880-81; appointed register of the United States land office at Woodward, Okla., by President Roosevelt, in 1904, and served until May 1, 1908; elected to the 61st, 62d and 64th Congresses from Oklahoma.

Morgan, John T.; b. Athens, McMinn County, Tenn., June 20, 1824; received an academic education, chiefly in Alabama, to which State he emigrated when nine years old; studied law; admitted to the bar in 1845 and practiced until elected to the Senate; Presidential elector in 1860 for the State at large, and voted for Breckenridge and Lane; delegate in 1861 from Dallas County to the State convention which passed the ordinance of secession; joined the Confederate army in May, 1861; after the war resumed the practice of his profession at Selma; Presidential elector for the State at large in 1876, and voted for Tilden and Hendricks; elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, and took his seat March 5, 1877; re-elected in 1882, 1888, 1894, and Nov. 17, 1900, for the term expiring 1907; member of a commission to prepare a system of laws for the Hawaiian Islands.

Morgan, John T.:
- Argument of, in Senate on canal construction, referred to, 5624.
- Member of commission to Hawaiian Islands, 6333.

Morrill, Ashley C., treaty at the Old Crossing of Red Lake River, Minnesota, with the chiefs of the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians (1864), concluded by, 3397.

Morrill, Lot M., Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Grant and Hayes; b. Belgrade, Me., May 3, 1813; a student at Waterville College, Maine; studied and practiced law; member of the state legislature in 1854 and 1856, presiding over the senate the last year; governor of Maine 1858-1860; elected a United States Senator from Maine as a Republican (to fill the vacancy created by the election of Hannibal Hamlin to the Vice-Presidency) and took his seat Jan. 17, 1861; re-elected in 1863; appointed in Dec. 1869, and afterwards elected by the legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Pitt Fessenden, re-elected as a Republican in 1871; served until July 7, 1876, when he became Secretary of the Treasury, serving until March 8, 1877; appointed by President Hayes collector of customs at Portland, Me., in 1877; died at Augusta, Me., Jan. 10, 1883.

Morris, George W., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3345.

Morris, Gouverneur (1752-1815); statesman; b. Morrisiania, N. Y.; began the practice of law, 1771; member of the Continental Congress, 1777-80; on the committee that drafted the Constitution, 1787; as assistant superintendent of finance, 1781-85, he planned the present system of coinage; sat at the Constitutional Convention from Pennsylvania, 1787; United States minister to France, 1792-94; United States Senator from New York, 1800-1803.

Morris, Gouverneur:
- Minister to France, recall of, requested, 147.
  - Successor of, appointed, 148.
- Treaty with Great Britain, appointed to conclude, 88.

Morris, Henry, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Morris, Lewis R., United States Marshal, nomination of, 91.

Morrison, Martin Andrew; b. Frankfort, Ind., April 15, 1862; graduated from the University of Virginia, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws; from Butler University, in June, 1887, received the degree of Master of Arts; engaged in the practice of law; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Indiana.

Morse, Freeman H., report of, on foreign maritime commerce of United States, etc., transmitted, 3831.

Morton, J. Sterling, death of, 6745.

Morton, Levi Parsons (1824——); banker, and twenty-second Vice-President

Morton, Levi Parsons—*Continued.* of United States; b. at Shoreham, Vt.,; was United States minister to France, 1881-85; Vice-President with Harrison, 1889-93, and governor of the State of New York, 1895-96.

Morton, Oliver P., death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5043.

Moss, Ralph W.; b. Center Point, Clay Co., Ind., April 21, 1862; elected to the Indiana State senate in 1904, serving four years; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Indiana.

Motley, John Lothrop; lawyer, historian, author, diplomat; b. Boston, Mass., April 15, 1814; graduated Harvard College, 1831; studied in Germany, and was admitted to the bar in 1836; wrote "The Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic," published in 1856; appointed minister to Austria by President Lincoln in 1861; minister to England by President Grant in 1869; published "History of the United Nethserlands." "The Life and Death of John of Barneveld"; besides historical works and essays for magazines, he wrote "Morton's Hope" and "Merry Mount," romances; died Dorsetshire, England, May 29, 1877.

Motley, John L.:
  Mentioned, 4014.
  Minister to—
    Austria—
      Conversations and opinions of, referred to, 3664.
      Removal of, referred to, 3780.
      Resignation of, referred to, 3661.
    Great Britain, recall of, referred to, 4070.

Mott, Luther W.; b. Oswego, Nov. 30, 1874; educated at the Oswego High School and Harvard College, graduated from the latter in 1896; in the banking business at Oswego, and has been president of the New York State Bankers' Association; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from New York.

Moultrie, William; soldier; b. South Carolina in 1731; member of militia organized for defence against Cherokee Indian raids; member of Provincial Congress, 1775; made brigadier-general in 1776, and in 1779 defeated a superior force of British near Beaufort, and defended Charleston, S. C.,; taken prisoner by the British and exchanged for Gen. Burgoyne; major-general, 1782; governor of South Carolina, 1785-86 and 1794-96; died Charleston, S. C., Sept. 27, 1805.

Mudd, Samuel A., implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, proceedings of trial and verdict of military commission, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.

Mulvihill, Thomas, petition of, for repossession of lands conveyed to United States by, 4739, 4778.

Murat, Joachim, commerce of United States, depredations committed on, by, 1269.

Murray, William Vans; diplomat; b. Cambridge, Md., in 1762; received a liberal education; studied law in the Temple, at London, and began practice at his home in 1785; served as a member of the Maryland State legislature; elected a Representative from Maryland to the 2d, 3d and 4th Congresses as a Federalist; minister resident to the Netherlands 1797-1801; died at Cambridge, Md., Dec. 11, 1803.

Murray, William Vans, minister to France, nomination of, 272, 274.

Myers, Henry L.; b. Oct. 9, 1862, in Cooper County, Mo.; educated in private schools in Missouri; taught school and studied law; licensed to practice law in his native state; in 1893 moved to Hamilton, Mont., and there engaged in the practice of law; has served as prosecuting attorney, State senator, and district judge; was serving his second term in the last-named position when, on March 2, 1911, he was elected United States Senator from Montana, for the term beginning March 4, 1911.

Nagel, Charles; Secretary of Commerce and Labor under President Taft; b. Aug. 9, 1849, in Colorado Co., Tex.; member of the Missouri legislature, 1881-1883; president of the St. Louis city council, 1893-1897; member St. Louis Law School faculty since 1886; board of trustees of Washington University; national committeeman from Missouri in 1908.

Nairne, John, vessel under, ordered from and forbidden to reenter waters of United States, 391.

Nash, Thomas, was charged with murder and piracy on the British frigate *Hermoine.* He was surrendered to Great Britain, 1799.

Neighbors, Robert S., mentioned, 3249.

Nelson, John, Attorney-General under President Tyler; b. Frederick, Md., June 1, 1791; graduated from William and Mary College in 1811; studied law and began practice in his native town; held several local offices; elected a Representative from Maryland to the 17th Congress; minister to Naples Oct. 24, 1831, to Oct. 15, 1832; Attorney-General, 1843-1845; died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 8, 1860.

Nelson, John Mandt; b. Burke, Dane Co., Wis., Oct. 10, 1870; graduate University of Wisconsin, 1892, and law department of the University of Wisconsin, 1896; elected to the 59th Congress to fill a vacancy and to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Wisconsin.

Nelson, Knute; b. Norway, Feb. 2, 1843; came to the United States in 1849, to Minnesota in 1871; was a private and noncommissioned officer during the War of the Rebellion; admitted to the bar in 1867; member of the Wisconsin legislature in 1868 and 1869; county attorney of Douglas Co., Minn., in 1872, 1873 and 1874; State senator in 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878; member of the board of regents of the State University Feb. 1, 1882, to Jan. 1, 1893; member of the 48th, 49th and 50th Congresses from Minnesota; elected governor of Minnesota in 1892; elected United States Senator for the term commencing March 4, 1895; reelected in 1901 and 1907.

Nelson, Samuel, associate justice, Supreme Court, member of commission to settle questions with Great Britain, 4075.

Nelson, Thomas A. R., counsel for President Johnson in impeachment proceedings, 3924.

Neville, John, attacked while discharging duties as revenue inspector, 151.

Newcomb, Frank H., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 6302.

Newcomb, Simon, report of, on improvements in astronomical observatories, etc., referred to, 4790.

Newlands, Francis Griffith; b. Natchez, Miss., Aug. 28, 1848; attended the Columbian College Law School at Washington, went to San Francisco, where he entered upon the practice of law and continued until 1888, when he became a citizen of the State of Nevada; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th Congresses; elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1903. In the general election of 1908 Mr. Newlands submitted his candidacy for reelection to a popular vote, under the election law of Nevada, and received a large majority over the votes of all competitors. The legislature, being pledged in advance by the party platforms to carry out the popular will, thereupon, without opposition, reelected him United States Senator from Nevada, for the term ending March 3, 1915.

Nicholas, Emperor. (See Russia.)

Nichols, Edward F., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Nicks, John, removal of, from office, explanation regarding, 1094.

Nico, Econchatta, claim of, for losses sustained, 1683.

Nicoll, Francis H., memorial of, presented to Congress, 1037.

Niles, John Milton, Postmaster-General under President Van Buren; b. Windsor, Conn., Aug. 20, 1787; received a liberal education; studied law and began practice at Hartford, Conn.; established the Hartford *Times;* county judge 1821-1826; member of the state house of representatives in 1826; postmaster at Hartford in 1829; appointed a United States Senator from Connecticut (vice Nathan Smith, deceased) as a Whig, and subsequently elected, serving from Dec. 21, 1835, to March 3, 1839; Postmaster-General 1840-41; again elected a United States Senator; serving from 1843 to 1849; died at Hartford, Conn., May 31, 1856.

Nixon, George S.; b. April 2, 1860, in Placer Co., Cal.; entered the employ of a railroad company and studied telegraphy; transferred to Nevada, where he served three years as a telegraph operator, and in 1884 accepted a clerical position in a bank at Reno; largely interested in banking, mining, stock raising, and farming; served as a member of the Nevada legislature in 1891; elected to the United States Senate from Nevada for the term beginning March 4, 1905.

Noah, M. Mordecai, surveyor of customs, renomination of, 1043.

Noble, John Willock, Secretary of the Interior under President Benjamin Harrison; b. Lancaster, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1831; his father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Catherine McDill, of Maryland; after obtaining a good preparatory education in the public schools of Cincinnati, he spent one year at Miami University, and then entered the junior class at Yale, from which institution he was graduated in 1851, before he had attained the age of twenty years; he then studied law under the instruction of Henry Stanberry (afterward attorney-general in the cabinet of President Johnson) and of his brother, Henry C. Noble, and was admitted to the bar in 1855 at St. Louis, Mo. He began the practice of law there, but in 1856 removed to Keokuk, Iowa.; in Aug., 1861, he was made a first lieutenant in the 3d regiment of Iowa cavalry, and subsequently became adjutant; he did valiant service at the battle of Pea Ridge in the spring of 1862 and was present at the surrender of Vicksburg, and at the battle of Tupela, Miss.; he also took part in the successful raids made by Gen. James H. Wilson, the

Noble, John Willock—*Continued.* storming of Selma, Ala., the capture of Columbus, Ga., and in numerous minor engagements. For a time he was judge advocate-general of the army of the southwest, and the department of Missouri, under Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, but soon returned to his regiment, with which he served four years; he rose by regular promotion in his own regiment to be colonel, and was breveted brigadier-general by congress "for distinguished and meritorious services in the field"; after the close of the war Gen. Noble resumed the practice of law in St. Louis; there he encountered great opposition in enforcing the provisions of the internal revenue laws, especially from dealers in whiskey and tobacco, who were very rebellious in that state; among the offenders brought to justice by him at this period, were the noted counterfeiters Biebusch and Burke; shortly after, when in Washington, President Grant invited him to the White House, and in the presence of his assembled cabinet thanked him "for the faithful manner in which he had performed the duties of his office"; in Iowa, Mr. Noble, before the war, had practiced at the same bar, state and federal, with Samuel F. Miller, afterward justice of the United States supreme court, Gen. W. W. Belknap, and George W. McCrary, each afterward secretary of war, and John F. Dillon, afterward judge of the United States circuit court, and other able lawyers. His ability as an attorney and his marked individuality as a public-spirited citizen gave him a national reputation, and in 1889 President Harrison appointed him secretary of the interior, a position for which his successful experience and marked executive abilities especially fitted him. His administration of the duties of this responsible office has been characterized by decision of purpose and a comprehensive knowledge of public affairs, nowhere more marked than in his settlement of questions arising from the opening to settlers of some of the Indian reservations and the organization of the territory of Oklahoma, where the rush for land gave rise to conflict for claims.

Noland, N. B., claims of, against Peru, 6099.

Norris, P. W., petition of, for compensation for services rendered transmitted, 4669.

Nourse, Joseph E., publication of second edition of Second Arctic Expedition recommended by, 4666.

Nye, Frank Mellen; b. Shirley, Piscataquis Co., Me., March 7, 1852; member of the Wisconsin assembly 1884-85; elected to the 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Minnesota.

Nye, James W.; b. Madison County, N. Y., June 10, 1815; received a common school education; studied law and practiced; held several local offices; defeated as the Antislavery candidate for the 39th Congress; moved to Syracuse, N. Y.; appointed governor of Nevada Territory in 1861; elected a United States Senator from Nevada as a Republican and re-elected, serving from Dec. 4, 1865, to March 3, 1873; a short time after leaving the United States Senate his reason became impaired, and he died at White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1876.

Nye, James W., governor of Nevada Territory, letter of, transmitted, 3405.

Oakes, D. C., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3663.

O'Brien, Richard, letter of, regarding bombardment of Tripoli, 363.

O'Donnell, Patrick, trial, conviction, and execution of, by Great Britain, 4782.

Oehler, G. F., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2953.

O'Fallon, Benjamin, treaty with Indians concluded by, 887.

O'Fallon, James, armed force levied by, referred to and proclamation against, 93.

Offley, David, treaty with Turkey concluded by, 1093.

Ogden, Herbert G., member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.

Ogden, Peter V., crimes charged against, 405.

Ogden, Thomas L., treaty with Indians concluded by, 940.

O'Gorman, James A.; b. New York City, May 5, 1860; educated in the public schools, the College of the City of New York and the law department of the New York University, graduating with LL.B. in 1882; admitted to the bar in 1882; served as justice of the district court, justice of the supreme court, State of New York; elected United States Senator from New York, March 31, 1911.

O'Laughlin, Michael, implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, proceedings of trial and verdict of military commission, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.

Oldfield, William A., lawyer; b. Franklin, Izard Co., Ark., Feb. 4, 1874; when war broke out between the United States and Spain, in 1898, enlisted as a private; promoted to first sergeant, and later to first lieutenant, and was mustered out with that rank in 1899; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Arkansas.

Oliver, George Tener, b. County Tyrone, Ireland, Jan. 6, 1848, while his parents were visiting in that country, they at the time being residents of Allegheny City, Pa.; studied law and was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county in 1871; after an active practice of ten years, he retired and engaged in iron and steel manufacturing; president of the Youngstown Car Manufacturing Company, at Youngstown, Ohio; connected as a director with several financial and industrial corporations in Pittsburg; in 1900 purchased the Pittsburgh Gazette, and later in the same year acquired the controlling interest in the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph; in 1906 the Pittsburgh Gazette and the Pittsburgh Times which are now published under the name of the Gazette-Times, and he is the principal owner of both papers; elected March 17, 1909, to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania.

Olmstead, Gideon, sailor, resident of Connecticut during the Revolutionary War; captured at sea by a British vessel and placed aboard the British sloop *Active*, carrying stores from Jamaica to the British in New York; he and three other Americans overpowered the British crew and took possession of the ship; while making for Little Egg Harbor they were captured by the *Convention* of Philadelphia and the privateer *Girard*, and taken before the Pennsylvania State Court of Admiralty; this court divided the prize into four parts, giving Olmstead and his companions, who had made the capture, only one-fourth; they appealed to Congress, and the Committee on Appeals decided in their favor, but the Pennsylvania Court refused to yield, and directed the ship to be sold and the money paid into the state court to await final decision; the case dragged along until 1809, when the Pennsylvania authorities offered armed resistance to the United States Marshal at Philadelphia; he called to his assistance a *posse comitatus* of 2,000 men; before an actual conflict between state and federal officials occurred the matter was adjusted and the money ($18,000) paid to the United States Marshal; Olmstead died at East Hartford, Conn., Feb. 7, 1845, aged 96 years.

Olmstead, Gideon:
  Correspondence with governor of Pennsylvania in regard to case of, 462.
  Resolutions of Pennsylvania legislature protesting against Supreme Court decision in case of, 456.

Olney, Richard, Secretary of State, 6024.

Onis, Louis de, letter of, to Captain-General of Caracas transmitted, 473.

Ord, Edward O. C., negotiations of, for and correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3461.

Orr, B. G., contract of, with Government to furnish supplies, 598.

Orr, James L., commissioner from South Carolina, mentioned, 3189.

Osgood, Samuel, Postmaster-General under President Washington; b. at Andover, Mass., Feb. 14, 1748; graduated from Harvard College in 1770; studied theology; merchant; served several years as a member of the state house of representatives; member of the provincial congress; entered the revolutionary army as captain and left the service as colonel and assistant quarter-master; delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress; first commissioner of the United States Treasury 1785-1789; Postmaster-General 1789-1791; moved to New York City; member of the state house of representatives 1800-1802; supervisor of New York 1801-1803; naval officer at the port of New York, where he died August 12, 1813.

Osgood, Samuel, house of, to be prepared for temporary accommodation of President Washington, 35, 36.

O'Shaunessy, George F.; b. Galway, Ireland, May 1, 1868; came to this country when four years of age; was educated at St. Theresa's School, De La Salle Institute, and Columbia College Law School, New York; admitted to the New York bar in 1889; deputy attorney-general for New York State 1904-5 and in 1906 assistant corporation counsel, New York City, which position he resigned going to Providence in

O'Shaunessy, George F.—*Continued.* 1907; was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in that year; was elected to the Rhode Island House of Representatives in 1909; was elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Rhode Island.

Otis, Elwell S.; soldier; b. Frederick, Md., March 25, 1838; educated in public schools of Maryland and University of Rochester (N. Y.), from which he was graduated in 1858; admitted to bar the following year, continued his studies at Harvard Law School, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1860; practised a year in New York, and then (1862) entered the army with the 140th New York volunteers; participated in all the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac subsequent to Antietam, and was honorably discharged as brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865; entered the regular service as lieutenant-colonel and became distinguished for his successful campaigns against the Indians in 1876-77; with Generals MacArthur and Lawton he subdued the insurgent Filipinos, and was for a time Governor-General of the Philippines; promoted to Major-General in 1900 and assigned to the Department of the Lakes; retired in 1902.

Otis, Elwell S.:
  Directed to—
    Avoid conflict with Philippine insurgents, 6584.
    Send troops to Iloilo, 6583.
  Member of Philippine Commission, 6584.
  Suggestions from, regarding force, etc., for Philippine Islands, requested by President, 6580.

Otto, L. G., letter of, on tonnage, referred to, 8485.

Overman, Lee Slater, b. Jan. 3, 1854, in Salisbury, N. C.; began the practice of law in 1880; five times a member of the legislature; elected to the United States Senate from North Carolina for the term beginning March 4, 1903; reelected in 1909.

Overton, John, commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 620.

Owen, Robert Latham, A. M., LL. D., b. Feb. 2, 1856, at Lynchburg, Va.; was educated in Lynchburg, Va., and Baltimore, Md., and at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.; has served as teacher, editor, lawyer, banker, and business man; nominated June 8, 1907, as the choice of the Democracy of Oklahoma for the United States Senate; elected by the legislature, Dec. 11, 1907, and took his seat Dec. 16.

Oxenham, E. L., British consul, testimonial to be presented to, by United States referred to, 4802.

Padgett, Lemuel Phillips; b. Nov. 28, 1855, in Columbia, Tenn.; was elected to the state senate and served one term; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Tennessee.

Paez, José Antonio, vessel to transport remains of, to Venezuela, recommended, 5193.

Page, Carroll Smalley, b. Westfield, Vt., Jan. 10, 1843; is LL. D. of Norwich University; represented Hyde Park in the House of Representatives, 1869-87, and Lamoille County in the state senate, 1874-76; governor of the state, 1890-92; elected to the United State Senate from Vermont, Oct. 21, 1908, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Redfield Proctor.

Page, Robert Newton; b. Cary, Wake Co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1859; elected to the legislature of 1901; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from North Carolina.

Page, Thomas J., claim of, against Argentina adjusted, 6324.

Pageot, A., French chargé d'affaires:
  Announces intention to return to France, 1420.
  Correspondence regarding claims against France. (See France, claims against.)

Palmer, Joel, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2762, 2836, 2839, 2913, 2914, 2956.

Palmer, John McAuley (1817-1900); soldier and politician; b. Eagle Creek, Scott Co., Ky.; settled in Illinois in 1831; entered the State Senate as a Democrat 1852; joined the Republican party; served through the Civil War; Governor of Illinois, 1868; United States Senator, 1890; nominated for the Presidency of the United States by the Gold Democrats in 1900.

Palmer, Jonathan, inspector of revenue, nomination of, revoked, 419.

Palmerston, Lord, correspondence regarding—
  Imprisonment of Ebenezer S. Greely, 1575, 1622.
  Northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Parke, John G., negotiations for any correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3461.

Parker, Foxhall A., commander of Home Squadron, mentioned, 2676.

Parker, Peter, commissioner to China, mentioned, 3062, 3113.

Parker, Willis W., inspector and collector, nomination of, 390.

Parks, Gorham, correspondence regarding African slave trade, 2538.

Parsons, Justin W., murder of, in Turkey, referred to, 4627.

Parsons, Lewis E., provisional governor of Alabama, appointed, 3521.

Patten, Thomas G.; b. New York City, Sept. 12, 1861; educated at Mount Pleasant Academy, Ossining, N. Y., and Columbia College; president of the New York and Long Branch Steamboat Co.; never held public office until elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from New York.

Patterson, Eliza W., act for relief of, permitted to become law and reasons therefor, 4806.

Patterson, William, associate justice, Supreme Court, nomination of, void, 129.

Paulding, Hiram, arrest of William Walker and associates in Nicaragua by, 2997.
  Referred to, 3001, 3017.

Pauls, George, death of, referred to, and appropriation to widow of, recommended, 5494.

Pauncefote, Lord, British Ambassador:
  Agreement between United States and Great Britain for *modus vivendi* regarding Bering Sea fisheries, signed by, 5581.
  Communications in regard to Venezuelan boundary, transmitted by, 6087.
  Death of, 6745.

Payne, Henry Clay (1843-1904); politician and Cabinet officer; b. Ashfield, Mass.; removed to Milwaukee and entered politics as a Republican; succeeded Charles Emery Smith as Postmaster-General in Roosevelt's Cabinet, 1902.

Payne, John Howard, minister to Tunis, nomination of, referred to, 2611.

Payne, Lewis:
  Implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, proceedings of trial and verdict of military commission, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.
    Persons claiming reward for apprehension of, directed to file claims, 3551.

Payne, Sereno Elisha; b. Hamilton, N. Y., June 26, 1843; graduated University of Rochester, 1864; admitted to the bar in 1866; elected to the 48th Congress from New York and re-elected to each succeeding Congress since, including the 64th, thus entitling him to the honor of being the oldest continuous member of Congress.

Paynter, Thomas H.; b. Lewis Co., Ky., Dec. 9, 1861; educated in Rand's Academy and Center College, Danville, Ky.; studied law; admitted to the bar in 1872; elected to the 51st, 52d, and 53d Congresses; elected Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in Noember, 1894, for an eight-year term and to accept which he resigned in January, 1895, as a member of the 53d Congress; was re-elected judge of the court of appeals in 1902, which position he held until Aug. 1, 1906, when he resigned; elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1907, from Kentucky.

Peabody, Charles A., provisional judge for Louisiana, appointed, 3323.

Peabody, George, medal presented to, referred to, 3897.

Peace, Samuel, ensign in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 3357.

Peck, Ferdinand W., commissioner-general to Paris Exposition, 6330.

Pedersen, Peder, Danish minister, mentioned, 911.

Pelletier, Antonio, imprisonment of, in Haiti, and claims arising out of, discussed, 3829, 4665, 4918, 5120.

Pendergrast, Garret J., correspondence with, while commander of the *Boston*, 2302.

Pendleton, George H.; diplomat; b. Cincinnati, Ohio, July 25, 1825; received an academic education in the schools of Cincinnati and afterwards in Europe; studied law, admitted to the bar and began practice at Cincinnati; member of the State senate of Ohio in 1854 and 1855; Representative from Ohio to the 35th, 36th, 37th and 38th Congresses; Democratic candidate for Vice-President on the ticket headed by George B. McClellan in 1864; Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio in 1869; elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat and took his seat March 18, 1879, serving until March 3, 1885; minister to Germany in 1885; died Nov. 24, 1898, at Brussels, Belgium.

Pendleton, George H., report of, on diseases of swine in Germany referred to, 5197.

Penrose, Boies; b. Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1860; graduated from Harvard College in 1881; read law with Wayne MacVeagh and was admitted to the bar in 1883; practiced his profession in Philadelphia; member of the State Legislature, 1884-91; elected to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania for the term beginning March 4, 1897; re-elected in 1903 and 1909.

Perkins, Benjamin W., claim of, against Russia, 3826.

Perry, Benjamin F., provisional governor of South Carolina, appointed, 3524.

Perry, Matthew Calbraith; naval officer; b. about 1821; made lieutenant, 1848, and served for several years in the coast survey; commissioned captain 1867, and placed on retired list; died New York City, Nov. 16, 1873.

Perry, Matthew C.:
- Directed to protect rights of American fishermen in British possessions, 2694.
- Report of, on light-houses of England and France, 1819.

Perry, Oliver Hazard; naval officer; b. South Kingston, R. I., Aug. 21, 1785; commissioned midshipman 1799; served in the Mediterranean fleet in campaign of 1801-03, against pirates; after the surrender of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, Perry asked to be put in command on the lakes, then in undisputed possession of the English; built a fleet on Lake Erie in 1813, consisting of eight vessels, and with about 500 men defeated the British fleet of six vessels fully manned, and sent the laconic message to Gen. Harrison: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours"; rendered further service on the great lakes, in the defense of Baltimore, and in the Mediterranean; he was highly honored for his achievements; died of yellow fever at Trinidad, in the West Indies, Aug. 23, 1819, while in command of the *John Adams*; his remains were transferred to Newport, R. I., Dec. 4, 1826.

Perry, Oliver H.:
- Death of, referred to, 631.
- Victory of naval forces under, on Lake Erie discussed, 519.

Perry, Rodger, commander in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 3354.

Phelps, John Smith; b. Simsbury, Conn., Dec. 22, 1814; graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; studied law, and began practice at Simsbury; moved to Springfield, Mo., in 1843; served in the Missouri State house of representatives; elected a Representative from Missouri to the 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th Congresses as a Democrat; colonel in the Union Army; military governor of Arkansas; defeated as the Democratic candidate for the 38th Congress; governor of Missouri 1877-1881; died at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20, 1886.

Phelps, John S., military governor of Arkansas, appointment of, revoked, 3377.

Pickens, Andrew:
- Commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 171.
- Treaty with Indians concluded by 202.

Pickens, Francis W.; diplomat; b. Tagaloo, S. C., April 7, 1805; received a liberal education; studied law, and in 1829 began practice in Edgefield District; engaged in planting; served several years as a member of the State house of representatives; elected a Representative from South Carolina to the 23d Congress as a Nullifier; re-elected to the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th Congresses; member of the State house of representatives in 1844; delegate to the national Democratic convention at Cincinnati in 1856; minister to Russia 1858-1860; elected Confederate governor of South Carolina and took an active part in the rebellion; died at Edgefield, S. C., Jan. 25, 1869.

Pickens, Francis W., correspondence of, with President Buchanan referred to, 3195.

Pickering, John, district judge, complaint against, 344.

Pickering Timothy, Postmaster-General, Secretary of State and Secretary of War under President Washington; b. at Salem, Mass., July 17, 1745; graduated from Harvard College in 1763; studied law and began practice at Salem; appointed a judge of the court of common pleas for Essex County in 1775 and judge of the provincial maritime court; entered the Revolutionary Army as colonel; appointed Adjutant-General May 24, 1777; elected by Con-

Pickering, Timothy—*Continued.* gress Quarter-Master General; Postmaster-General 1791-1794; appointed Secretary of War January 2, 1794, and Secretary of State December 10, 1795, holding the last position until May 10, 1800; farmer in Pennsylvania; returned to Massachusetts in 1802; defeated candidate for the Eighth Congress; elected a United States Senator from Massachusetts; re-elected, serving from October 17, 1803, to March 3, 1811; defeated for re-election by J. V. Varnum in 1811; member of the executive council; elected a representative from Massachusetts to the 13th and 14th Congresses as a Federalist; returned to his farm near Wenham, Mass.; died at Salem, Mass., Jan. 29, 1829.

Pickering, Timothy:
- Commissioner of United States, nomination of, 290.
- Mentioned, 103, 114.
- Secretary of State, 239.

Pickett, George E., major-general, Confederate army, application for pardon of, 3657.

Pickett, J. C., chargé d'affaires at Lima, Peru, mentioned, 2294.

Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth (1746-1825); politician; b. Charleston, S. C.; fought with the continental army in the Revolutionary War; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787; special envoy to France on the "X. Y. Z. mission"; Federalist candidate for Vice-President, 1800, and for President, 1804 and 1808.

Pinckney, Charles C.:
- Minister to France and envoy extraordinary, nomination of, 235.
- Minister to negotiate treaty with Spain, nomination of, 339.
- President Jefferson notified of election by, 308.

Pinckney, Thomas; soldier, lawyer, jurist; b. Charleston, S. C., Oct. 23, 1750; Governor of South Carolina, 1787-89; Minister to Great Britain, 1792-94, and in the latter year went on a mission to Spain, where he made the treaty of St. Ildefonso, securing to the United States the free navigation of the Mississippi River; returned to Charleston in 1796, and was elected to Congress, 1799-1801; died Charleston, S. C., Nov. 2, 1828.

Pinckney, Thomas, mentioned, 886, 962.
- Minister to negotiate with Spain, nomination of, 164.

Pinkney, William; attorney-general under President Madison; b. Annapolis, Md., March 17, 1764; member of convention which ratified the Federal Constitution; representative in Congress from 1789 to 1792; member State Legislature in 1795; sent to England in 1806 as envoy extraordinary, and in 1807 raised to the rank of minister plenipotentiary; attorney-general of Maryland in 1811, and representative in Congress in 1815-16; later he was sent as minister to Russia and as envoy to Naples; elected to the United States Senate in 1819, and continued in that position till his death, in Washington, Feb. 25, 1822.

Pinkney, William:
- Commissioner appointed by United States under treaty with Great Britain, 188.
- Minister to Russia, nomination of, 557.
- Minister to settle questions with Great Britain, nomination of, 390.
  - Letter received by Secretary of State from, 456.

Pierce, Franklin, biography of, 2728.

Pierce, Henry A., dispatch of, relative to annexation of Hawaiian Islands, referred to, 4085.

Pierce, John, killed by shot from the *Leander*, 390.

Pierpont, Francis H., governor, to be aided in restoring Virginia into Union, 3535.

Pierrepont, Edwards, Attorney-General under President Grant; b. at North Haven, Conn., March 4, 1817, the son of Giles Pierrepont and Eunice, daughter of Jonathan Munson, and great-grandson of Joseph Pierrepont, who settled in North Haven, his father having given a valuable property to the town for public use. Edwards Pierrepont was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1837, having been prepared for college by the Rev. Noah Porter, afterward the president of Yale. He received the oration honor at his graduation, which was one of the highest class honors. In 1840 he was graduated from the New Haven Law School, and began the practice of his profession at Columbus, Ohio, in partnership with P. C. Wilcox, of that city. In 1846 he removed to New York city. He was appointed minister to Russia in 1873, but declined the office. In 1875 he accepted the portfolio of attorney-general. In 1876 he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. He died in New York City March 6, 1892.

Pierrepont, Edwards, commissioner to examine cases of State prisoners, 3310.

Pike, Zebulon M., report of, on exploration of Mississippi River referred to, 396, 436.

Pillow, Gideon J., courts of inquiry in case of, referred to, 2444, 2454.

Piron, Pierce, claims of, against United States, 2585.

Pitcairn, Joseph, vice-consul to Paris, nomination of, 165.

Poindexter, George; lawyer, jurist; b. Louisa Co., Va., 1779; moved to Mississippi, and was made attorney-general; delegate to Congress from that territory from 1807 to 1813, when he was appointed Federal Judge of the territory; representative in Congress from 1817 to 1819, and was second governor of Mississippi under the constitution 1819-21; United States Senator 1830-35; died Jackson, Miss., Sept. 5, 1853.

Poindexter, George:
- Commissioner to investigate affairs of New York custom-house, 2005.

Poindexter, George—*Continued.*
- Notes and bills discounted at Bank of United States for benefit of, inquired into, 1346.

Poinsett, Joel Roberts; author, scientist; b. Charleston, S. C., March 2, 1779; representative in Congress from South Carolina, 1821-25; appointed minister to Mexico and was Secretary of War under President Van Buren; was a botanist of some note, the genus Poinsettia having been named in his honor; author of "Notes on Mexico," made in 1822; died in Statesburg, S. C., Dec. 14, 1851.

Poinsett, Joel R.:
- Correspondence regarding Canadian outrages on American frontier, 1618.
- Minister to Mexico, recall of, requested, 1010.
  - Letter of, to Mr. Clay, regarding pledge to Mexico, referred to, 907.
- Referred to, 910.
- Reports regarding Canadian outrages on American frontier, 1618.

Polk, James K., biography of, 2221.

Polk, William, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

Pomerene, Atlee; b. Berlin, Holmes County, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1863; attended village school; later went to Vermillion Institute, Hayesville, Ohio, where he was tutor of Latin and Greek for one year; graduate of Princeton College in 1884 and of the Cincinnati Law School in 1886; received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. at Princeton and degree of B. L. at the Cincinnati Law School; located at Canton, Ohio, in the practice of law in 1886; elected prosecuting attorney of Stark County in 1896; member of the honorary tax commission of Ohio, appointed by Gov. Andrew L. Harris in 1906; chairman of the Ohio State Democratic Convention at Dayton, Ohio, held in June, 1910, which nominated him for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Gov. Judson Harmon; elected lieutenant-governor 1910, and the general assembly on Jan. 10, 1911, elected him United States Senator from Ohio.

Pope, Benjamin F., assistant surgeon in Army, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 4275.

Pope, John; soldier, author; b. Louisville, Ky., March 16, 1822; prominent officer during Civil War; made major-general in regular army 1882, assigned to Department of the Pacific 1884, and retired in 1886; published a valuable work on "Explorations from the Red River to the Rio Grande," and a memoir entitled: "Campaign in Virginia"; died Sept. 23, 1892.

Pope, John:
- Directed to assume command of Military Division of Pacific and Department of California, 4754.
- Instructions to, referred to, 3826.
- Mentioned, 3345.

Porter, David; naval officer, author; b. Boston, Mass., Feb. 1, 1780; became captain of the frigate *Essex,* July, 1812, and within the year captured the British man-of-war *Alert* and a number of English merchant ships; in 1813 he cruised to the Pacific Ocean in the *Essex* and took many prizes; the *Essex* was attacked near Valparaiso, in March, 1814, by two British vessels, and, after a long and desperate resistance, captured; naval commissioner 1815-23; chargé d'affaires in Turkey 1831; minister resident at Constantinople 1839; died at Pera, 1843; he was the father of Admiral David D. Porter and Commodore William D. Porter.

Porter, David:
- Frigate in command of, surrenders to British, 534.
- Mentioned, 845.
- Naval talents of, commented on, 782.

Porter, David Dixon; Admiral of the Navy; b. Chester, Pa., near Philadelphia, June 8, 1813; entered the navy as midshipman, 1829; made lieutenant 1841, and served in Mexican War; commander, 1861, of mortar boats and gunboats on lower Mississippi; co-operated with Gen. Grant in operations against Vicksburg, for which he was promoted to rear-admiral July 4, 1863; commanded naval forces, which reduced Fort Fisher Jan. 15, 1865; appointed vice-admiral, July 25, 1866; admiral Aug. 15, 1870; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1891, and was buried in Arlington Cemetery.

Porter, David D.:
- Admiral of Navy, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5569, 5600.
- Captain in Navy, nomination of, 3356.
- Rear-admiral in Navy, nomination of, 3393.
- Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277, 3284, 3352.

Porter, Fitz-John; soldier; b. Portsmouth, N. H., June 13, 1822; graduated West Point, 1845; served in Mexican War; brevetted brigadier-general and served in Civil War until November, 1862, when he was arrested and placed under court-martial, which resulted in his dismissal from the army; reinstated by act of Congress, 1886; after his retirement from the army he was appointed commissioner of public works in New York City, and later police commissioner; at the expiration of his term in that office he was appointed fire commissioner, also cashier of New York post-office and assistant receiver of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

Porter, Fitz-John:
- Act for relief of, vetoed, 4808.
- Appeal of, referred to, 4857.
- Proceedings and report of board in case of, referred to, 4474.
- Relieved from command of corps, 3325.
- Sentence of court-martial in case of, in part remitted, 4712.

Porter, Horace, member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.
- Relieved from duty, 3534.

Porter, Peter Buel; Secretary of War under President John Quincy Adams; b. at

Porter, Peter Buell—*Continued.* Salisbury, Conn., Aug. 4, 1773; graduated from Yale College in 1791; studied law and began practice at Canandaigua, N. Y.; held various local offices; elected a representative from New York to the 11th and 12th Congresses as a Democrat; served as a major-general in the war of 1812; elected to the 14th Congress, serving from Dec. 4, 1815, to 1816, when he resigned; secretary of state of New York 1815-16; appointed Secretary of War, serving from 1828 to 1829; died at Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 20, 1844.

Porter, Stephen G.; b. Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, May 18, 1869; moved to Allegheny, Pa., in 1877; received a common and high school education; studied medicine two years; read law and was admitted to the Allegheny County bar in 1893; never held any office until he was elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Potter, Elisha R.; b. Kingston, R. I., June 20, 1811; graduated from Harvard College in 1830; served several years as a member of the State house of representatives; adjutant-general of the State in 1835 and 1836; elected a Representative from Rhode Island to the 28th Congress as a Whig; State commissioner of public schools 1849-1854, when he resigned; judge of the Rhode Island supreme court, March 16, 1868, to his death, April 10, 1882.

Potter, Elisha R., correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2141, 2148, 2149.

Powell, Joseph W., naval cadet, to be made ensign for attempting to rescue force of the *Merrimac*, 6306.

Powell, L. E., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2521.

Powell, Lazarus W.; b. Henderson County, Ky., Oct. 6, 1812; graduated from St. Joseph College, Bardstown, in 1833; studied law, and in 1835 began practice; served in the State legislature as a member in 1836; a Presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1844; governor of Kentucky 1851-1855; elected a United States Senator from Kentucky as a Democrat, serving from 1859 to 1865; delegate to the national Union convention at Philadelphia in 1866; died near Henderson, Ky., July 3, 1867.

Powell, Lazarus W., sent to Utah during troubles with Mormons, 3036.

Powers, Caleb, b. Whitley County, Ky., Feb. 1, 1869; attended Union College, Barbourville, Ky.; State University, Lexington, Ky.; Centre College, Danville, Ky., and the Valparaiso Indiana University, Valparaiso, Ind., where he graduated in law and was admitted to the bar in 1894; elected superintendent of public schools for Knox County, Ky., in 1894, and re-elected in 1897; in 1899 was elected secretary of state for the State of Kentucky. During the contests for state offices at this time, Senator William Goebel, the Democratic contestant for governor, was shot and killed by an unknown assassin; and upon the heels of that followed Mr. Powers' long persecution with which the public is familiar. After having served eight years, three months and three days in the jails of Kentucky he was given his freedom and was nominated and elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Kentucky.

Powers, Hiram, American sculptor, negotiations with, regarding work of art for Capitol, 2910.

Preble, Edward; naval officer; b. Portland, Me., Aug. 15, 1761; made midshipman in navy, 1779; commodore of the Mediterranean squadron, 1803, in command of the Constitution; exacted from the Emperor of Morocco a renewal of the treaty of 1786; bombarded the city of Tripoli, 1804; for his services in the Mediterranean he was voted a gold medal by Congress; died Portland, Me., Aug. 25, 1807.

Preble, Edward:
- Energy and judgment displayed by, 365.
- Medal presented to, March 3, 1805, for gallantry, mentioned, 352.

Preble, George Henry; naval officer; b. Portland, Me., Feb. 25, 1816; midshipman, Oct. 10, 1835; served in China and in the Mexican War; took part in the operations against New Orleans and the lower Mississippi as far north as Vicksburg and off Mobile Bay, in the Civil War; promoted rear-admiral, Sept. 30, 1876, and retired 1878; died Brookline, Mass., March 1, 1885.

Preble, George H.:
- Commander in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 3354.
- Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Prince of Wales, visit of, to United States, 3171.

Prioleau, Samuel, claim of representatives of, refused and reasons therefor, 2826.

Proctor, Redfield, Secretary of War under President Benjamin Harrison; b. at Proctorsville, Vt., June 1, 1831, of English stock, descended from Robert Proctor, who came from London to Salem, Mass., in 1635; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1851, and from the Albany Law School in 1859; enlisted in the Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteers in 1861, of which he was appointed quartermaster with the rank of lieutenant; served on the staff of Gen. William F. (Baldy) Smith as brigade and division quartermaster; promoted major of the Fifth Regiment and colonel of the Fifteenth; after being mustered out returned to Vermont and engaged in the practice of law, and later became interested in the devolpment of the marble industry; representative in the State Legislature in 1867-68 and 1888; member of the State Senate and president pro tem of that body in 1874-75; lieutenant-governor of the state from 1876 to 1878, and governor from 1878 to 1880; delegate to the Republican national convention of 1884, and chairman of the Vermont delegation in the same conventions of 1888 and 1896; appointed Secretary of War in March, 1889; resigned from the cabinet in Nov., 1891, to accept the appointment as United States Senator as a Republican, to succeed George F. Edmunds, and was elected by the Vermont Legislature Oct. 18, 1892, to fill both the unexpired and full terms; elected Oct. 18, 1898, to succeed himself for the term beginning March 4, 1899, and ending March 3, 1905.

Proctor, Redfield, resignation of, as Secretary of War and appointment as United States Senator from Vermont referred to, 5630.

Pujo, Arsene Paulin; b. Dec. 16, 1861, near Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, of the marriage of Paul Pujo, of Tarbes, France, to Miss Eloise M. Le Bleu; admitted to the bar Oct. 23, 1886, by the supreme court of Louisiana; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st Congresses from Louisiana.

Pulaski, Count Casimir, brigadier-general in Army, service rendered by and compensation to, referred to, 5124.
  Statue of, at Washington, D. C., 6934.

Purvis, H. W., report of, on slaughter of American citizens in South Carolina, 4329.

Putnam, Rufus, treaty with Indians concluded by, 127.

Putnam, William L., treaty with Great Britain on subject of fisheries concluded by, 5189.

Quackenbush, Mrs. Roy L., mentioned, 6847.

Queen, Walter W., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Quiggle, Chloe, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5233.

Quezon, Manuel L.; b. Baler, Province of Tayabas, Philippines, Aug. 19, 1878; received his primary and secondary education in the College of San Juan de Letran, obtaining the degree of bachelor of arts and expert land surveyor; studied law in the University of St. Thomas, and was admitted to the Filipino bar in April, 1903. During the revolution was a major of the Philippine army, and was detailed to Gen. Aguinaldo's staff; under the American Government he held the office of prosecuting attorney for the Province of Mindoro, and was subsequently transferred to the Province of Tayabas with the same office. May 15, 1909, the Philippine Legislature elected him Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Islands in the United States to succeed Hon. Pablo Ocampo de Leon.

Radcliffe, William, compensation to, 6940.

Rainey, Henry T.; b. Aug. 20, 1860, at Carrollton, Ill.; graduated from Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1885, receiving the degree of B. L.; soon afterwards admitted to the bar; elected to 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

Raker, John E.; b. near Knoxville, Knox County, Ill., Feb. 22, 1863; in 1873 moved with his parents to Lassen County, Cal.; worked on the ranch and farm and attended the public schools and the State Normal School at San Jose, Cal., 1882-1884; studied law and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1885; engaged in many important suits involving water rights and land matters, as well as many noted criminal cases; district attorney for Modoc county four years, 1895-1898; judge of the Superior Court of California in the county of Modoc in 1902 and re-elected in 1908; resigned Dec. 19, 1910; admitted to the Supreme Court of Oregon, the United States Circuit and District Courts of California, United States Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from California.

Ramsay, David, arrest and maltreatment of, at Heidelberg, Baden, 2772.

Ramsey, Alexander; lawyer; b Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 8, 1815; admitted to the Pennsylvania bar and practiced in Harrisburg, which district he represented in the 28th and 29th Congresses, 1843-47; appointed territorial governor of Minnesota, 1849, and made important treaties with the Indians of the section; mayor of St. Paul, 1855-57, and governor of Minnesota, 1860-63; from 1863 to 1875 he was United States Senator, and President Hayes appointed him Secretary of War, 1879-81; died St. Paul, Minn., April 22, 1903.

Ramsey, Alexander:

- Superintendent of Indian affairs in Minnesota, misconduct of, referred to, 2760.
- Treaty with Indians concluded by, 3397.

Ramsden, Fred W., British consul at Santiago, Cuba, services of, to United States and subsequent death of, referred to, 6331.

Randall Alexander Williams, Postmaster-General under President Johnson, and eighth Governor of Wisconsin; b. Ames, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1819, the son of Phineas Randall, a native of Massachusetts, and resident of Montgomery county, N. Y.; and subsequently of Waukesha, Wis. Alexander passed through college, studied law, and began the practice of his profession in 1840, in Waukesha. He was appointed postmaster at Waukesha, and in 1847 was elected a member of the convention that framed the constitution. In 1855 he was a member of the State Assembly, an unsuccessful competitor for the attorney-generalship, and was chosen judge, to fill an unexpired term of the Milwaukee Circuit Court. In 1857 he was elected Governor of Wisconsin, re-elected in 1859, occupying the gubernatorial chair at the outbreak of the war. He declared at once the loyalty of Wisconsin to the Union, and the purpose of her people to fight for its integrity in such a way as to draw national attention, and his prompt and efficient measures, well seconded by all, augmented the useful service of the state, and gave her character and standing. He assembled the legislature in extra session, but before it could act, he organized the Second regiment, using for this purpose the public funds before a lawful appropriation had been made; but when the legislature convened it upheld him in what he had done. When his term as governor expired in 1861 he contemplated entering the army, but was prevailed upon by President Lincoln to accept the post of minister to Italy, where he remained for a year and returning home became first assistant to Postmaster-General Dennison; in 1866 President Johnson appointed him postpostmaster-general, and he served in that capacity to the end of that administration. He died July 25, 1872, in Elmira, N. Y.

Randall, Alex W., correspondence of, transmitted, 3804.

Randall, Samuel J., statesman; Speaker of the House of Representatives; b. Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1828; received an academic education; engaged in mercantile pursuits; member of the city councils of Philadelphia four years; Member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania in 1858-59; elected to the 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th and 46th Congresses as a Democrat; elected Speaker of the House for the last session of the 44th, for the 45th and 46th Congresses; re-elected to the 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st Congresses; died at Washington, D. C., April 13, 1890.

Randolph, Edmund; statesman; b. Williamsburg, Pa., Aug. 10, 1753; graduated College William and Mary; delegate to the Continental Congress from Virginia, 1779-83; in 1788 was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, but voted against its adoption; governor of Virginia, 1788; appointed Attorney-General of the United States, 1789, and in 1794 Secretary of State in Washington's Cabinet; died Clarke Co., Va., Sept. 13, 1813.

Randolph, Edmund, Attorney-General, proceedings of Cabinet were signed by, Aug. 5, 1793.

Randolph, Edmund J., Attorney-General and Secretary of State under President Washington; b. Virginia, Aug. 10, 1753; received a liberal education, studied law, and began practice at Williamsburg; served in the Revolutionary Army; Attorney-General of Virginia in 1776; Delegate from Virginia to the Continental Congress, 1779-1782; Governor of Virginia, 1786-1788; member of the convention that framed the Federal Constitution; appointed Attorney-General Sept. 26, 1789; transferred to the State Department as Secretary of State, January 2, 1794, but was invited to resign in August, 1795, having lost the confidence of the President; died in Clarke County, Va., Sept. 13, 1813.

Randolph, John, Jr., letter of, demanding that certain of the navy officers who had insulted him, be punished, 291.

Ransom, George M., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Rauch, George Washington; b. Warren, Huntington Co., Ind., Feb. 22, 1876; admitted to the bar in 1902, and began the practice of law at Marion, Ind.; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Indiana.

Rawlins, John Aaron; soldier; Secretary of War under President Grant; b. East Galena, Ill., Feb. 13, 1831; after seeing much service in the field he rose by degrees to the rank of major-general by brevet in 1865; served as chief of staff to the general commanding the armies, and on the accession of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, he was appointed Secretary of War; died Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, 1869.

Rawlins, John A.:
  Secretary of War, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 3978.
  Statue of, recommendations regarding erection of, 4124.

Ray, James B., treaty with Indians concluded by, 931.

Rayner, Isidor; b. Baltimore, April 11, 1850; educated at the University of Maryland, and the University of Virginia; admitted to the bar in 1870 and has held the following public offices: In 1878 he was elected to the Maryland Legislature for two years; in 1885 he was elected to the State Senate for four years; in 1886, to the 50th Congress, and later to the 52d and 53d Congresses; attorney-general of Maryland, 1889-1903; elected to the United States Senate from Maryland for the term beginning March 4, 1905.

Read, John, agent of United States, referred to, 328.

Rebello Vicenzo, seizure of, at New Orleans, 4653.

Rector, Wharton:
  Conviction of, for crimes committed referred to, 1039.
  Indian agent, renomination of, and reasons therefor, 1045.

Redfield, William Cox, Secretary of Commerce under President Wilson; b. June 18, 1858, at Albany, N. Y.; was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1885, to Elise M. Fuller, of Brooklyn, N. Y; they have two children; in 1867 his parents moved to Pittsfield, Mass, in which city he received his education in the grammar and high schools; engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel forgings, tools, etc., from 1885 to 1905; was commissioner of public works for the borough of Brooklyn; in 1910 was elected to the 62d Congress; from 1907 until his appointment as Secretary of Commerce was vice-president and a director of the American Blower Company, Detroit, Manufacturers of engines, heating, ventilating, drying and cooling apparatus; was also president of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, and is still president of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education; he made a business journey around the world in 1910-11 to study industrial conditions generally, his itinerary taking him to Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines, Honghong, Java, Singapore, Burma, India, France, England and Holland; he is the author of a book entitled "The New Industrial Day"; appointed Secretary of Commerce March 4, 1913.

Reed, Silas, surveyor of Missouri and Illinois:
  Nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1956.
    Error in, corrected, 1957.
  Official conduct of, referred to, 2212, 2214.

Reed, Thomas Brackett (1839-1902); politician; b. Portland, Me.; practiced law after 1865, and was active in politics in his native State; member of Congress, 1877-99, and Speaker of the House during the terms of 1889-91, 1895-97, and 1897-99; originator of the famous Reed rules, governing House procedure.

Reed, William Bradford; lawyer, diplomat; b. Philadelphia, Pa., June 30, 1806; attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 1838; United States Minister to China, 1857 and 1858 and negotiated the treaty which was ratified in 1861; died New York City, Feb. 18, 1886.

Reed, William B.:
  Commissioner to China, instructions to, referred to, 3015.
  Dispatches of, regarding convention with China, referred to, 3071.

Reeves, Benjamin H., treaty with Indians concluded by, 889.

Reid, Samuel C., battle sword of father offered to United States by, 5119.

Reid, Whitelaw, member of Spanish-American Peace Commission, 6322.

Reiter, George C., conduct of, in connection with arrest and killing of Gen. Barrundia, referred to, 5569.

Rennels, Hiram G., receiver of public money, nomination of, 1040.

Renshaw, William B., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Renwick, James, report of, as commissioner on northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Reyes, Rafael, correspondence of, concerning Panama, 6927.

Reynolds, Alexander W., assistant quartermaster, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2996.

Reynolds, John C., directed to accompany ex-President Jackson home, 1540.

Reynolds, Thomas C., report of, on commerce of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, 5116.

Rhind, Charles:
  Arabian horses received by, from Turkey, referred to, 1099.
  Treaty with Turkey concluded by, 1093.

Rice, Francis W., arrest and imprisonment of, at Acapulco, Mexico, 2834, 2837.

Rice, Henry M.; b. Waitsfield, Vt., Nov. 29, 1816; received a liberal education; resided in the Territories of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota; elected a Delegate from Minnesota Territory to the 33d and 34th Congresses as a Democrat; elected a United States Senator from Minnesota, serving from May 12, 1858, to March 3, 1863; elected treasurer of Ramsay County in 1878; died in 1894.

Rice, Henry M., member of Chippewa Commission, 5500.

Richardson, Israel B., major-general in Army, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2697.

Richardson, James D., statesman and author; b. Rutherford Co., Tenn., March 10, 1843, and was a student at Franklin College, near Nashville, when the civil war began. Although he was only 18 years old at the time he entered the Confederate Army as a private. At the end of the first year of the war he was made adjutant of the Forty-fifth Tennessee Infantry, in which capacity he served for three years. At the close of the war he read law, and in 1867, began practice in Murfreesboro. He was elected to the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature, taking his seat in October, 1871, and was elected Speaker of the House on the first day of the session, although he was only 28 years old at the time. The following year he was elected to the State Senate and was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1876, 1896 and 1900. He became a Member of Congress in 1885 and served the Fifth District of Tennessee in that capacity for twenty years. He was the Democratic nominee for Speaker of the House of the 56th and 57th Congresses. Among the committees on which he served was the Committee on War Claims, in which he had much influence. Mr. Richardson was prominent in Masonic circles, in which he attained the thirty-third degree, and was Grand Master of the order in his state in 1873 and 1874. In 1901 he was elected Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction, Scottish Rite Masons. He was the editor and compiler of "Messages and Papers of the Presidents" and of "Messages and Papers of the Confederacy." He died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 24, 1914.

Richardson, James D., resolution authorizing compilation of Messages and Papers of the Presidents by. (See Prefatory Note, Volume One.)

Richardson, William; b. Athens, Limestone Co., Ala.; was in the Confederate army; was severely wounded at battle of Chickamauga and paroled in April, 1865, in Marietta, Ga.; representative in the general assembly of Alabama, 1865-67; judge of the court of probate and county court of Madison County, Ala.; elected to fill an unexpired term in the 56th Congress; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 63d Congresses from Alabama.

Richardson, William Adams, financier and jurist, Secretary of the Treasury under President Grant; b. Tyngsborough, Mass., Nov. 2, 1821, the sixth in descent from Ezekiel Richardson, the first of the family to settle in New England. William A. was graduated from Harvard in 1843, studied law with his brother Daniel and received the degree of LL. B. in 1846; assisted Judge Joel Parker in revising the general statutes of Massachusetts; appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in 1869, and as financial agent abroad conducted the delivery in London of more than $130,000,000 United States bonds of the five per cent loan there negotiated through him; in 1873 he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Mr. Boutwell, who had been elected Senator from Massachusetts. One of Mr. Richardson's most important acts as Secretary was the transfer of the Geneva award money, $15,500,000, from London to Washington without causing any stir in the financial circles of either country. In the financial panic of 1873 he kept the treasury from becoming involved by preventing ill-advised employment of the public money. He resigned the treasury to become Judge of the Court of Claims. In 1881 and 1891 he edited the supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States, and established the style since pursued in that work. He was a lecturer on law in Georgetown University, LL. D. of Columbian University, and D. C. Dartmouth, Howard and Georgetown.

Richmond, James C., application of, for redress of wrongs, 2772.

Riddells, Bennett, consul to Chihuahua, Mexico, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2587.

Riel, Louis, trial and execution of, by authorities of British North America, report regarding, transmitted, 5449.

Rigny, M. de, correspondence regarding claims against France. (See France, claims against.)

Riley, Bennett:

Correspondence regarding affairs in California, referred to, 2584.

Mentioned, 2570.

Riley, Frank B., American sailor, alleged killing of, in Genoa, Italy, 5769.

Riley, Patrick, deputy United States marshal, assaulted in Boston, 2637.

Proclamation regarding, 2645.

Riordan, Daniel J.; b. in Hester street, New York City, 1870; elected to the State Senate in 1902, 1904 and 1906; elected a member of the 56th Congress to serve unexpired term, and to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from New York.

Roberts, Edmund, treaty with Siam concluded by, 1272.

Roberts, E. E.; b. Pleasant Grove, Sutter County, Cal., Dec. 12, 1870; educated in the public rural schools and in the State Normal School at San José; studied law and was elected district attorney of Ormsby County, Nev., in 1900; re-elected in 1902, 1904 and 1906, and again re-elected in 1908, being indorsed by all parties; was nominated at the primary election for Representative in Congress, and later elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Nevada.

Roberts, Ernest W.; b. East Madison, Me., Nov. 22, 1858; graduated at Boston University Law School, and admitted to the bar in 1881; elected a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives of 1894, 1895 and 1896; member of the Massachusetts Senate of 1897 and 1898, and to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Massachusetts.

Roberts, Joseph, first lieutenant, promotion of captain discussed, 2437.

Robertson, James; pioneer; b. Brunswick Co., Va., June 28, 1742; joined Daniel Boone's third expedition across the Alleghanies, and planted corn in Wautauga County, N. C., which he thought was part of Virginia, but which proved to be part of the Cherokee Indian lands, for which it was necessary to obtain a lease; joined in 1772 by Capt. John Sevier; they held the place against the Indians, and in 1779 they made a second settlement on the present site of Nashville, Tenn.; defended the settlements against many attacks of Indians and Spanish; appointed brigadier-general in United States army by President Washington, 1790, and Indian commissioner; died in the Chickasaw region of Tennessee, Sept. 1, 1814.

Robertson, James, nominated:
  Brigadier-general of militia of Miro District, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1791.
  Commissioner to treat with Indians, 423.

Robertson, John, commissioner from Virginia to confer with States in effort to prevent war, 3193.

Robertson, Thomas J., slaughter of American citizens in South Carolina referred to, 4329.

Robeson, George M., Secretary of the Navy under President Grant; was born at Oxford, N. J., in 1827; received an academic education; graduated from Princeton College in 1847; studied law; admitted to the bar in 1850 and practiced at Newark and afterwards at Camden; appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Camden County in 1858; appointed attorney-general of New Jersey in 1867, and served until he resigned, June 22, 1869, to accept the position of Secretary of the Navy, which he held until 1877; resumed the practice of law; elected to the 46th Congress as a Republican; re-elected to the 47th Congress; died Sept. 27, 1897.

Robinson, Benjamin F., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2953.

Rochambeau, Comte de:
  Compensation prayed for by descendants of, 1198, 1270, 1273, 1348.
  Letter of Marquise de Lafayette regarding, transmitted, 1198.
  Mentioned, 6932.

Rochester, William B., secretary to Congress of Nations, nomination of, 886.

Rockhill, William W., member of board of management of Government exhibit at World's Columbian Exposition, 5833.
  Mentioned, 6676.

Rodenberg, William A.; lawyer; b. near Chester, Randolph Co., Ill., Oct. 30, 1865; elected to the 56th Congress; appointed a member of the United States Civil Service Commission by President McKinley, March, 1901; resigned April, 1902, in order to again make the race for Congress; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

Rodgers, John; naval officer; b. Hartford Co., Md., July 11, 1771; joined the navy, 1798, and shipped on the Constitution; assigned by Capt. Truxton to take the captured *L'Insurgente* into port; commanded the *John Adams,* off Tripoli, 1802-03, and captured the Moorish ship *Meshonda;* succeeded Commodore Barron in command of the Mediterranean squadron, 1805, and exacted favorable treaties from the Barbary states; on breaking out of the second war with England, he was made captain of the *President,* and served through the war, taking many prizes; died Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1838.

Rodgers, John, I:
  American frigate under command of, attacked by British vessel, 477.
  Correspondence regarding war with Tripoli, 379.
  Frigates under command of, referred to, 502.
  Gallant enterprise of, in destroying corvette on the coast of Tripoli, 353.
  Report of, regarding docks and wharf referred to, 769.

Rodgers, John, II.; naval officer; son of above; b. Hartford Co., Md., Aug. 8, 1812; warranted midshipman, 1828, and served aboard the *Constellation,* 1829-32; served in surveying, exploring and map-making expeditions; served through the Civil War, and made rear-admiral, 1869; took the monitor *Monadnock* through the Straits of Magellan to San Francisco, 1866, and commanded Asiatic squadron, 1870-72; died Washington, D. C., May 5, 1882.

Rodgers, John, II:
  Rear-admiral, mentioned, 4666.
  Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3392.

Rodney, Caesar A., Attorney-General under President Jefferson and Madison; b. Dover, Del., Jan. 4, 1772; received a liberal education; studied law; began practice at Wilmington, Del.; elected a Representative from Delaware to the 8th Congress as a Democrat; appointed Attorney-General by President Jefferson and continued by President Madison, serving from 1807 to 1811; served in the war of 1812; sent to South America by President Monroe as one of the commissioners to investigate and report on the propriety of recognizing the independence of the Spanish-American Republics; elected to the 17th Congress, serving from Dec. 3, 1821, to Jan. 24, 1822; elected to the United States Senate, and served until Jan. 27, 1823, when he resigned, having been appointed minister plenipotentiary to Buenos Ayres; died at his post June 10, 1824.

Rodney, Cæsar A.:
  Commissioner to South America, 617.
  Minister to Argentine Republic, death of, 821.

Rodriguez, Marcus E., imprisonment of, and others in Cuba, 6100.

Roe, Francis A., commander of *Sassacus* in attack upon *Albemarle,* advancement in grade recommended, 3411.

Rogers, Benjamin F., treaty with Indians concluded by, 940.

Rogers, H. W., correspondence regarding Canadian outrages on American frontier, 1618.

Romeo, Matias, Mexican minister to United States, mentioned, 4957.

Roosevelt, Theodore, biography of, 6637.

Root, Elihu; b. Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1845; graduated, 1864, from Hamilton College, where his father, Oren Root, was for many years professor of mathematics; admitted to the bar in 1867; appointed by President Arthur in March, 1883, United States attorney for the southern district of New York, and served until July, 1885; appointed Secretary of War Aug. 1, 1899; retired Jan. 31, 1904; appointed Secretary of State July 7, 1905, resigning that office Jan. 22, 1909, upon his election to the United States Senate from New York.

Root, Elihu, Secretary of State, explains Monroe Doctrine at Conference of American Republics, 7439.

Rosecrans, William Starke; soldier, engineer; b. Kingston, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1819; educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating July 1, 1842; second lieutenant United States Corps of Engineers to April, 1843; assistant to Colonel De Russy at Fort Monroe to August, 1843; assistant professor at the Military Academy 1844-1847; in charge of the fortifications at Newport, R. I., 1847-1852, and also in charge of surveys and reports for the improvement of New Bedford Harbor, Providence Harbor and Taunton River; civil and constructing engineer at the navy yard at Washington, D. C., 1852; resigned in 1853; consulting engineer and manufacturer of coal oil and prussiate of potash 1853-1861; commissioned chief engineer of the State of Ohio, with the rank of colonel, June 10, 1861; and colonel of United States Volunteer Infantry in June, 1861; brigadier-general U. S. Army, 1861-1867; second in command to General McClellan in West Virginia, his brigade winning the battle of Rich Mountain, which established the supremacy of the Union in West Virginia; commander of the Department of the Ohio, embracing the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and West Virginia, 1861-62, during which time West Virginia was firmly established as a State and freed from guerilla warfare, for which he received unanimous votes of thanks from the legislatures of Ohio and West Virginia; appointed to succeed General Pope in command of the little Army of the Mississippi, and won the battle of Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862; commissioned major-general of volunteers Aug. 16, 1862, and the commission was subsequently antedated March 19, 1862; won the battle of Corinth Oct. 3 and 4, 1862, pursuing the enemy until recalled by General Grant, who was at Jackson, Tenn., 75 miles away; relieved from the command of the district Oct. 19 and ordered to Cincinnati; placed in command of the Fourteenth Army Corps Oct. 27, 1862, and also of the Department of the Cumberland; reorganized the command, repaired the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, fortified Nashville as a primary depot and won the battle of Stone River Dec. 30, 1862-Jan. 1, 1863; fortified Murfreesboro as a secondary depot; made the campaign of Tullahoma June 23-July 4, 1863, driving the Confederate Army of the Mississippi out of its strongly intrenched camps across the Tennessee River into Georgia; rebuilt railroads and bridges, crossed the Cumberland Mountains, fought the battle of Chickamauga Sept. 19 and 20, 1863, and took and held Chattanooga; ordered to Cincinnati to await orders Oct. 19, 1863; president of the fair at which $325,000 was raised for the Sanitary Commission; took command of the Department of Missouri Jan. 28, 1864; repelled the invasion of General Price, secured order and a fair election; relieved Dec. 16, 1864; kept waiting for orders until mustered out of the volunteer service; resigned his brigadier-general's commission in 1867 and went to California; declined the offer of the directorship of the branch mint in 1867, and the Democratic nomination for governor of California; elected to the 47th Congress as a Democrat; re-elected to the 48th Congress; register of the Treasury 1885-1893; restored to the rank of brigadier-general and retired in 1889; died March 11, 1898.

Rosecrans, William S., government employees attend reburial of, 6746.

Ross, Daniel H., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3592.

Ross, William W., Indian treaty, 3262, 3356.

Complaints regarding, 3263.

Rouse, Arthur B.; b. June 20, 1874; graduated Hanover College, Indiana, with the degree of B. S. in 1906; and from the Louisville Law School in 1900; served as a member of the State executive committee for seven years; married Minnie Elizabeth Kelly Dec. 14, 1910; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Kentucky.

Rowan, John, letter of, 1045.

Rowan, Stephen C.:

Commander of Navy, nomination of, 3356.

Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3284.

Rubey, Thomas L.; b. Lebanon, Sept. 27, 1862; graduated from the University of Missouri; taught in the Missouri School of Mines, a department of the University of Missouri, located at Rolla, Mo.; served in both branches of the general assembly of his State and while in the Senate was president pro tempore of that body; lieutenant-governor of Missouri from 1903 to 1905; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Missouri.

Rucker, William Waller; b. Feb. 1, 1855, near Covington, Va.; moved to Chariton Co., Mo., and for two years engaged in teaching schools, during which time he continued the study of law; admitted to the bar in 1876; in 1892 was elected circuit judge for a term of six years, which position he held at the time he was nominated for Congress; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Missouri.

Ruggles, Samuel B., delegate to International Monetary Conference at Paris, report of, transmitted, 4013.

Ruiz, Ricardo, arrest, imprisonment, and death of, in Cuba, 6184.

Rush, Richard; lawyer; author, diplomat; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 29, 1780;

Rush, Richard—*Continued.*
appointed Attorney-General in 1814; minister to England, 1817, serving until 1825; Seretary of the Treasury under John Quincy Adams; candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with John Adams and in 1847 was appointed minister to France, remaining in office ten years; published, in 1833, "A Residence at the Court of St. James," and later, "Familiar Letters of Washington"; died Philadelphia, July 30, 1859.

Rush, Richard:
  Acting Secretary of State, 605.
  Correspondence of, regarding cession of lands for light-houses referred to, 845.

Rush, William Henry, imprisonment of, in Cuba referred to, 2538.

Rusk, Jeremiah McL.; Secretary of Agriculture under President Benjamin Harrison; b. Morgan County, Ohio, June 17, 1830; received a limited education; moved to Vernon County, Wis., in 1853; held various local offices; member of the Wisconsin State Legislature in 1862; major of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers in July, 1862; promoted to the colonelcy; brevetted brigadier-general at the close of the war; elected bank comptroller of Wisconsin 1866-67, and again elected for 1868-69; elected a Representative from Wisconsin to the 42d, 43d and 44th Congresses as a Republican; Secretary of Agriculture March 5, 1889, to March 5, 1893; died in 1893.

Rusk, Jeremiah McL., Secretary of Agriculture, mentioned, 5763.

Russell, John E., member of commission to consider construction of canal from Great Lakes to Atlantic Ocean, 6179.

Russell, John H., thanks to Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Russell, John M., consul to St. Petersburg, nomination of, 165.

Russell, Jonathan; lawyer, diplomat; b. Providence, R. I., Feb. 27, 1771; graduate Rhode Island College, A. B., 1791; A. M., 1794; after having been chargé d'affaires at Paris and London he was appointed, Jan. 8, 1814, to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain at Ghent; minister plenipotentiary to Sweden, 1814-18; member of 17th and 18th Congresses from Massachusetts, 1821-25; died Milton, Mass., Feb. 17, 1832.

Russell, Jonathan:
  Letter of, regarding treaty of Ghent discussed, 707, 711.
  Minister to Sweden, nomination of, 515.
  Pacific advances made by United States to Great Britain referred to, 506.

Russell, Joseph J.; b. Mississippi Co., Mo., Aug. 23, 1854; educated in the public schools and in the Charleston Academy; graduated from law school, Missouri State University, in 1880, with degree LL. B.; elected prosecuting attorney in 1880 and 1882; in 1884 was a Cleveland elector for his district; in 1886 and 1888 elected to the state legislature, and in his last term was speaker of the House; in 1892 was a delegate to the Democratic national convention; judge advocate-general on Gov. Dockery's staff; permanent chairman of Democratic state convention in 1910; elected to the 60th, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Missouri.

Russell, Lord John, letter of, regarding treaty of Washington referred to, 2884.

Ryan, William A. C., indemnity paid by Spain on account of execution of, referred to, 4408.

Saaby, Hans Rudolph, consul to Copenhagen, Denmark, nomination of, 109.

Sabath, Adolph J.; b. April 4, 1866, in Bohemia; emigrated to the United States in 1881, locating at Chicago; studied at the Chicago College of Law, and admitted to practice; received the degree of LL. B. from Lake Forest University in 1892; elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

Sackville, Lord, British minister, interference of, in political affairs of United States and action of President Cleveland regarding, 5365, 5396.

St. Clair, Arthur, I, misfortune befalling troops of, in his advance against the hostile Indians who were attacking the frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania, referred to, 105.

St. Clair, Arthur, II, register of land office, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1270.

Salmon, D. E., chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, mentioned, 5980.

Saloman, Louis E. F., President of Haiti, death of, referred to, 5368.

Salter, William D., captain in Navy, nomination of, withdrawn, 1745.

Sampson, William Thomas; naval officer; b. Palmyra, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1840; graduated U. S. Naval Academy, 1861; served in South Atlantic fleet during the Civil War; stationed at the U. S. Naval Academy and at U. S. Naval Observatory, and became proficient in physics, mathematics, chemistry, metallurgy and astronomy; at the outbreak of the War with Spain he commanded the North Atlantic squadron, and planned the blockade of Santiago harbor; left the squadron in his flag-ship, *New York*, to confer with commander of land forces, July 3, 1898, and returned just in time to see the last of the Spanish fleet destroyed by his squadron; promoted rear-admiral, March 3, 1899; died Washington, D. C., May 6, 1902.

Sampson, William T.:
- Member of military commission to Cuba, 6322.
- Sinking of the *Merrimac* by Lieut. Hobson, report of, on, discussed, 6305.
- Spanish fleet attempting to escape from Santiago Harbor destroyed by American squadron under command of, 6317. (See also Encyclopedic Article, Santiago Harbor, Battle of.)
  - Thanks of President tendered, 6461, 6573.

Sancedo, Manuel de, governor-general of Louisiana, letter of, to W. C. C. Claiborne, 336.

Sanders, George N.:
- Order exempting, from arrest during journey to Washington, 3438.
- Reward offered for arrest of, 3505.
- Revoked, 3551.

Sands, Joshua R., court-martial of, referred to, 889.

Sanford, Edward S., military supervisor of telegraphic messages, appointed, 3310.

Sanford, Henry S.:
- Memoir on administration changes in France transmitted, 2773.
- Researches of, on condition of penal law in continental Europe, etc., transmitted, 2773.

Sanguily, Jules, imprisonment of, by Spanish authorities, in Cuba, 6181.

Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de:
- Arrest and reported execution of, 3725.
- Correspondence with President Jackson, regarding war between Texas and Mexico, 1493.
- Return of, to Mexico referred to, 2415.

Santos, Julio R., imprisonment and subsequent release of, in Ecuador discussed, 4856, 4915, 4990.
- Treaty to settle claim of, 5369, 5957.

Sattler, Catherine, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5132.

Saunders, Edward Watts; b. Franklin Co., Va., Oct. 25, 1860; educated University of Virginia, where he graduated in the session of 1881-82, as bachelor of laws; in 1887 elected to the State legislature and reelected successively for seven terms; while serving as circuit judge was elected to fill a vacancy in the 59th Congress, and reelected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Virginia.

Sayre, Warren G., member of Cherokee Commission, 5481.

Sayres, Edward, pardon of, referred to, 2918.

Scandella, Felipe, claim of, against Venezuela adjusted, 6338.

Schaumburg, James W., claim of, to be restored to rank in Army, referred to, 2436, 2569.

Schenck, Robert Cumming; diplomat; b. Franklin, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1809; graduated Miami University, A. B., 1827; A. M., 1830; practiced law in Dayton, and served in Ohio legislature, 1841-43; member of Congress from Ohio, 1843-51 and 1863-71; appointed minister to Brazil, 1851, where, with John S. Pendleton, he negotiated treaties on behalf of the United States with Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay; commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861; resigned his commission after the war and resigned from Congress in 1871 to accept a post of minister to Great Britain, which he resigned in 1876; died Washington, D. C., March 23, 1890.

Schenck, Robert C.:
- Major-general, commission of, discussed, 3404.
  - Resigns command to occupy seat in Congress, 3406.

Schenck, Robert C.—*Continued.*
- Minister to—
  - Brazil, correspondence regarding slave trade, referred to, 2765.
  - Great Britain, member of commission to settle questions with latter, 4075.

Schley, Winfield Scott; naval officer; b. Richfield Farm, Frederick Co., Md., Oct. 9, 1839; graduated U. S. Naval Academy, 1860; served during the Civil War with Farragut on the lower Mississippi, and then went to the China station; commanded an expedition in 1884 which rescued Lieut. A. W. Greely and six companions from imminent death in the arctic regions; Feb. 6, 1898, promoted commodore, and later selected to command the flying squadron to protect the Atlantic coast; joined Sampson's fleet blockading Santiago, Cuba, and on July 3, 1898, during the absence of Sampson, the Spanish fleet attempted to escape; Schley commanded the movements of the American fleet, and before the return of Sampson had destroyed the enemy's vessels; retired Oct. 9, 1901; died New York City, Oct. 2, 1911.

Schley, Winfield S.:
- Lady Franklin Bay expedition under command of, 4835.
- Member of military commission to Puerto Rico, 6322.
- Sailors of the *Baltimore*, under command of, assaulted at Valparaiso, Chile. (See *Baltimore*, The.)
- Santiago Harbor shelled by American squadron under, 6316.
- Spanish fleet attempting to escape from Santiago Harbor, destroyed by American squadron under direction of, 6317. (See Enc. Art., Santiago Harbor, Battle of.)

Schmidt, Conrad, arrest and detention of, at Bremen, 2772.

Schofield, John McAllister; soldier; b. Gerry, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1831; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1853; professor of physics in Washington University, Missouri, at outbreak of Civil War, and took an active part in military operations in Missouri and Tennessee, attaining the rank of major-general of volunteers; honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866, and on June 2, 1868, succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and served in Johnson's and Grant's Cabinets till March 12, 1869; promoted to major-general U. S. A., March 4, 1869; lieutenant-general, Feb. 5, 1895, and retired Sept. 29, 1895.

Schofield, John M.:
- Directed to assume command of—
  - Army, 5353.
  - Military Division of Missouri, 4120.
- Lieutenant-general, revival of grade of, in behalf of, recommended, 5968.
- Retirement of, from Army, discussed, 6056.
- Secretary of War, appointment of, referred to, 3862.

Schoolcraft, Henry R., results of Indian investigations by, referred to, 2609.

Schriver, Ed., correspondence of, transmitted, 3810.

Schuetze, William H., report of, on transmission of testimonials by, to Russian subjects aiding survivors of *Jeannette* expedition, 5120.

Schurman, Jacob G., commissioner to Philippine Islands, 6584.

Schurz, Carl; writer, soldier; b. Liblar, Germany, March 2, 1829; received a classical education; emigrated to the United States in 1852 and located in New York; delegate to the Chicago convention of 1860; appointed minister to Spain in 1861, but soon afterwards resigned; appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in the Union Army; engaged in newspaper work after the war in Missouri; delegate to the Chicago convention in 1868; elected a United States Senator from Missouri as a Republican 1869-1875; Secretary of the Interior 1877-1881; editor of New York *Evening Post* 1881-1884; contributed to *Harper's Weekly* 1892-1898; president of the National Civil Service Reform League 1892-1901; died in New York City, May 14, 1906.

Schurz, Carl, report of, on conditions in the South, transmitted, 3571.

Schwan, Theodore, Puerto Rican expedition reenforced by brigade of, 6318.

Scott, Charles, expedition against Wabash Indians commanded by, 104.

Scott, Lieut.-Col. L. K., claim of, against United States, 6900.

Scott, Martin, promotion of, in military service, discussed, 2269.

Scott, Nathan Ray; b. Guernsey Co., Ohio; served in the Civil War, and after the war engaged in the manufacture of glass at Wheeling, W. Va.,; elected to the United States Senate from West Virginia in 1899; reelected in 1905.

Scott, Winfield (1786-1866); soldier and politician; b. near Petersburg, Va.; after admission to the bar, 1806, he entered the United States army as captain of the light artillery, 1808; in the War of 1812 he fought at Queenstown Heights, 1812; Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, 1814, and was made brigadier-general and brevet major-general in that year; in the nullification troubles, 1832, he commanded in South Carolina; fought against the Seminoles and Creeks, 1835-37; helped settle the boundary dispute with Great Britain over the line between Maine and New Brunswick, 1838; major-general and commander-in-chief of the army, 1841; took chief command in Mexico, 1847; won the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec; nominated as Whig candidate for President, 1852, and was defeated by Pierce; appointed brevet lieutenant-general, 1847; helped settle the San Juan question with Great Britain, 1859.

Scott, Winfield:
- British fortifications on northern frontier, letter of, on, 1804.
- Commander of—
  - Army in war with Mexico, assignment of command to, and subsequent recall of, discussed, 2298, 2431.

Scott, Winfield—*Continued.*
- Forces sent to Canadian frontier, 1620.
- Compensation of, referred to, 2397, 2955.
- Court of inquiry in case of, and opinion of, discussed, 1508, 1511.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 3586, 3640.
- Lieutenant-general by brevet, nomination of, and reasons, therefor, 2838.
- Major-general, appointment of, and orders regarding, 1926.
- Minister to Mexico, mission declined by, and nomination withdrawn, 3267.
- Mission to San Juan Island, discussed, 3094.
  - Correspondence regarding, 3110.
- Regulations for Army compiled by, 795.
- Retirement of, from active service and order of President regarding, 3241.
  - Discussed, 3257.
  - Successor of, appointed, 2578.
    - Referred to, 2594.
- Troops under command of, sent to suppress Indians, 1166.
- Victories of, over British troops, 533.

Scully, Thomas J.; b. South Amboy, N. J., Sept. 19, 1868; educated in the public schools of South Amboy and Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.; served three years as member of the board of education; was a Democratic presidential elector in 1908; mayor of South Amboy, 1909-10; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from New Jersey.

Seaver, William, proclamation offering reward for murderer of, 663.

Seawell, Washington, major in Army, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2367.

Seddon, James Alexander; b. Falmouth, Va., July 13, 1815; graduated from the University of Virginia in 1835; elected a Representative from Virginia to the 29th and 31st Congresses as a Democrat; declined a re-election; member of the peace convention in 1861; delegate from Virginia to the Provisional Confederate Congress at Richmond in July, 1861; died in Goochland County, Va., Aug. 19, 1880.

Seddon, James A., secretary of war of Confederate States, mentioned, 3797.

Selfridge, Thomas O., Jr., report of, on condition of Dominican Republic transmitted, 4009.

Sells, Elijah, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3592.

Sells, Sam R.; b. Aug. 2, 1871, at Bristol, Tenn.; educated at King College, Bristol, Tenn.; lumberman; served one term in the Tennessee Senate; was private in the Spanish-American War; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Tennessee.

Sergeant, John, nomination of, as minister to Panama, 886.

Serio, Giovanni, death of, 6771.

Serio, Vincenzo, death of, 6771.

Sérurier, M., correspondence regarding claims against France. (See France, claims against.)

Sevier, Ambrose Hundley; lawyer; b. Greene Co., Tenn., Nov. 4, 1801; moved to Arkansas and was elected to the legislature, first in 1823, and again in 1825; from 1827 to 1836 he was a delegate in Congress from Arkansas, and when the Territory became a State, in 1836, he was elected to the United States Senate; died Little Rock, Dec. 21, 1848.

Sevier, Ambrose H., commissioner of United States to Mexico:
- Illness prevents departure of, 2427.
- Instructions to, referred to, 2537.
- President declines to transmit instructions to, to House, 2452.

Sevier, John; pioneer; b. Rockingham Co., Va., Sept. 23, 1745; founded Newmarket village in the Shenandoah Valley and took part in many fights with the Indians; removed with his two brothers to the Wautauga county, beyond the Alleghanies, 1773; in 1784, when North Carolina proposed to transfer the territory west of the Alleghanies to the United States government, the citizens, led by Sevier, objected and organized the proposed State of Franklin, and elected Sevier governor; the scheme was abandoned in 1788; he represented North Carolina in the 1st Congress, 1790-91; served in the campaigns against the Creeks and Cherokees, and was chosen governor of Tennessee, 1796; and represented the State in the 12th and 13th Congresses; died near Fort Decatur, Ala., Sept. 24, 1815.

Sewall, Thomas, consul to Santiago, Cuba, nomination of, withdrawn and reasons therefor, 2584.

Seward, Frederick W., Acting Secretary of State, 3906, 4400.

Seward, George Frederick; diplomat; b. Florida, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1840; United States consul-general at Shanghai, China, 1861; minister to China, 1876, but recalled for his refusal to negotiate a treaty for the restriction of Chinese immigration; author of "Chinese Immigration in Its Social and Economical Aspects."

Seward, George F.:
- Decree prohibiting steamers sailing under American flag from using cannel on Yangtse River promulgated by, 3896, 3902.
- Minister to China, charges against, referred to, 4313.
  - Instruction to, concerning immigration, referred to, 4691.

Seward, William Henry (1801-1872); statesman; b. in Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.; settled in Auburn, 1823, and practiced law; elected (anti-Masonic) State senator, 1830-34; defeated for governor, 1834, but elected by the Whig party in 1838; reelected, 1840, and served until Jan. 1, 1843;

Seward, William Henry—*Continued.* Whig, and later Republican, United States Senator, 1849-61; in a speech at Rochester, 1858, he characterized the struggle between freedom and slavery as "an irrepressible conflict"; candidate for the Republican nomination for President, 1860; Secretary of State, 1861-69; wounded by an accomplice of Booth, 1865; traveled extensively between 1869 and 1871; was a consistent supporter of Johnson's reconstruction policy; his diplomatic services to his country include a most tactful handling of the "Trent affair"; withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico; and the cession of Alaska to the United States by Russia in 1867.

Seward, William H.:
  Correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2151.
  Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4137.
  Letters addressed by, to governors of certain States, referred to, 5200.
  Memory of, death of, and honors to be paid to the, 4137.
  Report on wounding of, 3792.
  Secretary of State, 3215, 3510.
  Wounding of, by assassins announced, 3485, 3486, 3487.
    Military commission to try persons implicated in, and proceedings of, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.
    Report on, referred to, 3792.
    Reward offered for alleged instigators of, 3505.

Seymour, Horatio (1810-1886); politician; b. at Pompey Hill, Onondaga Co., N. Y., practiced law after 1832; elected to the New York States assembly, 1841; mayor of Utica, 1842; speaker of the State assembly, 1845; Democratic candidate for governor, 1850, and defeated; elected to the office for the term of 1853-55; defeated for governor, 1854, for having vetoed a prohibition bill in that year; reelected for the term of 1863-65; during this term the draft riots occurred in New York City, 1863; Democratic national chairman, 1864 and 1868; unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor, 1868; nominated as the Democratic candidate for Presidency to oppose Grant in 1868.

Shackerly, Peter, claims of orphan child of, 1693.

Shackleford, Dorsey W.; b. Aug. 27, 1853; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Missouri.

Shafter, William Rufus; soldier; b. Galesburg, Mich., Oct. 16, 1835; enlisted in the Civil War, 1861, and mustered out brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865; entered the regular army, 1867, and upon the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, in 1898, given command of the expedition sent to Cuba; arrived at Daiquiri June 21, took Siboney, Guasimas, El Caney, and San Juan Hill, and finally, July 14, all the Spanish troops in Eastern Cuba surrendered to him, and he remained in possession till peace was declared; retired with the rank of major-general, Feb. 2, 1901.

Shafter, William R.:
  Army under, lands near Santiago, Cuba, 6317.
  Operations of, around and subsequent capitulation of Santiago, 6317.
  Thanks of President tendered, 6574, 6577.

Shakespeare, H. O., appointed representative to foreign countries to investigate causes, cure, etc., of cholera, 4902.
  Report of, referred to, 5565.

Sharkey, William L., provisional governor of Mississippi, appointed, 3512.

Sharp, Solomon, authority to accept present from British officers, referred to, 3404.

Sharpe, George H., report of, on assassination of President Lincoln and attempted assassination of Secretary Seward transmitted, 3792.

Shepley, George F., military governor of Louisiana, mentioned, 3378.

Sheridan, Philip Henry; soldier; b. Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1853; served with distinction throughout the Civil War, and was promoted to major-general, 1864; conducted campaigns against the Indians, 1868; and was appointed lieutenant-general of the army by President Grant in 1869; succeeded Sherman in command of United States Army, and in 1888 was given the rank and pay of general, the rank to terminate with his life; died Nonquitt, Mass., Aug. 5, 1888.

Sheridan, Philip H.:
  Army of United States, order directing, to assume command of, 4753.
  Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5204, 5353.
    Discussed, 5374.
  Increase in Army recommended by, 4324.
  Letter of, regarding affairs on southeastern frontier and violation of neutrality by Army, 3574.
  Major-general, appointment of, 3443.

Sherley, Swagar; b. Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky., Nov. 28, 1871; studied law at the University of Virginia; admitted to practice, 1891; admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1898; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Kentucky.

Sherman, James Schoolcraft, Utica, N. Y., Vice-President of the United States during Taft administration; b. Utica, Oct. 24, 1855; mayor of Utica in 1884; elected to the 50th, 51st, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th and 60th Congresses; elected Vice-President on the ticket with William H. Taft, receiving 321 electoral votes to 162 for John W. Kern, of Indiana. Died Oct. 30, 1912.

Sherman, John (1823-1900); statesman and financier; b. Lancaster, Ohio; practiced law after 1844; member of Congress, 1855-

Sherman, John—*Continued.* 61; United States Senator, 1861-77, and 1877-97; Secretary of the Treasury under Hayes, 1877-81; Secretary of State under McKinley, 1897-98; he practically directed the financial legislation of the country during and immediately after the Civil War; the Sherman Bill, an act of Congress approved July 14, 1890, was introduced by him.

Sherman, John:
- Canvass of vote for electors in Louisiana, referred to, 4367.
- Secretary of State, 6473.
- Secretary of Treasury, resignation of, referred to, 4589.

Sherman, Thomas W., brigadier-general in Army, seizure of Spanish vessel by, discussed, 3795.

Sherman, William Tecumseh; soldier; b. Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1820; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1840; served in the Seminole Indian War, and in California during the War with Mexico; engaged as superintendent of a military school and professor of engineering and architecture in Alexandria, La., at the outbreak of the Civil War, and on the secession of Louisiana resigned his position and was appointed colonel in the Federal service; rose successively by his distinguished services to the rank of major-general; during his great marches his army covered 2,600 miles; made lieutenant-general U. S. A., July 25, 1866; when Gen. Grant became President Sherman succeeded him as general of the army; died New York City, Feb. 14, 1891, and was buried in Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo.

Sherman, William T.:
- Appointed on commission to examine subject of reorganization of Army, 4352.
- Army of United States, order directing, to assume command of, 3974.
  - Relieved from command, 4753.
  - Retirement of, discussed, 4814.
- Ceremonies at Fort Sumter, under direction of, 3484.
- Command of Military Division of the Mississippi, assigned to, 3436.
- Confederate States, historical statement concerning public policy of executive departments of, filed by, 4850.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5570, 5600.
- Increase in Army, recommended by, 4330.
- Lands set apart by, for refugees and freedmen, referred to, 3549.
- Mentioned, 3812, 3816.
- Report of on conditions in Southern States, 3576.
- Requested to proceed to Mexican frontier and communicate with American minister, 3641.
  - Referred to, 3654.
- Thanks of President tendered, 3439.
- Treaty with Indians concluded by, 3834.

Sherwood, Isaac R.; b. Stanford, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Aug. 13, 1835; April 16, 1861, the day following Lincoln's call for volunteers, enlisted as a private and served with honor and distinction in the Civil War; made brevet brigadier-general by President Lincoln Feb. 16, 1865, for long faithful service and conspicuous gallantry; after the war located in Toledo; was editor of the Toledo *Commercial;* later editorial writer on the Cleveland *Leader;* in 1868 he was elected secretary of State of Ohio, reelected in 1870, serving four years; organized the bureau of statistics of Ohio; elected to the 43d Congress; bought the Toledo *Journal* and edited it for nine years; author of "Army Gray Back" (illustrated poem); elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Ohio.

Shields, Thomas, arrest and imprisonment of, in Mexico, 4672, 4678, 4692, 4696.

Shively, Benjamin F.; b. St. Joseph Co., Ind., March 20, 1857; educated at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso and the University of Michigan; elected to the 48th Congress to fill a vacancy and elected a Representative to the 50th, 51st and 52d Congresses; elected to the United States Senate from Indiana, 1909.

Shonts, Theodore P., Chairman Panama Canal Commission, 7400.

Short, William; diplomat; b. Spring Garden, Surry Co., Va., Sept. 30, 1759; graduated William and Mary College, 1779; went to France with Jefferson as secretary of legation in 1784; appointed by Washington chargé d'affaires, and transferred to The Hague as minister resident, 1794, and to Madrid as commissioner plenipotentiary and concluded several important treaties with Spain; died Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1849.

Short, William:
- Commissioner to Spain, nomination of, 107.
  - Referred to, 184.
- Nomination of, as minister to—
  - France, 50.
  - Russia, 449.
  - Spain, 148.

Shriver, David, superintendent of Cumberland road, 816.

Shufeldt, Robert Wilson; naval officer; b. Red Hook, N. J., Feb. 21, 1822; entered the service as midshipman, 1839; appointed consul-general to Cuba by President Lincoln in 1861, and served two years in Havana, when he resigned and took part in the naval operations of the South Atlantic and Gulf coast squadrons; engaged in promoting a transit route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in 1861 and in 1870-71; was promoted to rear-admiral, 1883, and retired Feb. 21, 1884; died Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, 1895.

Shufeldt, Robert W.:
- Consul-general at Havana, 3344.
- Correspondence regarding Johanna Island, referred to, 4536.
- Cruise of, around the world, referred to, 4693.

Sibley, George C., treaty with Indians concluded by, 889.

Sierra, Justo, communication from, regarding suffering in Yucatan resulting from Indian insurrections, 2431.

Sieyès, Emmanuel Joseph, letter of, on death of Benjamin Franklin, 87.

Simmons, F. M.; b. Jan. 20, 1854, in Jones Co., N. C.,; graduated at Trinity College, that State, with the degree of A. B., in June, 1873; admitted to the bar in 1875; in 1886 was elected a member of the 50th Congress; received the degree of LL D. from Trinity College, N. C., June, 1901; elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1901; reelected in 1907 and 1913 to represent North Carolina.

Simmons, James Fowler; b. Little Compton, R. I., Sept. 10, 1795; received a classical education; farmer; served in the lower brnach of the State legislature 1828-1841; United States Senator from Rhode Island 1841-1847; again elected, serving from Dec. 7, 1857, to December, 1862, when he resigned; died at Johnson, R. I., July 10, 1864.

Simmons, James F., correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2158.

Simpson, Edward, member of Gun Foundry Board, 4748.

Simpson, Slingsby, vessel under, ordered from and forbidden to reenter waters of United States, 391.

Sims, Thetus Willrette; b. April 25, 1852, in Wayne Co., Tenn.; graduated law department of the Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn., June, 1876; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Tennessee.

Sisson, Thomas Upton; b. Sept. 22, 1869; in Attala Co., Miss., graduated at the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarkesville, Tenn., taking the degree of A. B. in 1889; graduated in law at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., and was admitted to the bar at Memphis, Tenn., in 1894; moved from Memphis to Winona, Miss., in 1895; served in the State senate; elected to the 61st Congress from Mississippi, without opposition, and reelected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses.

Sitgreave, Samuel, commissioner of United States, nomination of, 290.

Sitting Bull:
- Disturbances caused by, discussed, 4576.
- Surrender of, discussed, 4625, 4637.

Slacum, George W., report of, relating to African slave trade transmitted, 2268.

Slayden, James I.; b. in Kentucky; attended Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.; member of the twenty-third legislature of Texas, but declined reelection; elected to the 55th and all subsequent Congresses including the 64th from Texas.

Slemp, Campbell Bascom; b. Lee Co., Va., Sept. 4, 1870; served as page in the Virginia house of representatives, and was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute; elected to the 60th Congress to fill a vacancy and reelected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Virginia.

Slidell, John; b. New York in 1793; received a liberal education; studied law and began practice at New Orleans; United States district attorney 1829-1833; elected a Representative from Louisiana to the 28th Congress as a State Rights Democrat; reelected to the 29th Congress, and resigned Nov. 10, 1845, having been appointed minister to Mexico, but that Government refused to accept him; elected United States Senator from Louisiana (vice Pierre Soulé, resigned) and re-elected, serving from 1853 to 1861; retired from the Senate and afterwards expelled; arrested at Habana on the English mail steamer *Trent* while on his way to England, and brought to the United States and confined in Fort Warren; soon released, and sailed for England Jan. 1, 1862; died at London, July 29, 1871.

Slidell, John:
- Confederate envoy to France, removal of, from British steamer *Trent*, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3267, 3268.
- Mission to Mexico for adjustment of differences discussed, 2288, 2415.

Sloan, Charles H.; b. Monticello, Iowa, May 2, 1863; graduated Iowa State Agricultural College, 1884, and moved to Nebraska same year; twice elected prosecuting attorney of Fillmore County; elected to the Nebraska State Senate; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Nebraska.

Sloat, John D., commander of the *St. Louis*, 1133.

Smith, Albert, commissioner, on northeastern boundary, 2023.

Smith, Albert N., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Smith, Caleb Blood, Secretary of the Interior under President Lincoln; b. Boston, Mass., April 16, 1808; accompanied his parents to Ohio in 1814; graduated from the Miami University; studied law and began practice at Connersville, Ind.; founded and edited the *Indiana Sentinel* in 1832; state representative 1833-1836, the last year as Speaker; elected a Representative from Indiana to the 28th, 29th and 30th Congresses; Presidential Elector in 1840; moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he practiced law; Presidential Elector on the Fremont ticket in 1856; Secretary of the Interior 1861-62, and resigned to become judge for the district of Indiana; died at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 7, 1884.

Smith, Caleb B., ex-Secretary of Interior, death of, announced and honors to be paid, memory of, 3432.

Smith, Charles B.; b. Erie Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1870; went to Arcade Academy, where he completed full course and was graduated; for several years worked, alternatively at farming, railroad telegraphing, and newspaper work; became a reporter on the Buffalo *Courier*, of which he later in life was made editor-in-chief. Appointed managing editor of the Buffalo

Smith, Charles B.—*Continued.* *Times*, the Buffalo *Evening Enquirer* and the Buffalo *Morning Courier;* during his connection with the Buffalo *Times*, acted as Albany correspondent of that publication, and at the same time one of the associate editors of the Albany *Argus;* owner and editor of the Niagara Falls *Journal;* elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from New York.

Smith, Daniel; b. Fauquier County, Va., about 1740; one of the earliest settlers in Tennessee; appointed by President Washington secretary of the territory south of the Ohio River Jan. 7, 1790; a general of militia; appointed a United States Senator from Tennessee (in place of Andrew Jackson, resigned), serving from Dec. 3, 1798, to March 3, 1799; elected a Senator from Tennessee, serving from Dec. 2, 1805, to 1809, when he resigned; died in Sumner County, Tenn., July 16, 1818.

Smith, Daniel, treaty with Indians concluded by, 834.

Smith, Ellison DuRant; merchant and planter; b. Aug. 1, 1866, Lynchburg, Sumter (now Lee) Co., S. C., entered Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., from which institution he graduated in 1889; at Wofford he won gold medals in debate, science, and literature in his sophomore, junior, and senior years; member of the legislature from Sumter County, 1896 to 1900; began the cotton movement in 1901, which resulted in the organization of the Farmers' Protective Association; became a national figure on account of addresses at New Orleans, Birmingham, Dallas, and Shreveport; was nominated for United States Senator from South Carolina at a primary election in September, 1908; elected, 1909, for the term beginning March 4; reelected in 1914.

Smith, Emory, trial and conviction of Crawford Keys for murder of, 3659.

Smith, General, negotiations of, at New Orleans referred to, 3583.

Smith, Hoke; b. Sept. 2, 1855, in Newton, N. C., educated principally by his father, Dr. H. H. Smith, who was a professor in the University of North Carolina; read law while teaching school, and has been actively engaged in practice for 30 years; married Dec. 19, 1883, to Miss Birdie Cobb; Secretary of the interior from March 4, 1893, to Sept. 1, 1896; was governor of Georgia from July, 1907, to July 1909, and from July 1, 1911, to Nov. 15, 1911; elected to the Senate July 12, 1911, and resigned as governor Nov. 15, 1911; reelected to the Senate for term ending March 3, 1921.

Smith, Isaac, commissioner to conclude treaty with Indians, nomination of, 203.

Smith, John, alleged associate of Aaron Burr, 420.

Smith, John Jay, imprisonment of, by Mexican authorities referred to, 4376.

Smith, J. M. C.; in early life learned painter and mason trade; was educated in Charlotte (Mich.) High School and the University of Michigan; lawyer by profession, president of the First National Bank of Charlotte, and is interested in farming; has been prosecuting attorney, alderman and member of the constitutional convention of 1908; was elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Michigan.

Smith, J. S., dispatches of, relative to imprisonment of Davis Hatch, referred to, 4113.

Smith, John Walter; b. Snow Hill, Feb. 5, 1845; educated at private schools and at Union Academy, and engaged in the lumber business in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina; president of the First National Bank of Snow Hill, and director in many business and financial institutions; elected to represent Worcester County in the senate of Maryland in 1889, and was successively reelected in 1893 and 1897; was president of the State senate during the session of 1894; was nominated and elected to Congress from Maryland, 1898; was elected governor of Maryland by over 12,000 plurality in 1899; served from 1900 to 1904; was nominated by direct vote of the members of the Democratic party of Maryland on Nov. 5, 1907, by a plurality of 17,931, at the first primary election held in his State for United States Senator, to serve the term beginning March 4, 1909, and was thereafter elected United States Senator for that term by the general assembly of the State; he was elected United States Senator at the same session of the Maryland legislature on March 24 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. William Pinkney Whyte for the unexpired term ending March 3, 1909; reelected 1914, for term ending March 3, 1921.

Smith, Melancton, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Smith, Noah, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

Smith, Persifor F., correspondence regarding affairs in California referred to, 2584.

Smith, Robert; b. Peterboro, N. H., June 12, 1802; attended the public schools; farmer, moved to Illinois and located at Alton; served in the State house of representatives 1836-1840; elected a Representative from Illinois to the 28th, 29th and 30th Congresses as a Democrat; elected to the 35th Congress; died at Alton, Ill., Dec. 21, 1867.

Smith, Robert, Secretary of State, 457.

Smith, Thomas A., official conduct of, referred to, 970.

Smith, W. H., correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2147.

Smith, Watson, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Smith, William, official acts of, in Virginia, declared null and void, 3535.

Smith, William Alden; b. Dowagiac, Mich., May 12, 1859; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1883; was honored with the degree of master of arts by Dartmouth College in June, 1901; is president and principal owner of the Grand Rapids *Herald;* elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th and 59th Congresses, and was unopposed for a seventh term and unanimously re-elected to the 60th Congress; elected to the United States Senate from Michigan for the term beginning March 4, 1907; re-elected 1913 for term ending March 3, 1919.

Smith, William F., special commissioner to investigate administration in military division bordering on Mississippi River, appointed, 3474.

Smith, William Robert; b. Aug. 18, 1863, Smith Co., Tex.; studied law in Tyler, Tex.; admitted to the bar in 1885; appointed by the governor judge of the thirty-second judicial district of Texas, to fill a vacancy; re-elected to the same office in 1898 and 1900, without opposition; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Texas.

Smith, William S., district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

Smithson, James. (See Smithsonian Institution.)

Smoot, Reed; b. Jan. 10, 1862, at Salt Lake City, Utah; educated at the State University and Brigham Young Academy; is a banker and woollen manufacturer; elected to the United States Senate from Utah, March 5, 1903, and for the term of six years to begin March 4, 1909; re-elected in 1914 for term ending March 3, 1921.

Southard, Samuel L., served as Secretary of War and as Secretary of the Treasury under President John Quincy Adams; b. Baskingride, N. J., June 9, 1787; graduated from Princeton College in 1804; studied law and began practice at Kensington, N. J.; appointed law reporter by the state legislature; served one week as a member of the state legislature, when he resigned to become associate justice of the supreme court of New Jersey; Presidential elector in 1820; elected a United States Senator from New Jersey (vice J. J. Wilson, resigned) as a Whig, serving from Feb. 16, 1821, to March 3, 1823; Acting Secretary of the Treasury March 7, 1825, to July 1, 1825; also for a short time was Secretary of War; Attorney-General of New Jersey; Governor of New Jersey in 1832; again elected a United States Senator, serving from December 2, 1833, to May 3, 1842, when he resigned; died at Fredericksburg, Va., June 26, 1842.

Spangler, Edward, implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, proceedings of trial and verdict of military commission, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.

Sparkman, Stephen M.; lawyer; b. in Hernando County, Fla., July 29, 1849; read law and was admitted to practice in 1872; was state's attorney for the sixth judicial circuit from 1878 to 1887; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses.

Sparrow, Thomas W., claims of, against Peru, 6099.

Spear, Edward, lieutenant of artillery, nominations of, and reasons therefor, 55.

Speed, James, Attorney-General under President Lincoln; b. Jefferson county, Ky., March 11, 1812. His ancestors were early pioneers of Kentucky, and prominent promoters of all measures that helped to build up the material interests of the new territory. He was graduated from St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., in 1828, and was for a time clerk in the circuit and county courts. He studied law at Transylvania University, was admitted to the bar and began practice at Louisville in 1833, becoming one of the most distinguished jurists in Kentucky, occupying for a time the position of professor of law in the Louisville University. His well-known opposition to slavery prevented him from having any strong political influence in pro-slavery days, but his consistent and upright course brought him a great measure of public esteem and confidence. In 1841 he was elected to the State Legislature, but in 1849 he suffered a defeat in the state constitutional convention as the "emancipation" candidate against James Guthrie, candidate for the pro-slavery party. In the discussions that ensued in Kentucky upon the question of secession, Mr. Speed threw the weight of his influence on the Union side, and to his earnest efforts is largely ascribed the decision of the state convention against secession. On the breaking out of the war, President Lincoln, who had been the lifelong friend of Mr. Speed's family, called upon him to assist in organizing the national troops in his native state, making him mustering officer of volunteers for the first call for 75,000 men in 1861. July 1863, he was selected by President Lincoln as the successor of Edward Bates as Attorney-General, which position he resigned after the death of Mr. Lincoln, not being in accord with President Johnson's administration. He died at his home in Kentucky, June 25, 1887.

Speight, Jesse; b. Greene County, N. C., Sept. 22, 1795; received a public school education; served several terms in both branches of the state legislature, and for a number of years was speaker of the house; elected a Representative from North Carolina to the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th Congresses as a Democrat; moved to Plymouth, Miss., and elected to the state house of representatives and chosen speaker; elected a United States Senator from Mississippi as a Democrat, serving from Dec. 1, 1845, to May 1, 1847, when he died, at Columbus, Miss.

Speight, J., correspondence regarding interference in elections, 1315.

Spencer, John Canfield, Secretary of War and the Treasury under President Tyler; b. Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1788; graduated from Union College in 1806; studied law, and in 1809 began practice at Canandaigua, N. Y.; served in the war of 1812; postmaster at Canandaigua; assistant attorney-general for the western part of New York in 1815; elected a Representative from New York to the 15th Congress as a Democrat; member of the state house of representatives 1820-21, and one year as Speaker; State Senator 1824-1828! again a member of the State House of Representatives in 1832; Secretary of State; appointed Secretary of War, Oct. 12, 1841, serving until March 3, 1843, when he was transferred to the Treasury Department, resigning May 3, 1844; died at Albany, N. Y., May 18, 1855.

Spencer, John C.:
- Associate Justice Supreme Court, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2181.
- Correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2152, 2153, 2155, 2157.

Sprague, William, correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2158.

Stanbery, Henry; lawyer; Attorney-General under President Johnson; b. New York City, Feb. 20, 1803; graduated Washington (Pa.) College, 1819; moved to Ohio and engaged in practice of law, 1824-46, and became the first attorney-general of Ohio, 1846-51; appointed Attorney General in Cabinet of President Johnson, 1866; died New York City, June 25, 1881.

Stanbery, Henry:
- Counsel for President Johnson in impeachment proceedings, 3924.
- Special commissioner to investigate administration in military division on Mississippi River, 3474.

Standley, John S., delegate to the Choctaws for treaty purposes, mentioned, 5668.

Stanly, Edward; b. Newbern, N. C., about 1811; studied law and admitted to the bar; served three terms in the house of commons of the state legislature and one term as speaker; attorney-general of North Carolina in 1847; elected a Whig Representative to the 25th, 26th, and 27th Congresses; elected to the 31st and 32d Congresses; moved to California and practiced law; for a few months military governor of North Carolina in 1862, but resigned and returned to California; died at San Francisco, Cal., July 12, 1872.

Stanly, Edward, military governor of North Carolina, authority and action of, referred to, 3281.

Stanton, Edwin McMasters (1814-1869); jurist and statesman; b. Steubenville, Ohio; Attorney-General from December, 1860, until March, 1861; Secretary of War under Lincoln, 1862, and until his removal by Johnson, 1867; restored by the Senate in January, 1868; President Johnson's attempt to remove him again in February of the same year led to the President's impeachment; Stanton resigned on the acquittal in May, 1868; four days prior to his death he was made an associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Stanton, Edwin M.:
- Correspondence of, relative to the restoration of peace, 3461.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4047.
- Discussion of, and orders concerning the suspension of, as Secretary of War and transfer of records to Gen. U. S. Grant, 3754, 3781, 3801.
- Negotiations for and correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3461.
- Secretary of War—
  - Removal of, discussed and orders regarding, 3819, 3820, 3861.
  - Suspension of, discussed and orders regarding, 3754, 3781, 3801.

Stayer, Anson, military superintendent of telegraphs, 3310.

Stearns, Frederick P., member of committee to report upon sewerage system of District of Columbia, 5487, 5514.

Steck, Michael, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3393.

Stedman, Charles M.; b. Jan. 29, 1841, Pittsboro, Chatham County, N. C.; prepared for college at the Pittsboro Academy by Rev. Daniel McGilvary, afterwards missionary to Siam, and at the Donaldson Academy in Fayetteville by Rev. Daniel Johnson; entered the University of North Carolina when he was 16 years of age, and graduated in 1861; when President Buchanan visited the university in 1859 he was chosen by the Philanthropic Society one of its orators for the occasion; he received his diploma, but before the commencement exercises, when he was to deliver the salutatory address, in response to the call for volunteers, he left the university and volunteered as a private in the Fayette Independent Light Infantry Company, which was in the First North Carolina Confederate (or Bethel) Regiment; served with Lee's army during the entire war, was three times wounded, and surrendered at Appomattox; he was one of the twelve soldiers who were engaged in the first battle at Bethel and who surrendered with Lee at Appomattox; at the close of the Civil War returned to Chatham County, where he taught school for a year; while there he studied law. In 1867 he moved to Wilmington, where he practiced law for many years; has served as president of the North Carolina Bar Association; director of the Guilford Battle Ground Co.; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from North Carolina.

Steele, George W., Governor of the Territory of Oklahoma, letter, of, regarding suffering caused by failure of crops by drought, among the settlers in Oklahoma, 5516.

Steenerson, Halvor; b. June 30, 1852, in Dane Co., Wis., but removed to Minnesota the following year, his parents having settled in Houston County; elected State Senator and served in the sessions of 1883 and 1885; in 1904, in recognition of his services to them, he was adopted as a member of the Mississippi band of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Minnesota.

Steinberger, A. B., special agent to Samoa, power conferred upon, referred to, 4315, 4382.

Stellwagen, Henry S., commander of *Constitution*, acceptance of sword by, for services rendered British vessel *Mersey*, referred to, 3460.

Stephens, Alexander H.:
- Member of commission to confer with President regarding termination of War between the States, 3461.
- Pardon applied for by, order regarding, 3550.

Stephens, Hubert D.; b. New Albany, Union County, Miss., July 2, 1875; has always lived in his native town; graduated in law at the University of Mississippi, and was admitted to the bar shortly before reaching his majority; elected district attorney in a district composed of eight counties; resigned in April, 1910, and was elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Mississippi.

Stephens, John Hall; b. Shelby Co., Tex.; graduated from the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., 1872; served as state senator in the 21st and 22d legislatures of Texas; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Texas.

Stephenson, Isaac; lumberman, farmer, and banker; b. near Fredericton, York Co., New Brunswick, June 18, 1829; moved to Wisconsin in 1845, and engaged in the lumber trade at Escanaba, Mich.; was a Representative from Wisconsin in the 48th, 49th and 50th Congresses; elected to the United States Senate, 1907, to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. J. C. Spooner; reelected March 4, 1909, for term ending March 3, 1915, from Wisconsin.

Sterling, John A.; b. near Leroy, Ill., Feb. 1, 1857; admitted to the bar in December, 1884; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

Sternberg, George M., designated to attend Sanitary Conference at Rome, 4898.

Steuart, William M., commissioner to investigate affairs of New York custom-house, 2005, 2014.

Steuben, Baron von, descendants of, present at Yorktown Centennial, 4626.

Stevens, Frederick Clement; b. Boston, Mass., Jan. 1, 1861; graduated from law school of the State University of Iowa, and admitted to the bar in 1884; elected to the legislature of Minnesota in 1888 and 1890, and to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Minnesota.

Stevens, Isaac Ingalls; soldier; b. Andover, Mass., March 25, 1818; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1839; for his service in the Mexican War he was brevetted captain and major; appointed governor of Washington Territory, 1853, and had charge of the exploration of the northern route for the Pacific Railroad; did commendable work in civilizing the Indians of the Northwest; delegate from Washington Territory to the 35th and 36th Congresses; at the outbreak of the Civil War he was made a brigadier-general and colonel of a New York regiment; killed in battle, while leading a charge, near Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.

Stevens, Isaac I.:
  Governor of Washington Territory—
    Mentioned, 3067.
    Proclamation of martial law by, referred to, 2956.
  Major-general of volunteers, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 3363.
  Treaty with Indians concluded by, 2836, 2895, 2912, 2913, 2914.

Stevens, John F., engineer of Panama Canal, 7400.

Stevens, Thaddeus (1793-1868); statesman; b. in Caledonia Co., Vt.; after studying law he removed to Gettysburg, Pa., 1816; entered the legislature of Pennsylvania; Whig member of Congress, 1849-53; changed his political views and was Republican member of Congress, 1859-68, becoming one of the leaders of the radical wing of that party; consistent opponent of slavery and an advocate of reconstruction; manager of the impeachment proceedings of President Johnson in 1868.

Stevenson, Adlai Ewing; politician and twenty-third Vice-President of United States; b. Christian Co., Ky., in 1835; removed to Bloomington, Ill., and was a member of Congress, 1875-77 and 1879-81; elected Vice-President with Cleveland, 1893-97, and was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election in 1900.

Stevenson, Andrew; diplomat; b. Culpepper Co., Va., 1784; admitted to the bar and became a representative in the legislature, 1804-20; member of the 18th to 23d Congresses from Dec. 1, 1823, to June 2, 1834, from Virginia; minister to Great Britain, 1836-41; died Albemarle Co., Va., June 25, 1857.

Stevenson, Andrew, minister to Great Britain:
  Correspondence regarding—
    Imprisonment of E. S. Greely, 1575, 1622.
    Northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
  Nomination of, discussed, 1272.

Stewart, Alexander T., nomination and confirmation of, as Secretary of Treasury, discussed, 3962.
  Withdrawal of message, 3963.

Stewart, Charles:
  Charges against, discussed, 847.
  Court-martial of, referred to, 889.
  Nomination of, discussed, 3063.

Stewart, William A., imprisonment, conviction, and release of, at Valparaiso, Chile, 2772.

Stickney, Amos, report of, on protection of levees, referred to, 4797.

Stickney, William, member of Ponca Indian Commission, 4582.

Stivers, Charles B., joint resolution declaring retirement of, from Army legal, etc., vetoed, 5526.

Stockton, Robert Field; naval officer; b. Princeton, N. J., Aug. 20, 1795; entered navy as midshipman Sept. 1, 1811, aboard the *President;* on duty with the Mediterranean squadron in the Algerine War; founded the colony of Liberia in West Africa; promoted to commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, October, 1845; with Col. John C. Frémont captured Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 13, 1846, and established civil government; was elected Senator from New Jersey in 1851, and resigned in 1853; died at Princeton, N. J., Oct. 7, 1866.

Stockton, Robert F.:
  Captain in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefore, 1745.
  Construction of the *Princeton* under direction of, referred to, 2130.

Stoddert, Benjamin, Secretary of the Navy under President John Adams, and for a short time acted as Secretary of War; b. in Charles County, Md., in 1751, a descend-

Stoddert, Benjamin—*Continued.*
ant of an old Scotch family. His grandfather settled in Maryland about 1675, and his father, Capt. James Stoddert, was an officer in the old French and Indian war, and was killed at the defeat of Gen. Braddock. Benjamin Stoddert was brought up as a merchant, but on the outbreak of the war of the revolution joined the army; was made captain of cavalry, and served actively and with distinction up to the time of the battle of Brandywine, when he held the rank of major. In that engagement he was severely wounded and was obliged to retire. He was secretary of the board of war, in which position he continued until the end of 1781. After the declaration of peace he settled in Georgetown, D. C., in business of general merchandizing, and was very successful. In May, 1798, he was appointed secretary of the navy by President Adams to succeed George Cabot, being the second to occupy that position, and the first to formate a naval force for the defence of the infant states. He continued in the naval department until March 4, 1801. Afterward for a time he was acting secretary of war. At the close of Adams' administration he devoted himself to settling his business affairs, which had been neglected, and he soon afterward retired to private life. He died in Bladensburg, Md., Dec. 18, 1813.

Stone, Claudius U.; b. Menard Co., Ill., May 11, 1879; educated in the public schools and later completed commercial and college courses; served as a corporal in Company K, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for 12 months during the Spanish-American War. Four months of this time he spent in Cuba; in 1902 he was chosen county superintendent of schools of Peoria County; in 1909 he was chosen president of the association of county superintendents of schools of the state; is state historian of the United Spanish-American War Veterans; studied law, was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with Judge L. O. Eagleton; married in 1902 to Miss Genevieve C. Francis; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

Stone, William J.; b. May 7, 1848, in Madison County, Ky.; graduated from Missouri University, which later conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.; admitted to the bar in 1869; prosecuting attorney of Vernon County; Representative in the 49th, 50th and 51st Congresses; governor of Missouri, 1893-1897; elected to the United States Senate from Missouri for the term beginning March 4, 1903, and re-elected in 1909 and 1914, for term ending March 3, 1921.

Stone, William, report of, on slaughter of American citizens in South Carolina, transmitted, 4329.

Storer, George W., conduct of, referred to, 2528.

Street, George F., correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Stringham, Silas H., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3284.

Stuart, Alexander H. H., Secretary of the Interior under President Fillmore; b. Staunton, Va., April 2, 1807; graduated from William and Mary College; studied law, and in 1828 began practice at Staunton; served in the state house of representatives 1836-1838; elected a representative from Virginia to the 27th Congress as a Whig; Presidential elector on the Clay ticket in 1844 and the Taylor ticket in 1848; Secretary of the Interior 1850-1853; member of the State Senate 1857-1861; delegate to the National Union convention in 1866; claimed to have been elected a Representative from Virginia to the 9th Congress, but not admitted to his seat; died at Staunton, Va., Feb 13, 1891.

Stuart, Charles B., report of waterway, referred to, 3402.

Stuart, George H., member of Indian commission, 3977.

Sullivan, John T., director of Bank of United States, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1260.

Sulloway, Cyrus Adams; b. Grafton, N. H., June 8, 1839; studied law, admitted to the bar in 1863; member of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1872-73 and from 1887 to 1893, inclusive; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 64th Congresses from New Hampshire.

Sumner, Charles (1811-1874); statesman, b. Boston, Mass.; after a period of foreign travel, 1837-40, he became a strong opponent of slavery; at first a Whig, he became a Free-Soiler in 1848, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress; elected United States Senator from Massachusetts by Free-Soilers and Democrats, 1851; re-elected as a Republican in 1857, 1863 and 1869; from 1856 to 1859 he was not in his seat in the Senate; was an ardent anti-slavery worker; chairman of foreign affairs, 1861, until his removal, 1871, for opposing Grant's scheme for annexing Santo Domingo; supported the Civil Rights Bill; and bitterly opposed Grant's re-election in 1872.

Sumner, Edwin V., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2727.

Suplee, Edwin M., report of, on Navajo Indians, transmitted, 5782.

Surratt, John H.:
- Discovery and arrest of, referred to, 3657, 3659.
- Reward offered for arrest of, revoked, 3551.
- Trial of, referred to, 3799.

Surratt, Mary E., implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, proceedings of trial of, and verdict of military commission, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.

Sutherland, George; b. March 25, 1862, in Buckinghamshire, England; studied law at the University of Michigan, being admitted to practice in the supreme court of that State in March, 1883; State Senator in the first State legislature of Utah; elected to the 57th Congress; declined renomination to the 58th; elected to the United States Senate by the Utah Legislature for the term beginning March 4, 1905; re-elected in 1911, for term ending March 3, 1917.

Swanson, Claude A.; b. Swansonville, Pittsylvania County, Va., March 31, 1862; attended public school until he attained

Swanson, Claude A.—*Continued.* the age of 16, then attended the Virginia Polytechnic Institute for one session; matriculated at Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va, and remained there three sessions, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1885; studied law at the University of Virginia, graduating with the degree of B. L. in 1886; practiced law at Chatham, Va., until he was nominated and elected to the 53d Congress; re-elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th and 59th Congresses; was a candidate in the Democratic primary for governor of the State of Virginia in 1905; was nominated and elected in November, 1905; resigned his seat in Congress and was inaugurated and served as governor of Virginia until Feb 1, 1910; on Aug. 1, 1910, he was appointed by Gov. William Hodges Mann to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the death of Senator John Warwick Daniel for the remainder of his unexpired term, ending March 3, 1911; reappointed by Gov. Mann from March 4, 1911, until the meeting of the General Assembly of Virginia; elected to fill the unexpired term beginning March 4, 1911, and ending March 4, 1917.

Swartwout, Samuel, crimes charged against, 405.
  Default of, referred to, 1709, 1723.
  Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Switzer, Robert M.; b. March 6, 1863, near Gallipolis, Ohio, and his education consisted of instruction in the country district schools, a few terms at the Gallia Academy, and about five terms at Rio Grande College, all in his native county; has always lived in Gallia county, Ohio, at or near Gallipolis; was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Ohio in 1892, and has been continuously engaged in the practice of law at Gallipolis, Ohio; elected prosecuting attorney; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Ohio.

Sylvester, Isaac A., appropriation for payment of claim of, recommended, 4668.

Symmes, John Cleves; jurist, soldier; b. Long Island, N. Y., July 21, 1742, removed to New Jersey, chairman of the Committee of Safety of Sussex Co., 1774; one of the committee which framed the first State Constitution; distinguished himself in the revolutionary army and became colonel; in 1787 headed an organization which purchased a tract of 1,000 acres of land along the Ohio and Miami rivers and founded the settlements of North Bend and Cincinnati; appointed by Congress one of the three judges of the Northwest Territory in 1788; died Cincinnati, Feb. 26, 1814.

Symmes, John C.:
  Lands lying within patent of, referred to, 807.
  Lands on Great Miami purchased by, referred to, 105.
  Trescot, William H.:
    Mentioned, 4561.
    Special envoy extraordinary to Peru, Chile, and Bolivia, referred to, 4694.

Taft, Lydia A., act granting pension to, vetoed, 6106.

Taft, William H., biography of, 7661.

Taney, Roger Brooke (1777-1864); jurist and cabinet officer; b. Calvert Co., Md.; began the practice of law 1799 and became a leading Federalist; attorney-general of Maryland 1827; changed his politics and supported Andrew Jackson, who made him attorney-general 1831-1833; as secretary of the treasury he removed the deposits from the United States Bank, which his predecessor, William J. Duane, had refused to do; when Congress assembled it refused to sanction his appointment; his nomination as associate justice of the Supreme Court was not confirmed by the Senate; on the death of John Marshall, in 1836, Taney was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, where, in 1857, he gave his famous decision in the Dred Scott case; he was for long the main bulwark of slavery throughout the Union.

Tappan, Samuel F., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3834.

Tate, James H., consul at Buenos Ayres, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2271.

Taussig, Edward D., member of board of management of Government exhibit at World's Columbian Exposition, 5833.

Taylor, David, claim of, referred to, 2678.

Taylor, Edward Thomas; b. Metamora, Woodford Co., Ill., June 19, 1858; moved to Leadville, Colo., and graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1884, receiving the degree of LL. B.; 1896 was elected state senator, and served twelve years in that capacity, and has the reputation of having been the author of more important laws and constitutional amendments than any person that ever sat in any legislature of any state in the Union during the entire history of this Government—over forty general statutes and five separate constitutional amendments that were adopted by a general vote of the people; elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d, and 64th Congresses from Colorado at large.

Taylor, George Washington; b. Jan. 16, 1849, in Montgomery Co., Ala.; was admitted to practice law at Mobile, Ala., November, 1871; entered the army as a Confederate soldier at the age of fifteen years, in November, 1864, being then a student at the academy in Columbia, S. C., and served till the end of the war; elected to general assembly of Alabama in 1878, and served one term; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, and 63d Congresses from Alabama.

Taylor, John, commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 326.

Taylor, Margaret S., resolution of Congress on death of husband, transmitted to, 2598.

Taylor, N. P., register in land office at St. Louis, conduct of, referred to, 2010.

Taylor, Nathaniel G., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3827.

Taylor, Robert Love; lawyer; b. July 31, 1850, at Happy Valley, Carter Co., Tenn., at the place on the Wautauge River where the first fort was established by John Sevier; elected to the 46th Congress in 1878; elected governor of Tennessee 1886, and re-elected in 1888; elected governor for a third term in 1896; represented the district in Congress represented before him by his father, Nathaniel G. Taylor, and after him by his brother, Alfred A. Taylor, the latter of whom he defeated for governor in 1886; nominated for United States Senate in the Democratic primary election, May, 1906, and elected in January, 1907.

Taylor, Zachary, biography of, 2541.

Teller, Henry M.; Secretary of the Interior under President Arthur; b. Allegany County, N. Y., May 23, 1830; studied law; admitted to the bar in New York and practiced; moved to Illinois in 1858, and from there to Colorado in 1861; elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, and took his seat Dec. 4, 1876; re-elected Dec. 11, 1876; resigned April 17, 1882, to become Secretary of the Interior, and served until March 3, 1885; again elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1885; re-elected in 1891; a Republican in politics, but withdrew from the national republican convention at St. Louis in June, 1896, because of dissatisfaction at the financial plank of the platform; re-elected in 1897 as an Independent Silver Republican; re-elected in 1903 as a Democrat.

Terrill, William R., brigadier-general in Army, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 3362.

Terry, Alfred H., report of, on disaster to forces under Gen. Custer transmitted, 4327.

Terry, David S., assault by, upon Justice Field, discussed, 5477.

Terry, Elias S., commissioner to adjudicate claim of David Taylor, 2678.

Thacher, John M., report of, on International Patent Congress referred to, 4215.

Thayer, Sylvanus, brevet colonel in Army, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1696.

Thomas, Francis; b. Frederick County, Md., Feb. 3, 1799; graduated from St. John's College, Annapolis; studied law, and began practice at Frankville; member of the state house of representatives 1822, 1827, and 1829, the last year as speaker; elected a Representative from Maryland to the 22d Congress as a Democrat; again elected to the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th Congresses; president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal for two years; governor of Maryland 1841-44; a delegate in 1850 to the state constitutional convention; elected a Representative to the 37th Congress as a Union Republican; re-elected to the 38th, 39th, and 40th Congresses; collector of internal revenue 1870-1872; minister to Peru from 1872 to 1875; died Jan. 22, 1876, near Franklinville, Md.

Thomas, Francis, agreement with Peru, signed by, 4212.

Thomas, George H., statue of, to be unveiled, 4509.

Thomas, Lorenzo, Secretary of War *ad interim*, directed to act as, 3819, 3861.

Thomas, Philip Francis; Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan; b. Talbot County, Md., Sept. 12, 1810; received a liberal education; studied law, and began practice at Easton, Md., in 1831; member of the State constitutional convention in 1836; member of the State house of delegates 1838, 1843 and 1845; elected a Representative from Maryland to the 26th Congress; elected Governor of Maryland in 1847; appointed Commissioner of Patents Feb. 16, 1860; Secretary of the Treasury, 1860-61; elected a United States Senator from Maryland, but was not admitted to his seat; elected a Representative to the 44th Congress as a Democrat; died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 2, 1890.

Thompson, Clark W., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3411.

Thompson, Elizabeth, Carpenter's painting of Lincoln and Cabinet at reading of Emancipation Proclamation presented to Congress by, 4435.

Thompson, Jacob; Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan; b. Caswell County, N. C., May 15, 1810; graduated from the University of North Carolina, and afterwards served as a tutor; studied law, and in 1835 began practice in Mississippi; elected a Representative from Mississippi to the 26th Congress as a Democrat on a general ticket; re-elected to the 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st Congresses; declined a re-election; Secretary of the Interior, March 6, 1857, until he resigned, Jan. 8, 1861; served in the Confederate army; governor of Mississippi 1862-1864; special agent of the Confederate Government in Canada; died at Memphis, Tenn., March 24, 1885.

Thompson, Jacob:
  Order exempting from arrest during journey to Washington, 3438.
  Reward offered for arrest of, 3505.
    Revoked, 3551.

Thompson, Richard W.; Secretary of the Navy under President Hayes; b. Culpeper County, Va., June 9, 1809; received a classical education; moved to Kentucky in 1831; clerk in a store; moved to Lawrence County, Ind.; taught school; studied law, and in 1834 began practicing at Bedford, Ind.; member of the State house of representatives 1834-35; State Senator 1836-37; elected a representative from Indiana to the 27th Congress as a Whig; Presidential elector in 1840 on the Harrison and Tyler ticket; elected to the 30th Congress as a Whig; declined a renomination; declined the Austrian mission; declined the recordership of the General Land Office offered him by President Fillmore; delegate to the national Republican convention of 1869 at Chicago; Presidential elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in 1864; delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago in 1868, and at Cincinnati in 1876; Secretary of the Navy March 12, 1877-1881, resigning to become chairman of the American Committee of the Panama Canal Company; director of the Panama Railroad Company; died Feb. 9, 1900.

Thompson, Richard W., claim of, for alleged services to Menominee Indians, 2839.

Thomson, Charles, informs Washington of his election as President, 34.

Thorn, Owen, claim of, against Great Britain referred to, 3964.

Thornton, Sir Edward, umpire of commission to adjudicate differences between Mexico and United States, 4359.

Thornton, James S., lieutenant-commander in Navy, advancement in grade of, recommended, 3458.

Thornton, John R.; b. Iberville Parish, La., Aug. 25, 1846; resided in Rapides Parish, La., since 1853; left Louisiana State University in 1863 and volunteered in Confederate States Army, in which he served as private until close of Civil War; followed agriculture for an occupation until 1877, when he was licensed by the Supreme Court of Louisiana to practice law, and has followed that profession ever since; served as judge of Rapides Parish, La., from 1878 to 1880; member of the last state constitutional convention of Louisiana in 1898; member of the board of supervisors, Louisiana State University; one of the three Louisiana commissioners to conference on uniform laws for the United States, and vice-president of that body; member of the American Bar Association and one of the local council of that body in Louisiana; appointed Aug. 27, 1910, by the governor of Louisiana as United States Senator in place of Hon. S. D. McEnery, deceased, and elected Dec. 7, 1910, for term ending March 3, 1915.

Thornton, William, commissioner of Washington City, 304.

Thrasher, John S.:
  Imprisonment of, at Havana, 2676.
  Trial and sentence of, referred to, 2677.

Thurston, Lorin A.:
  Hawaiian minister to United States, recall of, discussed, 6065.
  Member of commission concluding treaty for annexation of Hawaiian Islands, 5783.
  Representative of provisional government of Hawaiian Islands, referred to, 5906.

Tilden, Samuel Jones (1814-1886); lawyer and statesman; b. New Lebanon, N. Y.; after his admission to the bar, in 1841, he entered politics as a Democrat; elected to the assembly of New York, 1845; member of the constitutional convention, 1846; professed Free-Soiler views, 1848; defeated as the Democratic candidate for attorney-general, 1855; chairman of the Democratic state committee, 1866; opposed the "Tweed Ring"; Democratic governor of New York, 1875-76; foremost in the reform of canal management; ran as Democratic candidate for the presidency against Hayes, 1876, and received a plurality of 25,224 over Hayes, who was declared elected by the Electoral Commission.

Tillinghast, Joseph L., correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2158.

Tillman, Benjamin Ryan; b. Edgefield Co., S. C., Aug. 11, 1847; received an academic education; quit school in 1864 to join the Confederate army; began the agitation in 1886 for industrial and technical education, which culminated in the establishment of the Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Calhoun's old home, Fort Hill; the demand for educational reform broadened into a demand for other changes in state affairs, and he was put forward by the farmers as a candidate for governor in 1890, and was elected; re-elected in 1892; elected Senator in 1895 from South Carolina; re-elected in 1901 and in 1907 and 1913 for term ending March 3, 1919.

Tilson, John Quillin; b. Clearbranch, Tenn., April 5, 1866; graduated from the Yale Law School in 1893; served in the Spanish-American War as lieutenant of volunteers; in 1904 he was elected a representative in the Connecticut general assembly; was re-elected in 1906, and was speaker of the Connecticut house of representatives during the session of 1907; elected to the 61st, 62d, and 64th Congresses from Connecticut.

Tipton, John; b. Sevier County, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1786; moved to Indiana, where he bought a small farm, paying for it by splitting rails; served with the "Yellow Jackets" in the Tippecanoe campaign; sheriff of Harrison County, Ind., in 1815; served in the state house of representatives in 1821; elected a United States Senator from Indiana, vice James Noble, deceased; again elected for a full term and served from Jan. 3, 1832, until he died, April 5, 1839, at Logansport, Ind.

Tipton, John, treaty with Indians concluded by, 931, 964.

Tobey, E. S., member of Indian commission, 3977.

Tod, David, minister to Rio de Janeiro, mentioned, 2562.

Tompkins, C. H., member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

Tompkins, Daniel D. (1774-1825); statesman and sixth Vice-President of the United States; b. Scarsdale, N. Y.; began the practice of law, 1797; associate justice of the New York Supreme Court, 1804-1807; governor of New York, 1807-17; prorogued the legislature for ten months to prevent the establishment of the Bank of North America in New York City; was an ardent supporter of the War of 1812; greatly furthered the abolition of slavery in his state, 1817; twice elected Vice-President of the United States, 1817-25.

Tompkins, Daniel D., governor of New York, accounts of, referred to, 789, 802, 809.

Totten, Joseph G., correspondence regarding water supply for Washington and Georgetown, 2698.

Toucey, Isaac; Attorney-General under President Polk, and Secretary of the Treasury under Buchanan; b. Newtown, Conn., Nov. 5, 1796; received a classical education; studied law, and in 1818 began practice at Hartford; State Attorney for Hartford County 1822-1825; elected a Representative from Connecticut to the 24th and 25th Congresses as a Democrat; defeated as the Democratic candidate for re-election; again attorney for Hartford County 1842-1844; defeated as the Democratic candidate for governor of Connecticut in 1845, and again in 1846; elected to the Legislature; again defeated for governor in 1847; Attorney-General 1848-49; State Senator in 1850, and a member of the house of representatives in 1852; elected a United States Senator from Connecticut as a Democrat, serving from May 14, 1852, to March 3, 1857; Secretary of the Navy under President Buchanan 1857-1861; died at Hartford, Conn., July 30, 1869.

Tousig, Simon, claim of, to protection of United States, 2761.

Towner, Horace M.; b. Belvidere, Ill., Oct. 23, 1855; educated at the public and high schools of Belvidere, Chicago University, and Union College of Law; married to Harriet Elizabeth Cole in 1887; admitted to the bar in 1877, and practiced law in Corning until 1890; elected judge of the third judicial district of Iowa in 1890, and served until Jan. 1, 1911; for ten years lecturer on constitutional law in the State University of Iowa, from which he received the degree of LL. B.; served as president of the Iowa State Bar Association; elected to the 62d, 63d, and 64th Congresses from Iowa.

Townsend, Charles Elroy; b. Concord, Jackson Co., Mich., Aug. 15, 1856; admitted to the Jackson bar to practice law in 1895; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Michigan; nominated for United States Senator at the primaries in 1910 and elected by the legislature in 1911 for the term which will expire March 3, 1917.

Townsend, E. D., Asst. Adj.-Gen., signed order for release of Clement C. Clay, Jr., April 17, 1866.

Towson, Nathan, appointment of, to artillery discussed, 681.

Rejection of, discussed, 695, 702.

Tracy, Benjamin Franklin; Secretary of the Navy under President Benjamin Harrison; b. Owego, N. Y., April 26, 1830. His father, Benjamin, a man of marked integrity and enterprise, was a pioneer in the settlement of the southern tier of counties in the State of New York. Young Tracy began his education at the common school in Owego and entered Owego Academy where he studied for several years, acquiring an excellent English education. He then entered the law office of N. W. Davis, being admitted to the bar in May, 1851. November, 1853, as a candidate upon the Whig ticket, he was elected by a surprisingly large majority district attorney for Tioga county, at that time a democratic stronghold. He was re-elected in 1856. During the civil war he recruited two regiments, and as colonel took part in the battle of Spottsylvania, and later commanded the prison camp at Elmira, N. Y. In 1866, as United States District Attorney, he gave especial attention to the prevention of frauds by whiskey distillers, and drew up a law which resulted in increasing the revenue of distilled spirits from $13,000,000 to $50,000,000 in one year.

Tracy, Benjamin F., Secretary of Navy, mentioned, 5759.

Trenholm, George A., pardon applied for by, order regarding, 3550.

Trescot, William Henry; diplomat; b. Charleston, S. C., Nov. 10, 1822; graduated Charleston College, 1840, and admitted to the bar in 1843; appointed secretary of legation at London, 1852, and in 1860 was made assistant secretary of state; commissioner to revise the treaty with China in 1880, and to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico in 1882; died Pendleton, S. C., May 4, 1898.

Tribble, Samuel J.; b. in Franklin Co., Ga.; received college and legal education at the University of Georgia; located in Athens, Ga., engaged in the practice of law; elected to the 62d, 63d, and 64th Congresses from Georgia.

Trimble, Alexandria, demand of Mexico for extradition of, 4791.

Trist, Nicholas P.; lawyer, diplomatist; b. Charlottesville, Va., June 2, 1800; entered United States Military Academy at West Point, where, at the age of nineteen, he became acting assistant professor of French; left before graduation and took up the study of law under Thomas Jefferson, whose granddaughter he subsequently married; in 1828 appointed first clerk in the Treasury Department, and the following year private secretary to President Andrew Jackson; consul at Havana 1834-36; assistant Secretary of State in 1845; three years later sent as peace commissioner to Mexico, and on Feb. 2, 1848, signed the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo (q. v.); continued the practice of law until 1870, when President Grant appointed him postmaster at Alexandria, Va., where he died Feb. 11, 1874.

Trist, N. P.:
- Commissioner to Mexico—
  - Conduct of, discussed, 2423, 2424.
  - Dispatches from, referred to, 2426, 2427.
  - Recall of, discussed, 2423, 2424.
  - Terms of authority given to draw money from Treasury referred to, 2426.
  - Treaty with Mexico concluded by, discussed and recommendations regarding, 2423, 2424.
- Consul at Havana—
  - Correspondence regarding slave trade referred to, 1909.
  - Malpractices of, referred to, 1845.

Troup, Robert, treaty with Indians concluded by, 940.

Truman, Benjamin C., report of, on condition of Southern people referred to, 3584.

Tuck, Somerville P., report of, regarding French spoliation claims referred to, 4956, 4982, 5199.

Tucker, Beverly, reward offered for arrest of, 3505.
- Revoked, 3551.

Tucker, Thomas, appointed on committee to meet President Washington, 37.

Tudor, William:
- Correspondence of, while consul to Peru and chargé d'affaires to Brazil referred to, 1500, 1587.
- Mentioned, 996.

Turreau, Gen., letter of, concerning arrival of Cuban exiles in United States, referred to, 456.

Turtle, Thomas, member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.

Tuttle, William E., Jr.; b. Horseheads, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1870; was graduated from Elmira Free Academy in 1887, and was a student at Cornell University two years; engaged in the lumber business; was elected to the 62d, 63d, and 64th Congresses from New Jersey.

Twiggs, David E., swords formerly property of, placed at disposal of Congress, 3346.

Tyler, John, biography of, 1888.

Tyner, James N.; Postmaster-General under President Grant; b. Brookville, Ind., Jan. 17, 1826; received an academic education, graduating in 1844; spent ten years in business; studied law, and began its practice at Peru, Ind.; secretary of the State Senate for four successive sessions, commencing in 1857; Presidential elector in 1860; special agent of the Post-Office Department 1861-1866; elected a Representative from Indiana as a Republican to the 41st Congress at a special election (occasioned by the election of D. D. Pratt to the United States Senate), and re-elected to the 42d and 43d Congresses; appointed by President Grant governor of Colorado, but declined; accepted the position of Second Assistant Postmaster-General, serving from Feb. 26, 1875, to July 12, 1876, and Postmaster-General, serving from July 12, 1876, to March 3, 1877; appointed by President Hayes First Assistant Postmaster-General, serving from March 16, 1877, to his resignation in October, 1881; assistant attorney-general for the Post-Office Department 1889-1893, and from May, 1897, to 1903; delegate to the International Postal Congresses at Paris in 1878, and at Washington in 1897.

Uhl, Edwin F., Acting Secretary of State, 6018.

Underwood, Oscar W.; b. Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky., May 6, 1862; was educated at Rugby School, Louisville, Ky., and the University of Virginia; moved to Birmingham, Ala., and began practice of law; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, and 63d Congresses from Alabama, and in 1914 elected to represent the state in the United States Senate.

Upshur, Abel Parker (1790-1844); statesman and cabinet officer; b. in Northampton Co., Va.; secretary of the navy under Tyler 1841-43; secretary of state to succeed Webster, 1843; representative of the extreme States-Rights and pro-slavery school of Southern politics.

Upshur, Abel P., death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 2132, 2186.

Usher, John Palmer, Secretary of the Interior under President Lincoln and Johnson; b. Brookfield, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1816. His descent is traced from Hezekiah Usher, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., about 1639, and purchased in England the press and type for printing Eliot's Bible. His great-great-grandfather was John Usher, lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire under Gov. Andros. Mr. Usher was admitted to the supreme court of the state of New York, and as solicitor in the court of chancery in the same state Jan. 18, 1839. In 1840 he removed to Terre Haute, Ind., and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States in 1859. In the meantime he served in the state legislature, and was for a short time attorney-general of the state under Gov. Morton. He was appointed first assistant secretary of the interior by President Lincoln March 20, 1862, and on the resignation of Caleb B. Smith, succeeded him as secretary Jan. 8, 1863, resigning his post May 15, 1865, one month after the inauguration of President Johnson. He then returned to the practice of his profession, and became, subsequently, consulting attorney for the eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He died in Philadelphia April 13, 1889.

Usher, John P., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3394.

Utter, George H.; b. Plainfield, N. J., July 24, 1854; printer by trade and publisher of *Westerly Sun;* fitted for college at Alfred (N. Y.) Academy and Westerly High School; graduated from Amherst College in 1877; aide on staff of Gov. Bourn (1883-1885); member of Rhode Island House of Representatives (1885-89), the last year being speaker; member of the Rhode Island Senate (1889-1891); Secretary of State (1891-1894); lieutenant-governor in 1904 and governor in 1905 and 1906; elected to the 62d Congress from Rhode Island. Died in Providence, R. I., Nov. 3, 1912.

Vaca, Antonio, private land claim of, 4694.

Vallandigham, Clement Laird (1820-1871); Democratic politician; b. New Lisbon, Ohio; member of Congress, 1858-63; leader of the "Copperheads" of the North during the Civil War; arrested by United States under Burnside and banished to the Confederate lines, 1863, going thence to Canada; unsuccessful candidate for governor of Ohio, 1863; prominent at the national Democratic convention of 1863, and took a large part in the nomination of McClellan; in the Grant-Greeley contest of 1872 he proposed a union of all of the forces opposed to Grant.

Van Bokkelene, Mr., imprisonment and release of, by Haitien authorities, discussed, 4918.
  Claim arising out of, 5369, 5545.

Van Buren, Martin, biography of, 1528.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius; financier; b. Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., May 27, 1794; started business in 1811 by transporting government employees between New York City and Staten Island; in 1815 became part owner of a schooner and in 1815 captain of a canal boat running between New York and Philadelphia; later established steamboat lines on Long Island Sound and the Hudson River; and in 1851 established a route to San Francisco, via Nicaragua; in 1855 established a line of steamers between New York and Havre; sold all his steamboat interests in 1859, and bought stocks of New York railroads; elected president of New York Central Railroad in 1869; interested in Western Union Telegraph and other valuable stocks estimated to be worth $60,000,000 to $100,000,000; died New York City, Jan. 4, 1877.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius:
  Appropriation to, for carrying ocean mails between Atlantic and Pacific coasts, recommended, 3184.
  Ocean Steamer *Vanderbilt*, presented to United States by, recommendations regarding, 3288.
    Referred to, 3585.

Vanderbilt, William H., deed of trust and correspondence of, respecting swords of Gen. Grant offered to Government, 4858, 4862.

Vandershie, Daniel, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3274.

Van de Venter, Christopher, correspondence with Gen. Jackson, referred to, 618.

Van Rensselaer, Rensselaer, commander-in-chief of unlawful expedition in New York, 1616.

Van Rensselaer, Stephen, attack of forces under, near Niagara, discussed, 501.

Van Valkenburg, Robert B.; soldier; b. Steuben County, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1821; received a liberal education; studied law, and began practicing at Bath, N. Y.; member of the state house of representatives 1852, 1857, and 1858; organized seventeen regiments for the civil war; elected a Representative from New York to the 37th and 38th Congresses as a Republican; took the field as colonel of the One hundred and seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers, and was its commander at the battle of Antietam; minister to Japan 1866-1869; died at Suwanee Springs, Fla., Aug. 2, 1888.

Van Valkenburg, Robert B.:
  Mentioned, 3793.
  Minister to Japan, correspondence regarding cooly trade, referred to, 3837.

Vaughan, Charles R., correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Vilas, William F.; Postmaster-General under President Cleveland; b. Chelsea, Orange County, Vt., July 9, 1840; moved with his father's family to Wisconsin, and settled at Madison, June 4, 1851; graduated from the State University in 1858; from the law department of the University of Albany, N. Y., in 1860; admitted to the bar by the supreme court of New York and by the supreme court of Wisconsin in the same year, and began the practice of law at Madison, July 9, 1860; captain of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, and afterwards major and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment; professor of law of the law department of the State university; regent of the university 1880-1885; one of three revisers appointed by the supreme court of Wisconsin in 1875 who prepared the existing revised body of the statute law adopted in 1878; member of assembly in the Wisconsin legislature in 1885; delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884, and permanent chairman of the latter; Postmaster-General from March 7, 1885, to January 16, 1888, and Secretary of the Interior to March 6, 1889; elected Jan. 28, 1891, United States Senator as a Democrat for the term of 1891-1897; edited several Wisconsin Supreme Court Reports; resumed the practice of law.

Viollier, Lewis W., consular clerk, removal of, from office and reasons therefor, 4067.

Volstead, Andrew J.; b. Goodhue Co., Minn., in 1860; mayor of Granite Falls, and for fourteen years county attorney of Yellow Medicine County; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, and 64th Congresses from Minnesota.

Von Scholten, Maj.-Gen., Danish minister to United States, correspondence with Secretary of State, referred to, 1094.

Von Steuben, presentation of replica of, to Germany, 8049.

Wade, James F., member of military commission to Cuba, 6322.

Wadsworth, James S., military governor of District of Columbia, 3311.
Executive clerks to be organized under direction of, 3323.

Wadsworth, Jeremiah, commissioner to treat with Indians, 190, 249.

Wagner, Peter, director of Bank of United States, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1260.

Wagner, Reinhardt, arrest of, at Lodz, Russia, 4789, 4793.

Wainwright, Jonathan M., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Wainwright, Richard, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Waishkey, John, Jr., mentioned, 4665.

Waite, Morrison Remick; jurist; b. Lyme, Conn., Nov. 29, 1816; graduated Yale, A. B. 1837, A. M. 1840; admitted to the bar and removed to Toledo, Ohio, 1850; counsel for the United States before the arbitration board at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1872-73; appointed by President Grant chief justice U. S. Supreme Court, 1874; received honorary degrees from many colleges; died Washington, D. C., March 23, 1888.

Waite, Morrison R., Chief Justice, death of announced, and honors to be paid memory of, 5349.

Walker, John G., chairman of Nicaragua Canal Commission, 6326.

Walker, Robert J.; Secretary of the Treasury under President Polk; b. Northumberland, Pa., July 23, 1801; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819; studied law, and began practice at Pittsburg in 1821; moved to Mississippi in 1826 and located at Madisonville; appointed a United States Senator from Mississippi as a Democrat, and elected, serving from Feb. 22, 1836, to March 5, 1845, when he resigned; Secretary of the Treasury 1845-1849; appointed governor of Kansas in 1857, but soon resigned; financial agent to Europe in 1863; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, 1869.

Walker, Robert J.:
Correspondence with President regarding contribution to be levied upon Mexico, 2373.
Governor of Kansas, 3003.

Walker, Thomas U., architect for extension of Capitol, 2680.

Walker, William, arrest of, in Nicaragua and complaints arising therefrom, discussed, 2997.
Referred to, 3001, 3017.

Wallace, Lewis, member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

Waller, John L., arrest and imprisonment of, by military authorities of France, discussed, 6060, 6098.

Walsh, R. M., special agent to Santo Domingo, correspondence of, referred to, 2696.

Walter, Squire, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5419.

Walworth, Reuben H., nomination of, as associate justice of Supreme Court, withdrawn, 2181.

Wanamaker, John; merchant and Postmaster-General under President Benjamin Harrison; b. Philadelphia, July 11, 1837. His grandfather was John Wanamaker, a farmer of Hunterdon County, N. J., a descendant of the Palatines who left Germany during the religious persecutions which raged from 1730 to 1740, and about 1815 removed to Dayton, Ohio, and shortly afterward to Kosciusko County, Ind., where he died. He left three sons, all of whom returned East and settled in Philadelphia County, Pa. John Wanamaker, the subject of this sketch, was the oldest of their seven children. He attended the Philadelphia public schools until 14 years of age, when he entered a retail store on Market street as an errand boy at a salary of $1.50 per week. After he had served as stock boy, entry clerk and salesman in the largest clothing house in the city, he was chosen, in 1857, the first paid secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, which office he resigned in April, 1861, to engage in the clothing business with his brother-in-law on a joint capital of $3,500. The amount of the first day's sales at their store was $24.67, and the business for the year $24,125. His partner's health failing, most of the details of the business devolved upon Mr. Wanamaker. In May, 1869, Mr. Wanamaker established the house of "John Wanamaker & Co.," on Chestnut street. In 1875 he bought the Pennsylvania railroad freight depot, Thirteenth and Market streets, and when Dwight L. Moody visited Philadelphia in November of that year, fitted it up as a tabernacle, where from ten to twenty thousand persons daily listened to the great evangelist. In 1876 the depot was remodelled and opened as a bazaar for the sale of men's and boy's clothing, hats, shoes, etc. March 12, 1877, the establishment was reopened as a dry goods mart, to which have since been added millinery, upholstery, carpets, furniture, books, toys and almost every kind of goods that go to make up the stock of a general store, now the largest in the world. When asked for some part of his biography to be read to young men, he replied, "Thinking, trying, toiling and trusting is all of my biography." On receiving the first month's pay in his position as postmaster-general, he remarked to a friend: "This is the first salary I have earned for over twenty-five years; I do not know what I shall do with it." While he was postmaster-general Mr. Wanamaker provided quicker transmission of the mails by pushing the railway companies to new achievements in rapid transportation; he established sea post-offices, whereby foreign mail is distributed and made up aboard ship, and is ready for immediate transmission to inland cities on arrival at port; he improved the immediate delivery system, and urged the establishment of the postal telegraph service and parcel post.

Warburton, Stanton; b. Sullivan Co., Pa., April 13, 1865; graduated from the high school at Cherokee, Iowa, in 1884, and from Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in

Warburton, Stanton—*Continued.*
1888; moved to Tacoma, Wash., where he finished reading law and was admitted to the bar; elected to the Washington State Senate in 1896, and re-elected in 1900; elected to the 62d and 64th Congresses from Washington.

Ward, Frederick T., death of, while in military service of China, 3353.

Ward, John Elliot; diplomat; b. Sunbury, Ga., Oct. 2, 1814; admitted to the bar in 1835; solicitor-general of Georgia, 1836-38; member of legislature, 1839, 1845, and 1853; appointed minister to China, 1858, and resigned in 1861 because of his secession views.

Ward, John E., minister to China:
- Appointment of, 3089.
- Refusal of, to submit to humiliating ceremonies in approaching sovereign, 3090.

Ward, Samuel, special agent to Mexico, mentioned, 2770.

Warner, William; b. Lafayette Co., Wis., June 11, 1840; enlisted in 1862 in the Civil War, and was promoted to major; located in Kansas City, Mo., in 1865 and engaged in the practice of law; elected to Congress in 1884, and re-elected in 1886; elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1888; appointed United States district attorney for the western district of Missouri in 1870, 1882, 1898, and in 1902; recipient of degree of LL. D. from the University of Michigan; elected to the United States Senate from Missouri, March 18, 1905.

Warner, William, member of Sioux Commission, 5480.

Warren, Francis Emory; b. Hinsdale, Mass., June 20, 1844; served as private and noncommissioned officer in Civil War; received the Congressional medal of honor for gallantry on battlefield at the siege of Port Hudson; president of the senate of Wyoming legislature in 1873-74, and member of the senate in 1884-85; mayor of the city of Cheyenne, and served three terms as treasurer of Wyoming; appointed governor of Wyoming by President Arthur in 1885, and removed by President Cleveland in 1886; again appointed governor of Wyoming by President Harrison in 1889, and served until the Territory was admitted as a state, when he was elected the first governor; elected to the United States Senate, Nov. 18, 1890; re-elected in 1895, 1901, 1907, and 1913 for term ending March 3, 1919.

Warren, John, arrest and trial of, in Great Britain, 3827.
- Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, 3834.
- Referred to, 3897.
- Released, 3902.

Warrington, Lewis; naval officer; b. Williamsburg, Va., Nov. 3, 1782; entered navy as midshipman, 1800; attached to *Chesapeake;* served in the Mediterranean, 1803-1806; earned a gold medal and the thanks of Congress for his gallant achievements in War of 1812; died Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1851.

Warrington, Lewis:
- British ship captured by vessel in command of, 534.
- Energy displayed by, in suppressing piracies, 876.

Warrior, The, illegal detention of, 2051.

Washburn, Charles A., minister to Paraguay, controversy with President of Paraguay, discussed, 3883.

Washburne, Elihu Benjamin (1816-1887); politician; b. Livermore, Me.; admitted to the bar, 1840; settled in Galena, Ill.; member of Congress, 1853-69; chairman of the committee of commerce, 1855-65; called the "Watch Dog of the Treasury" on account of his rigid economy in handling public funds; secretary of state under Grant, 1869; resigned on account of ill-health; minister to France, where he remained during the siege of Paris.

Washburne, Elihu B.:
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5165.
- Minister to France, metric convention signed by, 4312.

Washington, Bushrod, commissioner to treat with Indians, nominations of, 250.

Washington, George, biography of, 33.

Washington, John, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2571.

Washington, Martha; the wife of the first President of the United States was b. Martha Dandridge, Kent County, Va., May, 1732. Descended from a highly respected Welsh clergyman her youth had every advantage of good birth, high social position and intercourse with refined society, and she was carefully trained in all the accomplishments common to young ladies of the period. She had an agreeable personality, a refined face and winning manners. In her seventeenth year she was married to Daniel Parke Custis. It was a love match and the young couple went to live at a plantation known as the White House, on the Pamunkey River, in Kent County. Three children were born of this union, and in a few years the eldest son and his father died, leaving Mrs. Custis and the two other children well provided for. Besides large landed estates her fortune included £45,000 in money. She was still young and beautiful, and had many admirers. After three years of widowhood she was married to George Washington in the White House amid scenes of old-time Virginia hospitality amid a joyous assemblage of relatives and friends. Soon after the wedding the Washingtons went to live at Mount Vernon. During the Revolution Mrs. Washington spent the winters with her husband in his headquarters and the summers at Mount Vernon. Martha Custis, her daughter, died at the age of seventeen and John Custis, her son, died at the age of sixteen just after the close of the Revolutionary war, through which he served. Of the years in which she figured as the social head of the nation it is needless to speak. The elegant simplicity and the austere stateliness of the public entertainments of early official social life are familiar to all and the Washingtons led for eight years. Martha Custis Washington died in 1801, two years after her husband, and was buried beside him in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

Washington, Martha, resolution of Congress on death of husband, transmitted to, 290.
  Reply of, 291.

Washington, Samuel T., resolution of Congress thanking, for sword of Washington and staff of Franklin, 2126.

Watkins, John Thomas; b. Minden, La., Jan. 15, 1854; studied law and was admitted to the bar, 1878; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, and 64th Congresses from Louisiana.

Wayne, Anthony, treaty with Indians concluded by, 181.

Weakley, Robert, commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 620.

Weaver, James B.; soldier and politician; b. Dayton, Ohio, 1833; attained the rank of brigadier-general in the Civil War; sat in Congress from Iowa, 1879-81; nominee of the Greenback-Labor party for president, 1880, and of the People's party in 1892; from 1885 until 1889 he sat as a Greenback-Labor and Democratic member of Congress from Iowa.

Weaver, William A., court-martial of, 853.

Webb, Edwin Yates; b. Shelby, N. C., May 23, 1872; graduated Wake Forest College, 1893; studied law at University of North Carolina and at University of Virginia; began practice of law, 1894; elected state senator in 1900; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, and 64th Congresses from North Carolina.

Webber, Charles, arrest and imprisonment of, in Mexico, 4678, 4692.

Webster, Daniel (1782-1852); lawyer, statesman, and orator; b. Salisbury or Franklin, N. H.; prior to his removal to Boston in 1816, he was member of Congress, 1813-17; made a national reputation as a lawyer by winning the Dartmouth College case, 1818; member of Congress, 1823-27; United States senator, 1827-41; his famous reply to Hayne was made in 1830; opposed Calhoun, 1833; and Jackson on the Bank question; in 1836 he received the 14 electoral votes of Massachusetts for president; while Secretary of State, 1841-43, he negotiated the Ashburton treaty; from 1845 to 1850 he was United States senator for Massachusetts; opposed the Mexican War and the annexation of Texas; supported Clay in his compromise, 1850; Secretary of State again, 1850-52; and sought without success the Whig nomination for president in 1852; his famous orations include: the Plymouth anniversary, 1820; laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill monument, 1825; on the death of Jefferson and of Adams, 1826; on the dedication of Bunker Hill, 1843, and at the laying of the cornerstone of the addition to the Capitol in 1851.

Webster, Daniel:
  Correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2153.
  Member of notification committee to wait on President-elect J. Q. Adams, 858.
  Mentioned, 2281.
  Secretary of State, 1876, 2646.
    Death of, announced and referred to, 2698, 2699.
    Instructions issued to, to treat with Lord Ashburton, 2081.

Webster, Joseph D., report and map of survey of Gulf coast by, transmitted, 2601, 2610.

Webster, William, sequestration of lands of, in New Zealand and claim of, against Great Britain, 4327, 5661.

Weed, Thurlow (1797-1882); journalist and politician; b. Greene Co., N. Y.; entered politics as an active member of the Anti-Masonic party; opposed the Albany Regency; became a Whig and Republican leader, intimately associated with William H. Seward; was largely influential in securing the nomination of Harrison, Clay, Taylor, Scott, and Frémont for the presidency; in the latter part of his career he was not in full sympathy with his party; favored the election of Johnson and his reconstruction policy, but supported Grant in 1868; from 1867 to 1878 he edited the *Commercial Advertiser* in New York.

Weil, Benjamin, claim of, against Mexico, 4697, 4760, 4982, 4987, 5193.

Welles, Gideon; lawyer, editor, statesman; b. Glastonbury, Conn., July 1, 1802; educated Norwich (Vt.) University and studied law; became editor and proprietor of the Hartford *Times*, 1826-36, and continued to contribute articles up to 1854; member state legislature, 1827-35; appointed chief of a bureau in the navy department, 1846; actively supported Lincoln's candidacy for the presidency and became Secretary of the Navy under Lincoln and continued under Johnson; through his energy the strength and efficiency of the administration were greatly increased; died Hartford, Conn., Feb. 11, 1878.

Welles, Gideon, Secretary of Navy:
  Correspondence regarding vacation of office of Secretary of War by Gen. Grant, 3804.
  Directed to consider applications of loyal persons to remove with Union lines, 3360.
  Letter of, regarding rank of Marine Corps, 3236.

Welsh, William, member of Indian commission, 3977.

Wentworth, Joshua, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

West, James H., imprisonment of, in Cuba, 2765.

West, Lionel Sackville. (See Sackville, Lord.)

West, Nathaniel T., ensign in Navy, nomination of and reasons therefor, 3357.

Wetmore, George Peabody; b. during a visit of his parents abroad, at London, England, Aug. 2, 1846; graduated from Yale College in 1867, receiving the degree

Wetmore, George Peabody—*Continued.*
of A. B. and that of A. M. in 1871; studied law at Columbia Law School, and was graduated in 1869, receiving the degree of LL. B.; was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island and of New York in 1869; governor of Rhode Island, 1885-1887; elected to the United States Senate from Rhode Island, June 13, 1894; re-elected in 1900, and again for the term ending March 3, 1913.

Wetmore, Prosper M., naval agent, accounts of, referred to, 2682.

Weyler, Valeriano, reconcentration policy of, in Cuba, discussed, 6256, 6283, 6284, 6308.
Referred to, 6285.

Wharton, William F., Acting Secretary of State, 5581.
Agreement between United States and Great Britain for *modus vivendi* regarding Bering Sea fisheries signed by, 5581.

Wheaton, Henry:
Referred to, 2205.
Treaty concluded by, with—
Denmark, 1044.
Zollverein, 2169.

Wheeler, Joseph; soldier; of Wheeler, Ala.; b. Augusta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1836; graduated from West Point in 1859; lieutenant of cavalry, and served in New Mexico; resigned in 1861; lieutenant of artillery in the Confederate army; successively promoted to the command of a regiment, brigade, division, and army corps, and in 1862 assigned to the command of the army corps of cavalry of the Western Army, continuing in that position till the war closed; by joint resolution of the Confederate Congress received the thanks of that body for successful military operations, and for the defense of the city of Aiken received the thanks of the State of South Carolina; May 11, 1864, became the senior cavalry general of the Confederate armies; appointed professor of philosophy Louisiana State Seminary in 1866, which he declined; lawyer and planter; appointed major-general of volunteers by President McKinley May 4, 1898, and assigned to command of Cavalry Division, U. S. Army; on June 24, with 900 men, fought and defeated Lieutenant-General Linares at Las Guasimas, the enemy having over 2,000 regular Spanish troops; at the battle of San Juan, July 1 and 2, senior officer in immediate command on the field, and senior member of commission which negotiated the surrender of Santiago and 23,000 Spanish soldiers; assigned to command of United States forces at Montauk, Long Island, Aug. 18, and on Oct. 5 assigned to the command of the Fourth Army Corps; Aug. 31, 1899, in command of First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Corps, in the Philippines; engaged with enemy at Santa Rita Sept. 9 and also on Sept. 16, also in capture of Porac, Sept. 28, and in the various engagements with the enemy at Angeles, Oct. 10 to 17, inclusive; in the advance upon and capture of Bamban, Nov. 11, and the minor expeditions to Camiling, Nov. 23, and expedition to Sulipa and San Ignacio; elected as a Democrat to the 47th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, and 55th Congresses, and re-elected to the 56th Congress; failed to qualify to fill his place; retired in 1900 as a brigadier-general of the Regular Army.

Wheeler, Joseph, operations of cavalry division under, around Santiago, Cuba, discussed, 6395.

Wheeler, William Almon (1819-1887); statesman and nineteenth Vice-President; b. Malone, N. Y.; began the practice of law, 1845; district attorney of Franklin Co., N. Y., 1846-49; Whig representative to the state assembly, 1848-59; state senator, 1858-59; Republican member of Congress, 1861-63 and 1869-77; by the "Wheeler Compromise" in 1874 he adjusted the difficulty with Louisiana; Republican candidate for Vice-President with Hayes, 1876, and declared elected, 1877; served from 1877-1881.

Wheelock, John E., arrest and imprisonment of, in Venezuela, 4789, 4803.

Whipple, John, correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2140, 2141.

Whitacre, John J.; b. Dec. 28, 1860; elected to the 62d Congress from Ohio, Nov. 8, 1910.

Whitby, Henry, British officer, proclamation for arrest of, for murder of American citizen, 390.

White, Alexander, commissioner of Washington City, 302.

White, Alexander; statesman; b. Franklin, Tenn., Oct. 16, 1816; moved to Alabama; received an academic education; served in the Seminole War in 1836; studied law and practiced; elected a representative from Alabama to the 32d Congress as a Union Whig, defeating Samuel F. Rice, State Rights Democrat; member of State Constitutional Convention in 1865; member General Assembly in 1872; elected Representative-at-large to the 43d Congress; defeated for re-election; appointed an associate justice of the United States Court for the territory of Utah in 1875.

White, George; b. Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1872; attended the common schools of Titusville, Pa., and graduated from the High School in 1891, and in that year entered Princeton University, graduating in the class of 1895 with the degree of B. A.; entered the oil business; mined in the Klondike, 1898-1901; elected to the legislature and represented Washington Co., Ohio, from 1905 to 1908; elected to the 62d, 63d, and 64th Congresses from Ohio.

White, Joseph L., counsel of ship canal company, 2676.

White, Joseph M., employment of, to compile land laws in Florida, 994.

White, William, imprisonment of, in Buenos Ayres, 632.

Whitely, Simeon, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3393.

Whiting, Joseph B., member of Chippewa Commission, 5500.

Whitney, William Collins (1841-1904); financier and politician; b. Conway, Mass.; in 1871, he took an active part against the "Tweed Ring" in New York; was corporation counsel of New York City, 1875-82; Secretary of the Navy, 1885-89; a strong supporter of Cleveland, whose presidential campaign he managed in 1892; it was his

Whitney, William Collins—*Continued.* masterly management that secured both nomination and election of Cleveland under peculiarly adverse conditions; his great work as financier was the consolidation of the traction lines in New York City.

Whittlesey, Elisha, commissioner to adjudicate claims of David Taylor, 2678.

Wickersham, George Woodward; Attorney-General under President Taft; b. Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 19, 1858; graduated law department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1880; admitted to the Philadelphia bar and practiced there until 1882, when he removed to New York City.

Wickersham, James; lawyer; b. Aug. 24, 1857; appointed United States district judge of Alaska, 1900, and resigned to take effect Jan. 1, 1908; elected delegate to the 61st, 62d, and 63d Congresses from Alaska.

Wickliffe, Charles A.; Postmaster-General under President Tyler; b. Bardstown, Ky., June 8, 1788; received a liberal education; studied law and began practice at Bardstown; state representative 1812-13 and 1822-23; elected a representative from Kentucky to the 18th Congress as a Clay Democrat; re-elected to the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Congresses; elected to the State house of representatives in 1834, and speaker; lieutenant-governor of Kentucky in 1836; became governor at the death of Gov. Clark in 1839; Postmaster-General 1841-1845; sent on a secret mission by President Polk to the Republic of Texas in 1845; elected a Representative from Kentucky to the 37th Congress as a Union Whig; delegate to the national Democratic convention at Chicago in 1864; died in Howard County, Md., Oct. 31, 1869.

Wilcox, Orlando B., negotiations for and correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3463.

Wilder, W. C., member of commission concluding treaty of annexation of Hawaiian Islands, 5783.

Wilkes, Charles; naval officer; b. New York, April 3, 1798; joined the navy as midshipman Jan. 1, 1818; conducted an expedition to explore the southern Pacific Ocean, 1838-42; in 1861, while cruising in the *San Jacinto*, he intercepted the British steamer *Trent* and took from her two confederate commissioners who were on their way to England, and placed them under the custody of Federal authorities at Fort Warren; between 1862 and 1866 he was employed chiefly in blockade duty on the South Atlantic coast; made rear-admiral, 1866, and soon after retired; died Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1877.

Wilkes, Charles:
  Commander of exploring expedition, report of, on Oregon Territory referred to, 2013.
  Removal of Mason and Slidell from British vessel. (See Mason and Slidell.)

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, expenditures of publication of, referred to, 3068.

Wilkinson, James; soldier; b. Maryland, 1757, and joined the Revolutionary Army, 1778; appointed secretary of the board of war, of which Gen. Gates was president; settled in Kentucky after the war, and engaged in expeditions against the Indians; governor of Louisiana Territory, 1805-06; appointed major-general in 1813 and made unsuccessful efforts to occupy Canada; on the reorganization of the army in 1815 he was discharged and migrated to Mexico, where he died Dec. 28, 1825.

Wilkinson, James:
  Aaron Burr's insurrection, troops sent to suppress, commanded by, 401.
  Conduct and commercial transactions of, investigated, 423.
    No intimation found of corrupt receipt of money by, 427.
  Expeditions against Wabash Indians commanded by, 104.
  Mentioned, 405.

Williams, Eli, commissioner for Cumberland road, 406.

Williams, George H.; b. New Lebanon, N. Y., March 23, 1823; received a liberal education; studied law; moved to Iowa, where he began the practice of his profession; judge of the first judicial district of Iowa 1847-1852; Presidential elector in 1852; chief justice of the Territory of Oregon in 1853 and again in 1857, resigning; member of the constitutional convention of Oregon in 1858; elected a United States Senator from Oregon as a Union Republican 1865-1871; Attorney-General of the United States 1872-1875; nominated by President Grant Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, but the name was withdrawn.

Williams, George H., member of commission to settle questions with Great Britain, 4075.

Williams, John Sharp; b. July 30, 1854, at Memphis, Tenn.; received a fair education at private schools, the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, Ky., the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., the University of Virginia, and the University of Heidelberg, in Baden, Germany; subsequently studied law under Profs. Minor and Southall at the University of Virginia; in December, 1878, moved to Yazoo City, Miss., where he engaged in the practice of his profession and the varied pursuits of a cotton planter; delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Cleveland and Stevenson; served as temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention in 1904; was elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, and 59th Congresses, and re-elected to the 60th Congress, receiving all the votes cast. He had no opposition either for renomination or election; was the candidate of his party for the office of Speaker in the 58th, 59th, and 60th Congresses. On Aug. 1, 1907, Mr. Williams was chosen at a primary election to be the candidate of the Democratic party for the United States Senate from Mississippi, and on Jan. 23, 1908, elected by the legislature to succeed Hon. H. D. Money. His term will expire March 3, 1917.

Williams, Jonathan; b. Boston, Mass., May 26, 1750; attended the common schools; engaged in mercantile pursuits; studied law and practiced; located at Philadelphia; judge of the court of common pleas; entered the Army in Feb., 1801, as major of engineers, and resigned June 20, 1803, as lieutenant-colonel of engineers; colonel of engineers 1808-12, when he resigned; elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Fourteenth Congress but died at Philadelphia, before taking his seat, May 16, 1815.

Williams, Jonathan, death of Gen. Washington announced and honors to be paid memory of, were signed by, as aide-de-camp.

Williams, Robert, bureau of military information under supervision of, discussed, 5879.

Williams, S. W., decree of, prohibiting steamers sailing under American flag from using channel on Yangtse River discussed, 3896, 3902.

Willis, Albert S.; b. Shelby County, Ky., Jan. 22, 1843; received his early education in common schools and graduated from the Louisville Male High School in 1860; taught school for four years; studied law and graduated from the Louisville Law School in 1866; elected attorney for Jefferson County in 1874; elected a Representative from Kentucky to the 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, and 49th Congresses as a Democrat; appointed minister to Honolulu by President Cleveland, and died there Jan. 6, 1897.

Willis, Albert S., minister to Hawaiian Islands. (See Hawaiian Islands, minister to.)

Willis, Jesse H., collector of customs, nomination of, 992.

Wilmot, David (1814-1868); politician and jurist; b. Bethany, Pa.; admitted to bar, 1834; member of Congress from Pennsylvania, 1844-51; promoted the famous "Wilmot Proviso" (1846); joined the Republican party and supported Fremont in 1856; United States senator, 1861-63; judge of the United States Court of Claims, 1863.

Wilson, Alfred M., member of Cherokee Commission, 5481.

Wilson, H. B. (administrator), act for relief of, vetoed, 5236.

Wilson, Henry; b. Farmington, N. H., Feb. 16, 1812; his parents' name was Colbath, and his name was Jeremiah Jones Colbath until he was seventeen years of age, when he had it changed by the legislature to Henry Wilson; received an academic education; learned the shoemaker's trade; member of the Massachusetts State House of Representatives 1841-42; member of the State Senate 1844, 1845, 1846, 1850, 1851, and 1852, and president of the senate two years; delegate to the national Whig convention at Philadelphia in 1848 and withdrew; delegate to the Free Soil national convention at Pittsburg in 1851, and its president; defeated in 1852 as the Free Soil candidate for Congress; delegate to the Constitutional Convention 1853; defeated as the Free Soil candidate for Governor; elected a United States Senator from Massachusetts by a coalition of Free Soilers, Americans and Democrats, and three times re-elected, serving from 1855 until he resigned in 1873; in 1861 he raised, and commanded, for a time, the 22d Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; elected Vice-President of the United States in 1872; died in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1875; author of several publications relating to slavery.

Wilson, Henry, Vice-President death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4285.

Wilson, James, of Traer, Tama Co., Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture in President Taft's Cabinet; b. Ayrshire, Scotland, Aug. 16, 1835; in 1852 he came to the United States, located in Tama Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming; served in state legislature, and elected to Congress in 1872, and served in the 43d, 44th, and 48th Congresses; in the interim between the 44th and 48th Congresses, member of Railway Commission; 1870 to 1874, regent of State University; director of the agricultural experiment station and professor of agriculture at the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, 1890-1896; appointed Secretary of Agriculture by President McKinley in 1897 and 1901; by President Roosevelt in 1905; and by President Taft in 1909.

Wilson, John M., Puerto Rican expedition re-enforced by division of, 6318.

Wilson, William Bauchop, Secretary of Labor under President Wilson; b. Blantyre, Scotland, April 2, 1862; came to this country with his parents in 1870 and settled at Arnot, Tioga County, Pa. In March, 1871, he began working in the coal mines; in November, 1873, became half member of the Mine Workers' Union; has taken an active part in trade union affairs from early manhood; international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America from 1900 to 1908, having been elected each year without opposition; is engaged in farming at Blossburg; is married and has nine children; elected to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from the fifteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania; chairman Committee on Labor, House of Representatives, 62d Congress. Took office as Secretary of Labor March 5, 1913.

Wilson, William Lyne (1843-1900); statesman and cabinet officer; b. Jefferson Co., Va.; served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War; president of the University of Virginia, 1882-1883; Democratic member of Congress from West Virginia, 1883-95; while chairman of the Ways and Means committee he brought about the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Bill, 1893; and framed the tariff bill known by his name, 1894; postmaster-general under Cleveland, 1895-1897; president of Washington and Lee University, 1897.

Wilson, William Warfield; b. March 2, 1868, at Ohio, Bureau Co., Ill.; admitted to the bar in 1893; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 64th Congresses from Illinois.

Wilson, Woodrow, biography of, 8247.

Windom, William (1827-1891); statesman and cabinet officer; b. Waterford, Ohio; member of Congress from Minnesota, 1859-69; United States senator, 1870-81; Secretary of the Treasury (1881 in Garfield's cabinet, and 1889-1891 in Harrison's cabinet); a decided advocate of reciprocity and of the gold standard.

Windom, William, Secretary of Treasury, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5599.
  Referred to, 5568.

Wines, E. C., commissioner to International Congress on Prevention of Crimes, report of, referred to, 4115.

Winslow, Ezra D., refusal of Great Britain to surrender other fugitives and, 4325, 4369.

Winslow, John A., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3457.

Winthrop, Robert C., correspondence respecting presentation to United States of desk upon which Declaration of Independence was written, 4540.

Wise, Henry Augustus; naval officer; b. Brooklyn, N. Y., May 12, 1819; entered the navy as midshipman, 1834; served in the Seminole War and on the Pacific coast during the Mexican War; flag lieutenant of Mediterranean squadron, 1852-54; conveyed the Japanese ambassadors home in frigate Niagara, 1861; promoted to captain and chief of naval ordnance bureau with rank of commander in December, 1866; died at Naples, Italy, April 2, 1869.

Wise, Henry A., minister to—
  Brazil—
    Correspondence of, referred to, 2426, 2428, 2538.
    Dispatches from, regarding slave trade, 2215.
  France, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2086.

Witherspoon, Samuel A.; b. May 4, 1855, in Lowndes Co., Miss.; educated at the University of Mississippi and was graduated in 1876; for three years a tutor of Latin in the State University, and that institution has conferred upon him the degree of A. B., A. M., and LL. D.; was married on the 17th day of June, 1880, to Miss Sue E. May, of Versailles, Ky. In the election to the 62d Congress from Mississippi was the nominee of the Democratic party and had no opponent. He was also reelected to 63d and 64th Congresses.

Wolcott, Oliver, commissioner of United States, nomination of, 290.

Wolford, Frank, Presidential elector of Kentucky, arrest and imprisonment of, 3460.

Wood, John E., correspondence of, referred to, 3014.

Wood, Lafayette B., brevet second lieutenant, promotion of, to second lieutenant, recommended, 2296.

Woodbury, Levi, Secretary of the Navy under President Jackson and of the Treasury under President Van Buren; b. Francistown, N. H., Dec. 22, 1789; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1809; studied law and began practice at Francistown; appointed judge of the superior court of New Hampshire in 1816; moved to Portsmouth; governor of New Hampshire 1823-24; State representative 1825 and speaker; a United States Senator as a Democrat 1825-1831; State senator 1831, but declined; Secretary of the Navy 1831, and in 1834 transferred to the Treasury Department, serving until 1841; appointed chief justice of the superior court of New Hampshire, but declined; again a member of the United States Senate 1841-1845; resigned, having been appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (vice Joseph Story, deceased), serving until he died at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 4, 1851.

Woodbury, Levi, Secretary of Treasury in 1836, issued an order regarding the circulation of small bank notes and certain rules to reduce the number of by payment in specie.
  Correspondence respecting interference in elections and pay of soldiers, 1315.

Woodford, Stewart L.; statesman; b. New York City Sept. 3, 1835; graduated from Columbia College in 1854; studied law, and began practice in New York City; assistant attorney for the United States at New York City in 1861; served in the Union Army; lieutenant-colonel of the One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers and later colonel, and brigadier-general; first Union military commander of Charleston, S. C., and of Savannah, Ga.; lieutenant-governor of New York in 1866; president of the electoral college in 1872; elected a Representative from New York to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, but resigned July 1, 1874, having been appointed United States attorney for the southern district of New York.

Woodford, Stewart L., minister to Spain mentioned, 6257, 6284, 6286.
  Withdrawal of, 6312.

Woodruff, Wilford, letter of, advising Mormons to refrain from contracting marriages forbidden by law, referred to, 5553.

Woodworth, Selim E., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Wool, John Ellis; soldier; b. Newburgh, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1784; engaged in business as bookseller in Troy, N. Y., and later studied law, which he abandoned to enlist as captain in the army in April, 1812; he rendered distinguished service during the second war with England and in 1816 was made inspector-general with rank of colonel; appointed brigadier-general in 1841; actively supported Gen. Taylor in Mexican War, and received the thanks of Congress and a sword for his valor; placed in command of Fort Monroe, Va., August, 1861; was promoted to major-general, 1862, and placed on the retired list Aug. 1, 1863; died Troy, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1869.

Wool, John E.:
  Correspondence regarding Department of Pacific, 2429, 2431, 3014.
  Inquiry in case of, 1589.
  Thanks of President tendered to, and the forces under his command in bringing about the surrender of Norfolk, and the evacuation of batteries, 3313.

Wooster, David, monument to memory of, information regarding, 801.

Worcester, Dean C., member of commission to Philippine Islands, 6584.

Worden, John Lorimer; naval officer; b. Westchester Co., N. Y., March 12, 1818; entered navy as midshipman Jan. 10, 1834; commanded the iron-clad *Monitor* in her fight with the *Merrimac* off Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862; promoted Captain, 1863, and did duty at New York in connection with the iron-clads; commissioned rear-admiral Nov. 20, 1872; retired Dec. 23, 1886; died Oct. 18, 1897.

Worden, John L.:
  Captain in Navy, nomination of, 3352.
  Imprisonment of, 3235.
  Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3344.
  Thanks of President tendered, 3313.

Worden, L. J., act for relief of, vetoed, 5247.
  Consideration and return of, discussed, 5249.

Works, John D.; b. Ohio Co., Ind., March 29, 1847; was reared on a farm until sixteen and a half years of age, when he enlisted in the army, serving eighteen months, until the close of the Civil War; educated in the common schools of Indiana; is a lawyer and practiced his profession for fifteen years at Vevay, Ind.; in 1883 moved to California; served one term as a member of the legislature of Indiana in 1879; was judge of the Superior Court of San Diego Co., Cal., and a justice of the Supreme Court of that state; for a short time, in 1910, a member of the City Council of the city of Los Angeles, Cal., and its president; member of the American Bar Association more than twenty years; elected United States Senator for California by the legislature of that state for the term ending March 3, 1917.

Worrell, Edward, consul at Matanzas, correspondence regarding estates of deceased American citizens in Cuba, 2893.

Worthington, Nicholas E., member of Strike Commission, 5983.

Wright, Carroll D., member of Strike Commission, 5983.

Wright, Isaac H., naval agent, appointment of, referred to, 2272.

Wright, John C.; journalist; b. Wethersfield, Conn., in 1783; received a liberal education; printer; studied law, and began practice at Steubenville, Ohio; judge of the state supreme court; elected a Representative from Ohio to the 18th, 19th, and 20th Congresses; defeated for re-election; engaged in newspaper work and for some years proprietor of the Cincinnati *Gazette;* delegate to the peace congress; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1861.

Wright, J. C., correspondence regarding removal of remains of the late President W. H. Harrison, 1906.

Wright, John V., member of Indian commission, 5579.

Wright, Joseph A.; diplomat; b. Washington, Pa., April 17, 1810; moved to Indiana, where he graduated from the University of Indiana; studied law, and in 1829 began practice at Rockville, Ind.; state representative in 1833 and a state senator in 1840; elected a representative from Indiana to the 28th Congress as a Democrat; defeated for re-election; governor of Indiana 1849-1857; minister to Prussia 1857-1861, and again appointed, serving from 1865 until his death, at Berlin, Prussia, May 11, 1867.

Wright, Joseph A., compensation to, for attending International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg, Germany, recommended, 3398.

Wright, Obed, arrest and prosecution of, for murder of friendly Indians, 618.

Wright, Silas (1795-1847); statesman; b. Amherst, Mass.; began the practice of law at Canton, N. Y., in 1819; state senator, 1823-27, where he opposed De Witt Clinton; elected member of Congress, 1827-29; comptroller of New York, 1829-33; United States senator, 1833-34 and 1837-43, where he opposed the United States Bank and supported Clay's Compromise; declined the nomination for Vice-President, 1844; governor of New York, 1844-47; several cabinet and diplomatic offices were tendered him, but he refused all.

Yard, James, consul to Santa Cruz, nomination of, 90.

Yokum, William, report in case of, transmitted, 3412.

Young, Brigham; Mormon leader; b. Whitingham, Vt., June 1, 1801; joined the Latter-day Saints at Mendon, N. Y., in 1831. Possessed of great natural ability, developed by experience as a missionary and a religious organizer, he rose to prominence and at the death of Joseph Smith, in 1844, succeeded him as the head of the church. In 1846 he led the Mormon community from Nauvoo, Ill., to the Missouri River, which was then the frontier of the nation, and a year later led a company of pioneers across the great plains, over the Rocky Mountains, into "The Great American Desert." There he founded Salt Lake City, the first white settlement of the inter-mountain region and the nucleus of the present State of Utah.

In March, 1849, pending Congressional action upon their petition for a civil government, Brigham Young and his associates established the provisional State of Deseret. Congress denied the petition for a state government, and organized the Territory of Utah, with Brigham Young as Governor, appointed by the President of the United States. After serving a second term, he was succeeded in 1858 by Alfred Cumming, the first non-Mormon executive of the territory. Though no longer Governor, Brigham Young continued to wield great influence, especially among the Mormon people. He died at Salt Lake City, Aug. 29, 1877.

Young, Brigham, governor of Utah:
- Alleged rebellion under leadership of, discussed, 2986, 3034.
  - Referred to, 3013.
- His power discussed, 2985.
- Governor Cumming appointed in place of, 2986, 3034.

Young, James; b. July 18, 1866, at Henderson, Tex.; educated at the State University, Austin, Tex., graduating in June, 1891, with the degree of LL. B.; engaged in the practice of law when nominated for Congress, never having held public office; elected to the 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses from Texas.

Young, John J., captain in Navy, nomination of, 3478.

Young, Jonathan, commander in Navy, nomination of, to be restored to original position, and reasons therefor, 4002.

Young, Samuel B. M., operations of brigade under, around Santiago, Cuba, discussed, 6395.

Yulee, David L., imprisonment of, report on, transmitted, 3576.

Zantzinger, John P., captain in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1745.

Zantzinger, William P., purser in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 6003.

Zepeda, Senor, treaty between United States and Nicaragua concluded by, 2572.

Zuloaga, Felix, supreme power in Mexico assigned to, 3094, 3175.

APPENDIX

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

DELEGATIONS BY STATES

[Names of Democrats in roman type; Republicans in *italics;* Socialist in Roman with *; Progressives in small capitals; Independent in CAPITALS.]

ALABAMA.

SENATORS.

John H. Bankhead.
Oscar W. Underwood.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 10.]

At Large—John W. Abercrombie.

1. O. L. Gray.
2. S. Hubert Dent, Jr.
3. H. B. Steagallo.
4. Fred L. Blackmon.
5. J. Thomas Heflin.
6. W. B. Oliver.
7. John L. Burnett.
8. E. B. Almon.
9. George Huddleston.

ARIZONA.

SENATORS.

Henry F. Ashurst
Marcus A. Smith.

REPRESENTATIVE.

[Democrat, 1.]

At Large—Carl Hayden.

ARKANSAS.

SENATORS.

James P. Clarke.
Joe T. Robinson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 7.]

1. Thaddeus H. Caraway.
2. William A. Oldfield.
3. J. N. Tillman.
4. Otis T. Wingo.
5. H. M. Jacoway.
6. Samuel M. Taylor.
7. William S. Goodwin.

CALIFORNIA.

SENATORS.

J. D. Phelan.
John D. Works.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 4; Republicans, 3; Progressives, 3; Independent, 1.]

1. WILLIAM KENT.
2. John E. Baker.
3. *Charles F. Curry.*
4. *Julius Kahn.*
5. John I. Nolan.
6. J. A. Elston.
7. Denver S. Church.
8. *Everis A. Hayes.*
9. C. H. Randall.
10. W. D. Stephens.
11. William Kettner.

COLORADO.

SENATORS.

Charles S. Thomas.
John F. Shaforth.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 3; Republican, 1.]

1. B. C. Hilliard.
2. *Charles B. Timberlake.*
3. Edward Keating.
4. Edward T. Taylor.

CONNECTICUT.

SENATORS.

Frank B. Brandegee.
George P. McLean.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Republicans, 5.]

1. *P. D. Oakley.*
2. *R. R. Freeman.*
3. *J. Q. Tilson.*
4. *E. J. Hill.*
5. *J. P. Glynn.*

DELAWARE.

SENATORS.

Henry A. du Pont.
Williard Saulsbury.

REPRESENTATIVE.

[Republican, 1.]

At Large—*T. W. Miller.*

FLORIDA.

SENATORS.

Duncan U. Fletcher.
Nathan P. Bryan.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 4.]

1. S. M. Sparkman.
2. Frank Clark.
3. Emmett Wilson.
4. W. J. Sears.

GEORGIA.

SENATORS.

Thomas W. Hardwick.
Hoke Smith.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 12.]

1. Charles G. Edwards.
2. Frank Park.
3. Charles R. Crisp.
4. William C. Adamson
5. William S. Howard.
6. W. S. Wise.
7. Gordon Lee.
8. Samuel J. Tribble.
9. Thomas M. Bell.
10. Carl Vinson.
11. John R. Walker.
12. Dudley M. Hughes.

IDAHO.

SENATORS.

William E. Borah.
James H. Brady.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Republicans, 2.]

At Large—*Robert McCracken, Addison T. Smith.*

ILLINOIS.

SENATORS.

J. Hamilton Lewis.
Lawrence Y. Sherman.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 10; Republicans, 16; Progressive, 1.]

At Large—*B. M. Chipperfield,* William E. Williams.

1. *Martin B. Madden.*
2. *James R. Mann.*
3. *W. W. Wilson.*
4. J. T. McDermott.
5. Adolph J. Sabath.
6. James McAndrews.
7. Frank Buchanan.
8. Thomas Gallagher.
9. *Fred A. Britten.*
10. *G. E. Foss.*
11. Ira C. Copley.
12. *C. E. Fuller.*
13. *John C. McKenzie.*
14. Clyde H. Tavenner.
15. *E. J. King.*
16. Claudius U. Stone.
17. *J. A. Sterling.*
18. *Joseph G. Cannon.*
19. *W. B. McKinley.*
20. Henry T. Rainey.
21. *L. Wheeler.*
22. *W. A. Rodenburg.*
23. Martin D. Foster.
24. *T. Williams.*
25. *E. E. Dennison.*

INDIANA.

SENATORS.

Benjamin F. Shively. | John W. Kern.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats,11; Republicans, 2.]

1. Charles Lieb.
2. William A. Cullop.
3. William E. Fox.
4. Lincoln Dixon.
5. Ralph W. Moss.
6. Finly H. Gray.
7. *Merrill Moores.*
8. John A. M. Adair.
9. Martin A. Morrison.
10. *W. R. Wood.*
11. George W. Rauch.
12. Cyrus Cline.
13. Henry A. Barnhart.

IOWA.

SENATORS.

Albert B. Cummins. | *William S. Kenyon.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 1; Republicans, 10.]

1. *Charles A. Kennedy.*
2. *H. E. Hull.*
3. *B. E. Sweet.*
4. *Gilbert N. Haugen.*
5. *James W. Good.*
6. *C. W. Ramseyer.*
7. *C. C. Dowell.*
8. *Horace M. Towner.*
9. *William R. Green.*
10. *Frank P. Woods.*
11. T. J. Steele.

KANSAS.

SENATORS.

Charles Curtis. | William H. Thompson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 6; Republicans, 2.]

1. *Daniel R. Anthony, jr*
2. Joseph Taggart.
3. *Philip P. Campbell.*
4. Dudley Doolittle.
5. Guy T. Helvering.
6. John R. Connolly.
7. Jouett Shouse.
8. W. A. Ayres.

KENTUCKY.

SENATORS.

J. C. W. Beckham. | J. N. Camden.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 9; Republicans, 2.]

1. Alben W. Barkley.
2. D. H. Kinchloe.
3. Robt. Y. Thomas, jr.
4. Ben Johnson.
5. Swagar Sherley.
6. Arthur B. Rouse.
7. J. C. Cantrill.
8. Harvey Helm.
9. W. J. Fields.
10. *John W. Langley.*
11. *Caleb Powers.*

LOUISIANA.

SENATORS.

Robert F. Broussard. | Joseph E. Ransdell.

REPRESENTATIVES

[Democrats, 7; Progressive, 1.]

1. Albert Estopinal.
2. H. Garland Dupré.
3. W. P. MARTIN.
4. John T. Watkins.
5. Riley Wilson.
6. Lewis L. Morgan.
7. Ladislas Lazaro.
8. James B. Aswell.

MAINE.

SENATORS.

Charles F. Johnson. | *Edwin C. Burleigh.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 1; Republicans, 3.]

1. *Asher C. Hinds.*
2. D. J. McGillicuddy.
3. *John A. Peters.*
4. *Frank E. Guernsey.*

MARYLAND.

SENATORS.

John Walter Smith. | Blair Lee.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 5; Republican, 1.]

1. J. D. Price.
2. J. Fred. C. Talbott.
3. Charles P. Cody.
4. J. Charles Linthicum
5. *S. E. Mudd.*
6. David J. Lewis.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SENATORS.

Henry Cabot Lodge. | *John W. Weeks.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 4; Republicans, 12.]

1. *Allen T. Treadway.*
2. *Frederick H. Gillett.*
3. *Calvin D. Paige.*
4. *Samuel E. Winslow.*
5. *John J. Rogers.*
6. *Augustus P. Gardner.*
7. M. F. Phelan.
8. *F. W. Dallinger.*
9. *Ernest W. Roberts.*
10. P. T. Tague.
11. *G. H. Tinkham.*
12. J. A. Gallivan.
13. *W. H. Carter.*
14. Richard Olney, 2d.
15. *William S. Greene.*
16. *Joseph Walsh.*

MICHIGAN.

SENATORS.

William Alden Smith. | *Charles E. Townsend.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 3; Republicans, 10.]

1. Frank E. Doremus.
2. Samuel W. Beakes.
3. *J. M. C. Smith.*
4. *Edward L. Hamilton.*
5. *Carl E. Mapes.*
6. P. H. Kelley.
7. *Louis C. Cranton.*
8. *Joseph W. Fordney.*
9. *J. C. McLaughlin.*
10. *G. A. Loud.*
11. *F. D. Scott.*
12. *W. F. James.*
13. *C. A. Nichols.*

MINNESOTA.

SENATORS.

Knute Nelson. | *Moses E. Clapp.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrat, 1; Republicans, 8; Progressive, 1.]

1. *Sydney Anderson.*
2. *E. E. Ellsworth.*
3. *Charles R. Davis.*
4. C. C. Van Dyke.
5. *George R. Smith.*
6. *C. A. Lindburgh.*
7. *Andrew J. Volstead.*
8. *Clarence B. Miller.*
9. *Halvor Steenerson.*
10. THOMAS D. SCHALL

MISSISSIPPI.

SENATORS.

John Sharp Williams. | James K. Vardaman.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 8.]

1. Ezekiel S. Candler, jr.
2. Hubert D. Stephens.
3. Benj. G. Humphreys
4. Thomas U. Sisson.
5. S. A. Witherspoon.
6. B. P. Harrison.
7. Percy E. Quin.
8. James W. Collier.

MISSOURI.

SENATORS.

William J. Stone. | James A. Reed.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 14; Republicans, 2.]

1. James T. Lloyd.
2. William W. Rucker.
3. J. W. Alexander.
4. Charles F. Booher.
5. William P. Borland.
6. C. C. Dickinson.
7. C. W. Hamlin.
8. D. W. Shackleford.
9. Champ Clark.
10. *J. E. Meeker.*
11. William L. Igoe.
12. *L. C. Dyer.*
13. Walter L. Hensley.
14. Joseph J. Russell.
15. Perl D. Decker.
16. Thomas L. Rubey.

MONTANA.

SENATORS.

Henry L. Meyers. | Thomas J. Walsh.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 2.]

At Large—John M. Evans, Tom Stout.

NEBRASKA.

SENATORS.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock. | *George W. Norris.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 3; Republicans, 3.]

1. *C. F. Reavis.*
2. C. O. Lobeck.
3. Dan V. Stephens.
4. *Charles H. Sloan.*
5. A. C. Shallenberger.
6. *Moses P. Kinkaid.*

NEVADA.

SENATORS.

Samuel Platt. | Key Pittman.

REPRESENTATIVE.

[Republican, 1.]

At Large—*E. E. Roberts.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SENATORS.

Jacob H. Gallinger. | Henry F. Hollis.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Republicans, 2.]

1. *C. A. Sullaway.*
2. *E. H. Wasson.*

NEW JERSEY.

SENATORS.

James E. Martine. | William Hughes.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 4; Republicans, 8.]

1. *William J. Browning.*
2. *Isacc Bacharach.*
3. Thomas J. Scully.
4. *E. C. Hutchinson.*
5. *J. H. Capstick.*
6. Archibald C. Hart.
7. *Dow J. Drukker.*
8. *E. W. Gray.*
9. *R. W. Parker.*
10. *Fred Lethbach.*
11. John J. Egan.
12. James A. Hamill.

NEW MEXICO.

SENATORS.

Thomas B. Catron. | *Albert B. Fall.*

REPRESENTATIVE.

[Republican, 1.]

At Large—*B. C. Hernandez.*

NEW YORK.

SENATORS.

J. W. Wadsworth, Jr. | James A. O'Gorman.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 20; Republicans, 21; Progressive, 1; Socialist, 1.]

1. Lathrop Brown.
2. C. P. Caldwell.
3. James V. Flynn.
4. Harry H. Dale.
5. James P. Maher.
6. *F. W. Rowe.*
7. John J. Fitzgerald.
8. Daniel J. Griffin.
9. *O. E. Swift.*
10. *R. L. Haskell.*
11. Daniel J. Riordan.
12. M. M. London.*
13. George W. Loft.
14. M. F. Farley.
15. Michael F. Conry.
16. Peter J. Dooling.
17. John F. Carew.
18. Thomas G. Patten.
19. WALTER M. CHANDLER.
20. *Isaac Seigel.*
21. G. M. Hurlburt.
22. Henry Bruckner.
23. Joseph A. Goulden.
24. W. R. Oglesby.
25. *J. W. Husted.*
26. *Edmund Platt.*
27. *C. B. Ward.*
28. *R. B. Sanford.*
29. *James S. Parker.*
30. *W. B. Charles.*
31. *E. A. Merritt, jr.*
32. *Luther W. Mott.*
33. *H. P. Snyder.*
34. *G. W. Fairchild.*
35. *W. W. Magee.*
36. *Sereno E. Payne.*
37. *H. H. Platt.*
38. *Thomas B. Dunn.*
39. *Henry D. Danford.*
40. *S. W. Dempsey.*
41. Charles B. Smith.
42. Daniel A. Driscoll.
43. *Charles M. Hamilton.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATORS.

F. M. Simmons. | Lee S. Overman.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 9; Republican, 1.]

1. John H. Small.
2. Claude Kitchen.
3. George Hood.
4. Edward W. Pou.
5. Charles M. Stedman.
6. Hannibal L. Godwin.
7. Robert N. Page.
8. R. L. Doughton.
9. Edwin Y. Webb.
10. *J. J. Britt.*

NORTH DAKOTA.

SENATORS.

Porter J. McCumber. | *Asle J. Gronna.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Republicans, 3.]

1. *Henry T. Helgesen.*
2. *George M. Young.*
3. *Patrick D. Norton.*

OHIO.

SENATORS.

T. S. Hogan. | Atlee Pomerene.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 9; Republicans, 13.]

1. *Nicholas Longworth.*
2. Alfred G. Allen.
3. Warren Gard.
4. *J. E. Russell.*
5. *N. E. Matthews.*
6. *C. C. Kearns.*
7. *Simon D. Fess.*
8. J. A. Key.
9. Isacc R. Sherwood.
10. *Robert M. Switzer.*
11. *Edward Ricketts.*
12. C. Brumbaugh.
13. A. W. Overmyer.
14. *S. H. Williams.*
15. *W. A. Mooney.*
16. *R. C. McCulloch.*
17. W. A. Ashbrook.
18. *D. A. Hollingworth.*
19. *J. G. Cooper.*
20. William Gordon.
21. Robert Crosser.
22. *H.Q. Emerson.*

OKLAHOMA.

SENATORS.

Thomas P. Gore. | Robert L. Owen.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 7; Republican, 1.]

1. James S. Davenport.
2. W. W. Hastings.
3. C. D. Carter.
4. W. H. Murray.
5. J. B. Thompson.
6. Scott Ferris.
7. J. W. McClintick.
8. *D. T. Morgan.*

OREGON.

SENATORS.

George E. Chamberlain. | Harry Lane.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Republicans, 3.]

1. *Willis C. Hawley.*
2. *Nicholas J. Sinnott.*
3. *C. N. McArthur.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATORS.

Boies Penrose. | *George T. Oliver.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 6; Republicans, 30.]

At Large—*T. S. Crago, M. H. Garland, D. F. Lafean, John F. Scott.*

1. *William S. Vare.*
2. *George S. Graham.*
3. *J. Hampton Moore.*
4. *George W. Edmonds.*
5. *P. E. Costello.*
6. *G. P. Darrow.*
7. *Thomas S. Butler.*
8. *H. W. Watson.*
9. *William W. Griest.*
10. *John R Farr.*
11. John J. Casey.
12. *R. D. Heaton.*
13. A. G. Dewalt.
14. *L. T. McFadden.*
15. *Edgar R. Kiess.*
16. John V. Lesher.
17. *B. K. Focht.*
18. *Aaron S. Kreider.*
19. Warren W. Bailey.
20. *C. W. Beals.*
21. *C. H. Rowland.*
22. *Abraham L. Keister.*
23. *R. E. Hopwood.*
24. *W. M. Brown.*
25. Michael Liebel.
26. H. J. Steele.
27. *S. T. North.*
28. *S. H. Miller.*
29. *Stephen G. Porter.*
30. *W. H. Coleman.*
31. *J. M. Morin.*
32. *A. J. Barchfeld.*

RHODE ISLAND.

SENATORS.

Henry F. Lippitt. | *LeBaron B. Colt.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrat, 1; Republicans, 2.]

1. G. F. O'Shaunessy.
2. *W. R. Stiness.*
3. *Ambrose Kennedy.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SENATORS.

Benjamin R. Tillman. | Ellison D. Smith.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 7.]

1. Richard S. Whaley.
2. James F. Byrnes.
3. Wyatt Aiken.
4. Joseph T. Johnson.
5. David E. Finley.
6. J. Williard Ragsdale.
7. Asbury F. Lever.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SENATORS.

Coe I. Crawford. | *Charles H. Burke.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Republicans, 2; Democrat, 1.]

1. *Charles H. Dillon*
2. *R. C. Johnson.*
3. H. L. Gandy.

TENNESSEE.

SENATORS.

Luke Lea. | John K. Shields.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 8; Republicans, 2.]

1. *Sam R. Sells.*
2. *Richard W. Austin.*
3. John A. Moon.
4. Cordell Hull.
5. William C. Houston.
6. Joseph W. Byrns.
7. Lemuel P. Padgett.
8. Thetus W. Sims.
9. Finis J. Garrett.
10. K. D. McKellar.

TEXAS.

SENATORS.

Charles A. Culberson. | Morris Sheppard.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 18.]

At Large—J. H. Davis, Jeff. McLemore.

1. Eugene Black.
2. Martin Dies.
3. James Young.
4. Sam Rayburn.
5. H. W. Summers.
6. Rufus Hardy.
7. A. W. Gregg.
8. Joe H. Eagle.
9. George F. Burgess.
10. John P. Buchanan.
11. Robert L. Henry.
12. Oscar Callaway.
13. John H. Stephens.
14. James L. Slayden.
15. John N. Garner.
16. William R. Smith.

UTAH.

SENATORS.

Reed Smoot. | *George Sutherland.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Republican, 1; Democrat, 1.]

1. *Joseph Howell.*
2. J. H. Mays.

VERMONT.

SENATORS.

William P. Dillingham. | *Carroll S. Page.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Republicans, 2.]

1. *Frank L. Greene.*
2. *P. H. Dale.*

VIRGINIA.

SENATORS.

Thomas S. Martin. | Claude A. Swanson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 9; Republican, 1.]

1. William A. Jones.
2. E. E. Holland.
3. A. J. Montague.
4. Walter A. Watson.
5. Edward W. Saunders.
6. Carter Glass.
7. James Hay.
8. Charles C. Carlin.
9. *C. Bascom Slemp.*
10. Henry D. Flood.

WASHINGTON.

SENATORS.

Wesley L. Jones. | Miles Poindexter.

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Republicans, 4; Democrat, 1.]

1. *W. E. Humphrey.*
2. *L. H. Hadley.*
3. *A. Johnson.*
4. *William L. La Follette.*
5. C. C. Dill.

WEST VIRGINIA.

SENATORS.

William E. Chilton. | *Nathan Goff.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 3; Republicans, 3.]

At Large—*Howard Sutherland.*

1. M. M. Neely.
2. W. G. Brown, jr.
3. Adam Littlepage.
4. *Hunter H. Moss, jr.*
5. *Ed. Cooper.*

WISCONSIN.

SENATORS.

Robert M. La Follette. | *F. E. McGovern.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats, 3; Republicans, 8.]

1. *Henry A. Cooper.*
2. Michael E. Burke.
3. *John M. Nelson.*
4. *William J. Cary.*
5. *William H. Stafford.*
6. Michael K. Reilly.
7. *John J. Esch.*
8. *Edward E. Browne.*
9. Thomas F. Konop.
10. *James A. Frear.*
11. *Irvine L. Lenroot.*

WYOMING.

SENATORS.

Clarence D. Clark. | *Francis E. Warren.*

REPRESENTATIVE.

[Republican, 1.]

At Large—*Frank W. Mondell.*

ALASKA.

James Wickersham.

HAWAII.

J. Kalanianaole.

PHILIPPINES.

Manuel L. Quezon. | Manuel Earnshaw.

PORTO RICO.

Luis Munoz Rivera.

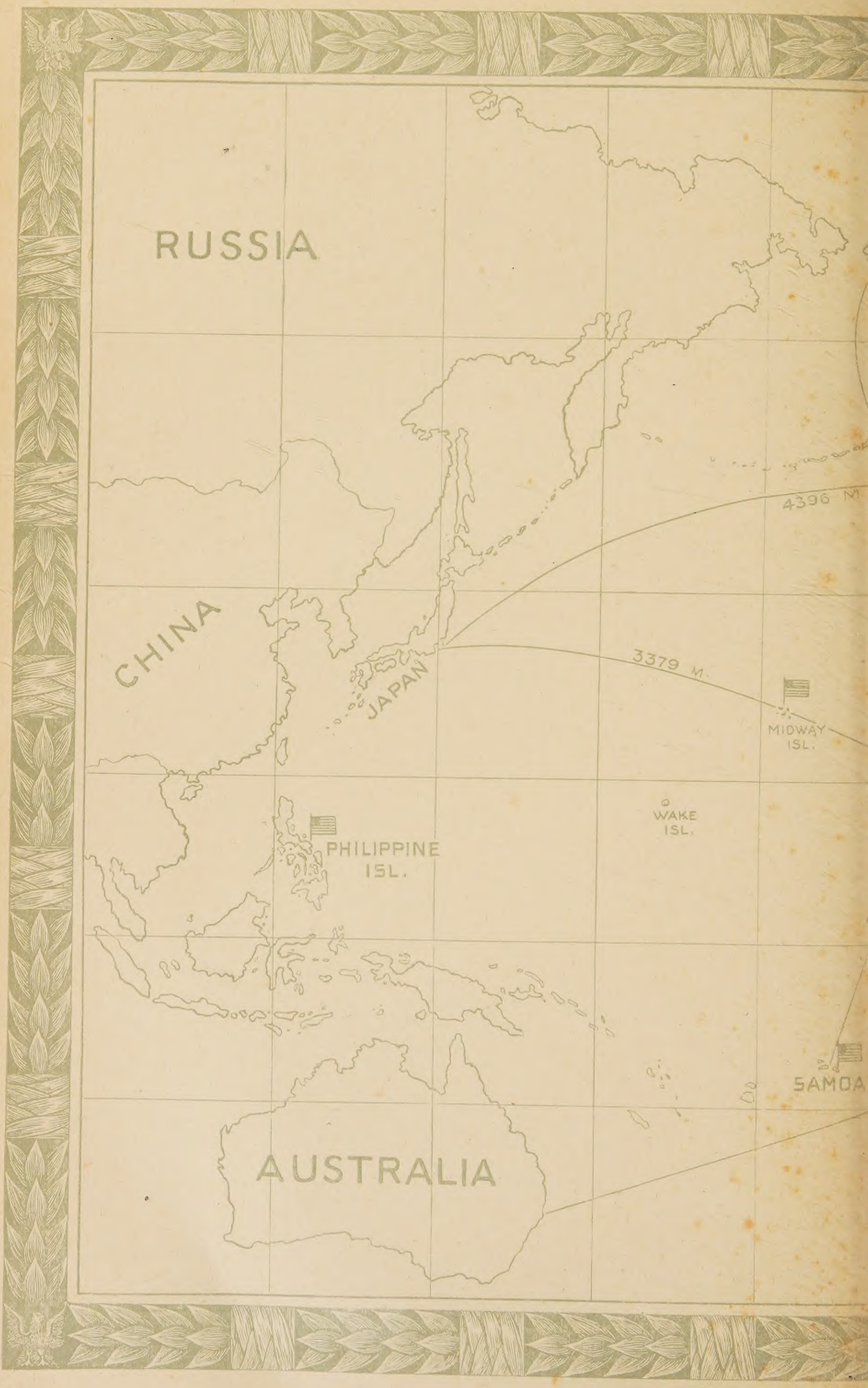
RECAPITULATION.

SENATE.

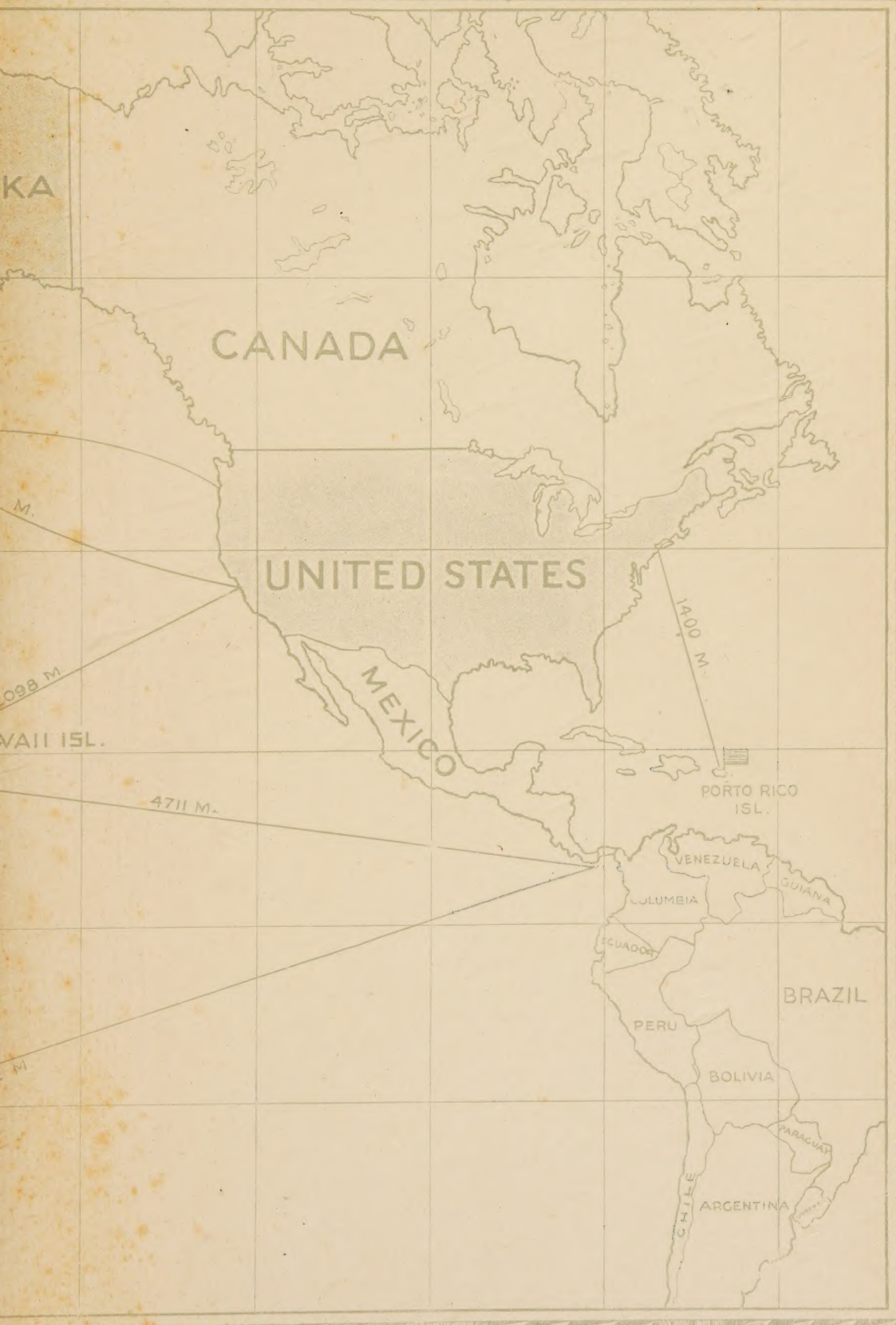
Democrats	54
Republicans	41
Progressive	1
Total	96

HOUSE.

Democrats	232
Republicans	194
Progressives	7
Independent	1
Socialist	1
Total	435
Total joint ballot	531



RUSSIA
CHINA
JAPAN
4396 M
3379 M.
MIDWAY ISL.
WAKE ISL.
PHILIPPINE ISL.
SAMOA
AUSTRALIA


KA
CANADA
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UNITED STATES
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098 M.
MEXICO
VAII ISL.
PORTO RICO ISL.
4711 M.
VENEZUELA
GUIANA
COLUMBIA
ECUADOR
BRAZIL
M
PERU
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
CHILE
ARGENTINA